

Castro has every reason to believe that ster. things will go smoothly during his ab-sence from home. He has left mat-negro desperado to the bathroom and

ment of the money for the Panama canal to the Franck people. The president's statements are absolutely true. The money was paid at the bank of France to the liquidator, M. Gautron, appointed under the decree of the civil tribunal of the Seine, having jurisdiction over the case, and the amount was apportioned between the new and the old companies in the exact proportion dedded in this de-cree of the civil tribunal of the Seine. The action of this civil tribunal was the action of this civil tribunal was the action of the government, Just as any decision of the government, Any pretense to the contrary is a mere quibble over names."

IN AUTO ACCIDENT

San Francisco, Dec. 9.—One of the most remarkable trials in the history of California will end with the dis-charge of the jury that is tonight con-sidering the fate of Abraham Ruef, charged with the bribery of a former superviser to procure the passage of a trolley optimance. Both in duration and by reason of the startling and un-usual occurrences that have attended its progress, the trial has become the most important outgrowth of the ex-

en city to the mortuary. walked the entire distant vere permitted to witne

mas thirty-two suitable for ing nicer for most comyou are sure 20 vell, they are S uality. We prove that: .75, \$6.25. 2E 3.50, \$2.25 20\$1.75 om \$13.50 RE\$4.50 es ranging\$15.00 rices rang-.....\$1.75 ging from oo to...50¢ o.....75¢ \$1.75 to 50¢ to.....25¢ \$2.50 to 75¢ SP/ to.....**50¢** 14 1.25 to. . 50¢ from*\$1.7575¢ 20

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Castro has every reason to believe that things will go smoothly during his ab-sence from home. He has left mit ters in excellent shape, and Acting Pre-sident Gomez is regarded as fully com-potent to handle the situation. When one of his aldes was informed of the reported evolutionary explained tion under Generals Rolande and Fer-nandez, that is sold to be now in pro-cess of organization at Curacao, the offeer smiled and declared the move-ment would be utterly abortive. Pre-sident Castro was informed of the Dutch naval demonstration off the restident Castro on the trip over, were stending in ferrores of the Guadaloupe who talked with restident Castro on the trip over, were strading the Guadaloupe who talked with restident Castro on the trip over, were strading the fact that his government was on bad terms with most of the powers of Europe is not believed by those who know the president closely nor is it thought that he is trigger to strate a confederation of the states of regin representatives sent to Castro declared hin an literview once that he is trying explained by one of his saides that fur an flaterities measure to the gread during the states consuls, and the president closely by the character of some of the for-eign representatives sent to Castro treagarded interna-tional relations as business that could be attack for several days. He lost a strip and the trans with most of the states to blood. Wilbur Wright's Success Wilbur Wright's Success to the grand jury at the Essex tagainst the prevalent use of profanity patience with diplomatic ceremonia and "protocols." He had been annove by the character of some of the for-eign representatives sent to Castro strip the american accopianity. On the tight were marred by ac-

White Wright's Success Le Mans, France, Dec. 9-Wilbur Wright, the American aeropianist, of Dayton, Ohio, made a successful flight here today. Four members of the British Aero club went aloft separate-ly with Mr. Wright as passengers. None of the flights were marred by ac-cidents

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LOST WITH CREW

No Hope Entertained for Steamer M. Clamson-List of Her Mon Given by Company

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 9.—There is lit-tle doubt that the steamer D. M. Clem-son went down with all hands near Whitefish point. Twenty-three batch covers have been washed ashore, and their description convinces the Pro-vident Steamship company that they belong to the missing beat. A patrol of the shore where the wreckage is coming in is now maintained, and a tug has been ordered to the spot. Re-ports last night from tugs which were sent out in search of her say no trace of the missing steamer has been Vienna, Dec. 9.—The news received here from Constantinople is of a more hopeful nature, and the feeling in growing in favor of financial compen-sation to Turkey, although the Austro-

Washington, Dec. 6.—The senate committee on foreign relations today acted favorably on the arbitration freaties with China and Peru and on the naturalization treaties with Brazil, Uruguay and B

Ganada Considered.

Treaties Approved

with a view of reaching a direct agreement with the porte, but the boy-cott against Austrian goods has not abated. Today, by instructions of the boyfott committee, boats bringing the luggage of passengers from an Aus-trian steamer were sunk. Parls, Dec. 8.—The Temps this af-ternoon publishes a despatch from its Servia correspondent saying that Bul-garia has notified the powers of her willingness to indemnify Turkey in the sum of \$15,500,000 for the damages sustained through the Bulgarian de-claration of independence.

MORE HOPEFUL NEWS **COMES FROM TURKEY**

Austria May Agree to Compensation—Dreadnoughts Still Planned

Senor Harrios, who was driving, escaped with bruises. Senor Harrios, who was removed to the emergency hospital in an ambu-lance with the three other occupants of the car, is suffering from concus-sion of the brain, and is supposed to have sustained a fracture of the skull.

SKIDEGATE SHAKEN

Earthquake Shocks Knock Down Twe Old Buildings and Frighten Town Reeple

Vancouver, Dec. 9.—An earthquake, travelling apparently from north to south, threw the inhabitants of the town of Skidegate. Queen Charlotte Islands, into a state of nervous appre-hension on the attendon of November 50, according to news brought south by the fishing steamer Celestial Em-pire, which reached here this morn-ing from the northern halibut banks. It was estimated that the shock last-ed fully flowen seconds. No other tremors were felt, greatly to the re-lief of the people of the town, who be-came somewhat alarmed on observing that two Indian shacks had been thrown to the ground. The buildings knocked down, however, were fumble-down affairs which did not require much assistance to fall.

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Priminent Guatemalans Hurt-Minister in further Likely to Prevantation of the programment of 1906, when a power is the summar of 1906, when a sumate it the summar of the pr

The sitempted assassingtion of francis J. Heney, who originally had charge of the present case against Ruef, was perhaps the most startling outcome of the third Ruef trial Heney was shot while in the courtroom on November 13 by Morris Haas, aliquor dealer who later committed suicide in his cell in the county jall.
 Trancis J. Heney appeared as a withese to the orige of the emperor. A vast collection of priceless furs and other personal property belonging to her were incinerated in her palace two days ago.
 According to statutes recently made public, the price regent has been given in the substitution at the substitution at the substitution of the emperor de facto. His peared to be atmost entirely well.
 Admiral Germinet's Case.
 Paris, Dec. 8.—The chamber of de-

Admiral Germinet's Case. Paris, Dec. 8.—The chamber of de-puties by a vote of 855 to 142 today her endorsed the government's action in re-relieving of his commander-in-chief of the French Mediterranean squadran, because of the publication of the in-terview in which he declared that the warships of France were not suffici-ently supplied with ammunition. Ciaresheler

Lethbridge to Own Coal Mine

Lethbridge, Dec. 9.—This city will buy and operate coal mines for the benefit of the city's needs. Forty acres will be purchased from the Al-berta Railway and Irrigation company.

Firemen in Acaident

Fernie, Dec. 3.—A fire alarm turned in this afternoon from back of the P. Burns block, when barrel of tar had taken fire. In ning to it, the fire team in turni corner upset the wagon. The fire all got off safely excepting Phillips, who received a few scrat In ru

Church Union Question Toronto, Dec. 9.—When the general committee of the church union assem-bled in the Metropolitan church this morning, Rev. Dr. Carman, general su-perintendent of the Methodist church, was elected chairman. The reply of the Anglican-glurch to the church union proposals was read, but if was decided not to make it public until it had been printed and thoroughly dis-cussed. It is understood that it raises several points on, which the Anglican church Cannot see eye to eye with other functo bodies on the question of union. Church Union Question

Claresholm's Progress

do line

New Zealand Immigration.

Wallington, N.Z., Dec. s.-tremier-Ward, speaking of assisted immigra-tion, said he had cabled instructions to the Imperial government that as-sistance. In regard to passages is to be given only to small farmers and domestic helps.

Wellington, N.Z., Dec. 9 .-- Pres

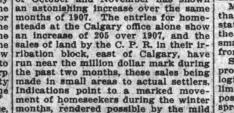
Longon, Dec. 9.—The development of the Canadian constitution has been recently included among the special subjects which may be taken for an honor degree at Oxford university.

sation to Turkey, although the Austro-Hungarian government is inclined to entertain only half the amount claimed by the Porte, and steadily declines to recognize any claim in the way of territorial compensation. Advices from Pola, the chief naval station of Austria-Hungary, state that the maval authorities are planning the construction of three thirty-thousand ton warships of the Dreadnought type. Hudson's Bay Dividend. London, Dec. 9.—The Hudson's Bay company has declared a dividend of 15s.



toward the mission. Officer Holt then inquired as to the identity of the chil-dren. The woman repiled that the officer "had better attend to his own business." The officer persevered in his inquiry, and "Adam God," who wears a long white beard and hair, struck him a heavy blow behind the ear with a pistol, inflicting an ugly wound. Holt was not armed, and he then started for the police station for assistance. As Holt moved away the preacher tried to shoot him, but the police station, Policemen Chas, Dalbow and Harry R. Steger were order to arrest Sharp and his followers. Sharp and his companion were within fifty yards of the police station when the officers stepped into the street. The Sharpites, with profane abuse, served notice on all that they would preach right "inder the syes of the po-lice station, and the police cannot pre-vent us." The officers did not, how-ever, expect serious trouble and were not prepared for the volley of bullets which met them almost immediately

And the children field in the back such that the children field in the bound such and the field in the children field in the bound such and the field in the children field in the bound such and the field in the children field such and the field in the bound such and the field in the children field such and the field in the bound for the such and the field in the bound such and the field in the bound such and the field in the bound for the such and the field in the bound for the such and the field in the bound such and the such and the field in the bound for the such and the field in the bound such and the such and the field in the bound such and the such and the field in the bound such and the such and the field in the bound the the bound such and the such and the field in the bound such and the such and the field in the bound the such and field the such and the





Beer Must Have Hops



Wm. Bockefeller or Frank S. Moffatt, president of the Standard Oll Co. of Indiana, will be called to testify. Mr. Archbold, in his evidence, said that the establishment of marketing stations to compete with the rivals of the Standard naturally forced the small dealers and jobbers actually from the field. Some correspondence between oil producers and the Pennsylvania geo-logical survey, showing the apparent limitations of crude oil production possibilities in the early days, was spread on the record, with the evident THE LOCAL MARKETS Retail Prices Flour Royal Household, a bag Lake of the Woods a bag Royal Standard, a bag Wild Rose a bag Hungarian, per bbl Snowliake, a bag Snowliake, a bag Snowliake, per bbl Drifted Snow, per sack Three Star, per sack Three Star, per sack

Tooastuffs

Toosstuffs Bran, per 100 lbs. Shorts, per 100 lbs. Middlings, per 100 lbs. Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs. Barley, per 100 lbs. Chop Feed, per 100 lbs. Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs. Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs. Feed Cornmeas, per 100 lbs. Hay, Fraser River, per ton Hay, Frast, per ton Hay, Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs. Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.

Vogetables Celery, per head Approved by Germany Berlin, Dec. 7.—Chancellor Von Bue-low, during the budget debate in the reichstag today, referring to the Am-erican-Japanese agreement, said: "The new arrangement is thoroughly in har-mony with the principles of Germany's policy in the far east, the principles of the open door, economically, the preservation of the status quo terri-torially, and the integrity and inde-pendence of the Chinese empire. We have no occasion to regard the agreehave no occasion to regard the agree-ment otherwise than sympathetically." Answering a complaint that Ger-many was left out of the Americanmany was left out of the American-Japanese agreement, the chancellor called attention to the fact that Ger-many already had a precisely similar arrangement with Japan through an exchange of notes. He explicitly ac-cepted the principles of the Anglo-German agreement of 1900, which guar-antees the maintenance of the "open door" and the territorial status quo.

Death Penalty in France

Paris, Dec. 8.—The chamber of de-puties today, by a vote of 300 to 201, decided in favor of continuing the death penalty in France.

Two of Crew Drowned

Two of Crew Drowned New York, Dec. 8—The tug Anthra-cite, of the George M. Morrell Towing I company, was sunk by the New York, J New Haven and Hartford railway ferry boat Maryland in the North river today and two of the tug's crew lost. The men who were drowned with the tug were the engineer, Ward Garnier, and the cook, Edward Hallen-beck. The other men jumped into the water and were later picked up.



Does Not Take Kindly to Limit-

ation of His Freedom of

Speech

The new C.P.R. steamer Princer The new C.P.R. steamer Princess Charlotte was reported arriving at Coronel, Chile, on Saturday morning, and yesterday she proceeded on her way to Callao, after coaling. The new C.P.R. flyer is making a fast run out from the builder's yards at Govan-on-the-Clyde. She called at St. Vin-cent in the Azores, then Montevideo, arriving at both ports on the schedul-ed time set for the trip. Coronel was reached slightly in advance of the schedule, and the steamer proceeded to Callao, Peru, from where she will come direct to Victoria. 1 march Steamer Sunk

Ogdensburg, Dec. 8.—Wreckers were called to Waddington today to raise the steamer Vivian, sunk last night by striking a projecting timber. All the passengers were safely landed.

Nelson's Street Railway.

through

New York, Dec. 8.—Hon. R. Le-mieux, Canadian postmaster-general and minister of labor, will be the prin-cipal speaker at the twelfth annual

hanquet of the Canadian society, of New York at Delmonico's tomorrow night. Other speakers will include Robt. Cooper Smith, of McGill uni-versity, Montreal. London, Dec. 8 .- There was a not-





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ANNEXATION BY AUSTRIA

Russia Regards International Conference as the Only Solution

St. Petersburg, Dec. 7-An authori-ed statement on the Russian position

The Russian government has neither directly nor indirectly encouraged a separate Austro-Turkish agreement relative to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Russia has never consented to the final supersting of these provinces

final annexation of these provinces, which question can only be settled by consent of all the powers. If the powers at the conference find it necessary to ratify the annexation of these

sary to ratify the annexation of theso provinces as an accomplished fact, Russia will insist upon compensation for the interested Balkan states. With regard to the possibility of hostilities, it is admitted that certain interests in Austro-Hungary are in favor of forcing a conflict with Servia and Montenegro, but up to the present these efforts have not been successful. Russia on no account will allow her.

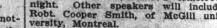
the unexpected opposition of the powers to annexation and the boycott instituted against her by Turkey is the calling together of an international conference to take the many questions nvolved under advisement

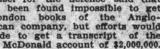
Germany's Position. Berlin, Dec. 7—In the reichstag to-day Chancellor von Buelow referred to Germany's attitude in the Balkan crisis. He said: "It is our wish to see Turkey politically and economi-cally strong, but we never wanted Turkish territory from the fact that its geographical situation is not suit-able. Turkey really lost nothing through the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

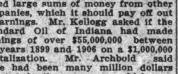
New York, Dec., 8.—Miss Mary G. Pinkney died today of pneumonia at the Hotel Buckingham at the age of

Nelson's Street Railway. Nelson, Dec. 8.—Nelson street cars will be running again early next month. A local syndicate offered Mayor Taylor today to operate the line if given free power from the city's power plant at Bonnington falls. The details will be settled at the council meeting next Monday, and the new proposition will be voted on at the municipal elections in January. It is practically certain that the deal will go through.

Milton Tercentenary.







possibilities in the early days, was spread on the record, with the evident design of showing the hasards of the business testified to by Mr. Rocke-felier and Mr. Archbold. Mr. Archbold said the Standard Oil company of Indiana was originally capitalized for \$1,000,000, and had bor-rowed large sums of money from other

be concluded tomorrow, and either Wm. Rockefeller or Frank S. Moffatt,

had barricaded herself in the house-boat. Standing on the boat with a shot-gun, she shouted to the officers "Come on, you fiends." The boat was only a few feet from the bank of the river and several officers dashed to-ward it. The woman dropped her weapon, and seizing two of the children she sprang into a rowboat and heren the St. Mary's academy of the Bene-dictine sisters, the Sisters of Visitation and other Catholic societies and insti-tutions as creditors. Unfortunately, these societies are debtors. The banks, insurance companies and private indi-viduals are the creditors. "An effort was made a year ago to increase the capital of the company to something over two millions, and some subscriptions were made. (I was one of the subscribers), on condition that the full amount should be raised. This ought to have been done, as the pro-position was all right, if properly han-dled. A monsignor of the Catholic church told me that he had known Mr. Kleran for years, and had never known a more upright gentleman. In my judgment, there is but one thing for the church to do. Just as soon as the several bishops whose dioceses are in-

weapon, and seizing two of the children she sprang into a rowboat and began to row into the middle of the river. She was ordered to stop, but only plied the oars more vigorously. The police fired a volley at the rowboat. One shot struck Lola Pratt, tearing away the greater part of the child's face. The woman then surrendered. At

the police station she said she was Mrs. Pratt, wife of one of the com-panions of "Adam God," and mother of the wounded child. Louis Pratt, who was with the preacher when the first shooting took place, was arrest-ed unitured

the church to do. Just as soon as the several bishops whose dioceses are in-volved come to realize the situation, they will undoubtedly get together, apportion the loss between them, and pledge its payment. They will then have no difficulty in getting the neces-sary financial aid." ed uninjured. Lola Pratt died tonight. Lieut. Clark is reported to be at the point of death, while Mullane may not live until morning.

Invaded Canada

Invaded Canada Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 8.—John Sharp, styling himself Elijah Second, at the head of a party of religious fan-atics calling themselves "Holy Rollers" first appeared in Oklahoma City in March, 1905. Sharp, his wife, a young man named Green and a boy said to have been Sharp's son, all nude, head-ed a procession of their followers one cold day in March, 1905, and/attempted to parade the town. They were ar-rested, but were allowed to go free provided they left the city. They went to the country southeast of Oklahoma City and campaigned until late in the summer following. They became so obnoxious to the farmers that they were let off, with a promise to leave the territory, which they did, going to Colorado. Getting into similar trou-ble there, they travelled up the Pa-cific coast, and finally reached Can-ada last summer. Sharp never ap-peared violent here, taking his troubles without complaint, assuming that as the representative of Jeaus it was here Beer Must Have Hops London, Dec. 8.—A bill prohibiting the use of hop substitutes in the man-ufacture of beer was introduced in the House of Commons today by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd-George. This bill, which the tariff reformers hall as a protective measure, was read for the first time. In addition to stopping the use of hop substitutes, it prohibits the importa-tion of hops except in bags properly marked.

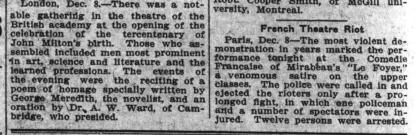
The st. Mary's academy of the Bene-dictine sisters, the Sisters of Visitation and other Catholic societies and insti-tutions as creditors. Unfortunately, these societies are debtors. The banks, insurance companies and private indi-viduals are the creditors. "An effort was made a year ago to increase the contained by the comments of the comments

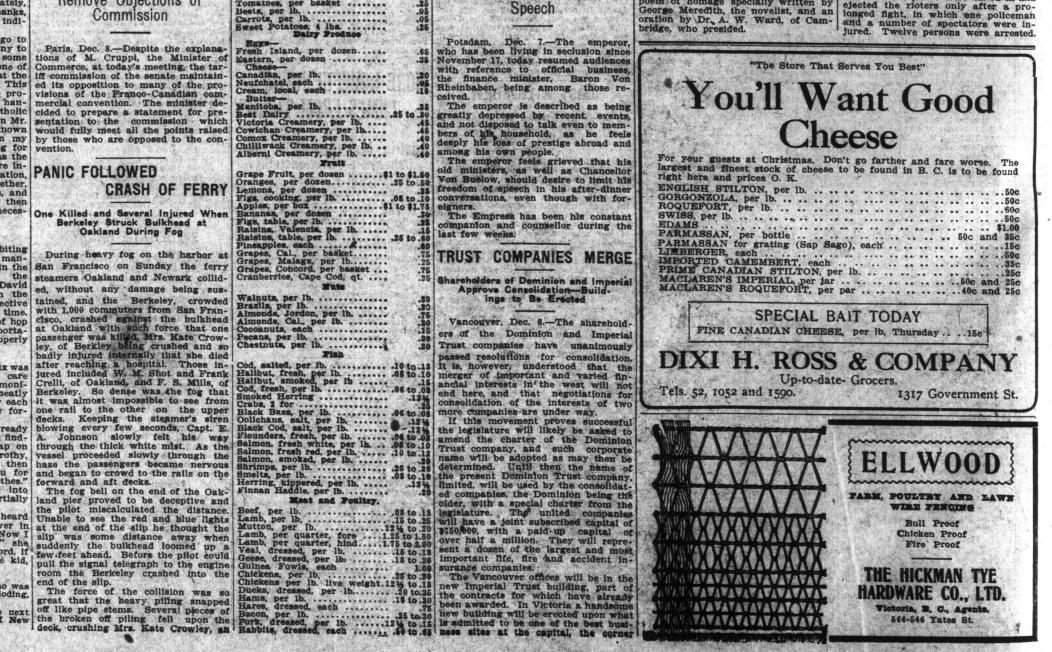
Green Ontons, 3 bas for Green Ontons, 3 bunches for ... Potatoes, per sack

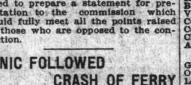
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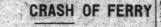
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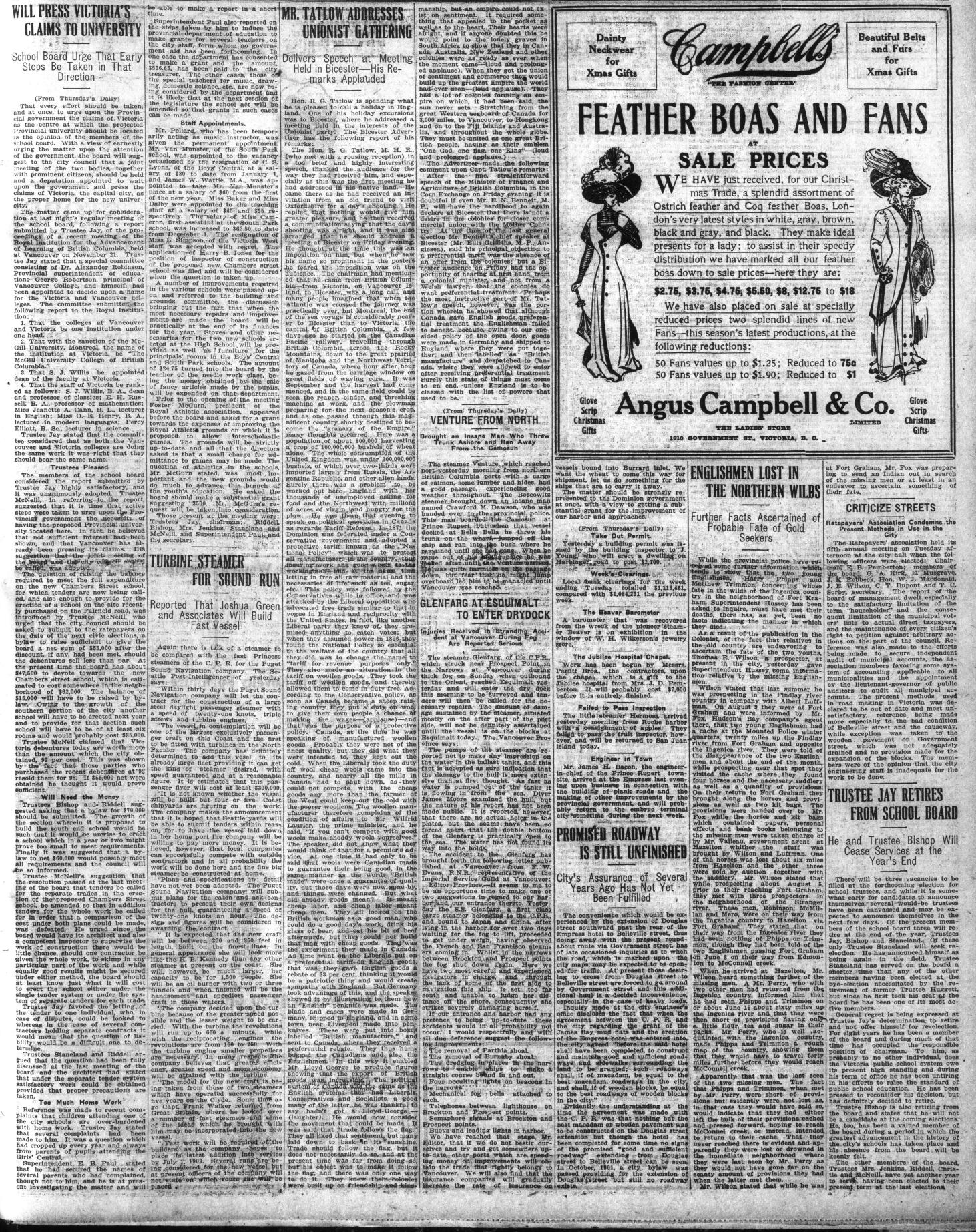






Friday, December 11, 1908,

THE VICTORIA COLONIST



Steps Be Taken in That ements Are Made Direction -(From Thursday's Daily) That every effort should be taken, and at once, to urge upon the Provincial government the claims of. Victoria N BY AUSTRIA

Columbia.

ards International nce as the **Only** Solution

ecember 11, 1908

VIEWS

TO BALKANS

of Russia and

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z. Dec. 7-An authorion the Russian position situation, correcting a nors in circulation, has

rovernment has neither directly encouraged a o-Turkish agreement annexation of Bosnia

ever consented to the

h of these provinces, can only be settled by the powers. If the nference find it necese annevation of these accomplished fact upon compensation Balkan states. o the possibility of admitted that certain stro-Hungary are in a conflict with Servia but up to the presen not been successful ccount will allow her-into war. The only ncomfortable position a has been placed by d opposition xation and the of the boycott nst her by Turkey is ther of an international ake the many question ny's Position. -In the reichstag to-

von Buelow referred to ude in the Balkan the is our wish to ically and economi we never wanted from the fact tha ituation is not suitreally lost nothing exation of Bosnia and Austria-Hungary. ndependence of Bul-oss of any territory. ry beginning two points ar for the exercise o cy. First we mus southeastern Europe arope ther powers; and sec hesitate for a never nd faithfully by our lungary. (Cheers.) We of Austria's intentions nia and Herzegovina tim that Russia and similar notification. expressed the onal conference natio thing effect.

Woman Dies.

c. 8 .-- Miss Mary G oday of pneu gham at the age of vas credited with being women holdings in being lthiest women of th le of her holding estate alone 0,000,000.

nieux to Speak.

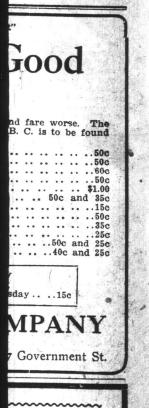
Dec. 8.-Hon. R. Le postmaster-genera labor, will be the prin at the twelfth annua Canadian society, of Delmonico's tom speakers will include Smith, of McGill uniThe members of the school board

that not sufficient interest had been shown, and that Vancouver has al-ready been pressing its claims. His

ed, and also enough to provide for the erection of a school on the site recent-ly purchased on the Fairfield road, was introduced by Trustee McNeill, who urged that the city council should be asked to submit to the ratepayers on the date of the next civic decisions a

the date of the next civic elections, a bylaw to raise sufficient to give the board a net sum of \$55,000 after the discount, if any, had been met, should the debentures sell less than par. At

Theatre Riot -The most violent deyears marked the per-the at the Comedie dirabeau's "Le Foyer," satire on the upper olice were called in and ters only after a prowhich one polic of spectators were in-persons were arrested.



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 THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST One year

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 WESTBOUND_TRAFFIC.

 Mr. C. M. Hays, speaking in Mon-treal of the probable westbound traffic.

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 Mr. C. M. Hays, speaking in Mon-treal of the probable westbound traffic.

 Mr. C. M. Hays, speaking in vantage to the people of the wheat-growing region because it would rebound traffic. We noticed in an eastern contemporary a few days ago a short comment upon the observation

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The development of grain traffic from members that while the financial con-dition of the country is excellent, the compression of the financial con-dition of the country is excellent, the compression of the financial con-dition of the country is excellent, the compression of the financial con-dition of the country is excellent, the compression of the financial con-dition of the country is excellent, the compression of the financial con-dition of the country is excellent, the compression of the financial con-dition of the country is excellent, the compression of the financial con-dition of the country is excellent, the compression of the financial con-dition of the country is excellent, the compression of the financial con-dition of the country is excellent, the compression of the financial con-dition of the country is excellent, the compression right? of the eastern seaboard. This was one of the things upon which emphasis was laddid during the Confederation companies, and it was one of the feasons why the East looked with favor upon the ac-quisition of what used to be called the telegraph and telephone companies shall be put under the control of the Commission. He devotes considerable space to a plea for "asserting and exercising genuine, control" over all the great corporations, and in the course of his observations speaks of "the rule of plutocracy," an expression which we do not suppose has ever before occurred in a state document. He admits that his proposals contem-East looked with favor upon the ac-quisition of what used to be called the Hudson Bay Territory. The sugges-tion that the commerce of this great region shall within a few years seek the Pacific coast in ever-increasing volume is out of the line of Eastern anticipations, and as we have pointed out in a previous article is a depar-ture from the transportation policy of He admits that his proposals contem-plate the concentration of power in the hands of the federal government; but claims that this will involve no any Canadian government. Our Eastern friends must prepare them-selves for a great surprise, not in the shape of a diminution of their trade, for there is going to be plenty of business for us all, but in the way of an expanding commerce on this side of the Dominion. Many millions of dollars have been expended to draw the trade of the interior towards the Atlantic, and to these expenditures not an opposition voice has been heard in the West. We have our fallings out here, but provincialism is, not one of the government, which will adopt a well-considered policy for facilitating the carrage of freight to the Atlantic sea-board. In the election of 1904 the issue of the government as illustrated in the National Transcontinental Railway, and we elected seven government sup-porters. The most powerful efforts which ne conservatives were able to make, could not secure the election of a single candidate. With the trans-to be hostile to the Asiatic policy of the government, so we claim that the election of 1904 showed that the ywere ments it is desirable to take as broas a view as possible, and just as we have claimed that the election of 1965 showed the people of British Columba a view as possible, and just as we have claimed that the election of 1965 showed the people of British Columba a view as possible, and just as we have claimed that the election of 1965 showed the people of British Columba a view as possible, and just as we have claimed that the forts to be hostile to the Asiatic policy of the government, so we claim that the election of 1904 showed that they were favorable to the transportation policy of the government. Therefore when we say that any well-considered policy for the povernment. Therefore when we say that any well-considered policy for the provernment. Therefore when we say that any well-considered policy for the provernment. Therefore when we say that any well-considered policy for the provernment. Therefore when we say that any well-considered policy for the provernment. Therefore when we say that any well-considered po Eastern friends must prepare them-selves for a great surprise, not in the shape of a dimInution of their trade, for there is going to be plenty of business for us all, but in the way of an expanding commerce on this side of the Dominion Many millions of most essential features of the judgi-ary in all civilized lands." He urges, the conservation of the countries natural resources, more es-pecially the forests, and calls for the improvement of the inland waterways. "The time for playing with our water-ways is passed. The country demands results." He pleads for the adequate protection of the fisheries of the country.

Turkey. On the east Bulgaria lies be-tween Servia and the Black Sea. The dream of the Servians is to absorb Herzegovina, Bosnia, Montenegro and the western part of Macedonia, and thereby secure a double sea frontage. The nation that would be thus erected would. have an area of 100,000 square miles, and a population of able factor in Southeastern Europe.

of wrongdoing in conhection with them. In other words the men do not appear to have been personally dis-honest, but only to have been follow-ing out a vicions system. Apparently the whole Department has been permeated by this indefen-sible practice. It is hard sometimes to distinguish between what officials might legitimately take and what they might not. For example there does not seem to be anything very greatly astray in a contractor sending an of-ficial a box of cigars at Christmas, especially when the men have been personal friends. Standing by itself there would be nothing out of the way in a transaction of that kind. A man does not have to sacrifice all his per-sonal friendships simply because he happens to be dealing with a govern-ment and one of his friends has some-thing to do with his accounts. We do net suppose that any one would find any marticular fault with such a

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

thing to do with his accounts. We to not suppose that any one would find any particular fault with such a transaction as has just been men-tioned, and it was one brought out in the investigation at St. John, any more than one would object to a con-tractor extending the courtesy of his home to a government official. But when it comes to money payments, even if they are disguised as loans, and accounts left uncollected year. After year, there can be no doubt that there is something very rotten in Den-mark. It is perfectly idle for officials to say that such gifts or loans or unto say that such gifts or loans or un-paid accounts had no influence upon them. No man can be uninfluenced by such things. The safest rule for a government official is to keep himself,

as Caesar's wife ought to have been. above suspicion. There is an aspect to the case which

has not yet been touched upon and presumably it is not within the scope of the commission to Judge Cassels. It was brought out in the examination. of one of the Hallfax men, who got exceptional profit on his goods, that in many cases he obtained the orders for them through the Liberal members for the city. Now it is not suggested that these thembers participated in the ex-ceptional profit, for they probably did not, but it would be exceedingly in-teresting to know just what the for-tunate merchant contributed to the ampaign fund. A man, who received ten per cent. In advance upon his re-tail profits, might very easily sub-scribe that amount to the fund and

yet be carrying on a very profitable business. This branch of the subject will have to remain a matter of surmise, but we venture to believe that if one should say that a considerable part of the expenses of the Liberal candidates in Hallfax was met out of these excessive profits, he would not be very far wrong. The whole business is a very serious one.

CANADA AND THE NAVY.

Our evening contemporary is in-clined to support the position taken by Mr. Marcii in regard to Canada and the Royal Navy although it does not say in so many words that Canada ought to do nothing towards assisting the Empire to preserve its navel su-premacy. It is very positive that the people would not consent to any direct contribution to the British exchequer to be used for that propose. We think it is right on that point; but we are not aware that any person in public life has seriously proposed such a con-tribution. We think that in the dis-cussion of this question the idea of such a contribution may be disregard-

mated the increase yearly in publica-tions sent from the United Kingdom to Canada at some 6,000,000 copies, this increase being the greatest in high-class magazines.

THE

VICTORIA COLONIST

Sixty-six election protests have been entered, more than half of them bein in Quebec. How many of them will be read to be an enter the second tried is another matter.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is said to be in the very best ar health. Any man would have to be pretty sick who would not benefit by such a vote as his gov-ernment got on the 26th of October. A trip to Florida is not in it with such a health restorer.

In the light of recent events we are constrained to think that Lord Roberts was mistaken in supposing that England is open to invasion. All that would be necessary to stay the advance of any approaching foe would be to establish a cordon of suffra-retires at certain strategical points. gettes at certain strategical points.

If any evidence were needed of the fact that Canada is looming larger in the eyes of the people of the Old Coun-try, it is furnished in the announce-ment that the directors of so widely-circulated a publication as the Strand Margeria are planning to include a Magazine are planning to include a special Canadian section therewith.

The possibilities of the All-Red route project are again being dis-cussed in the British press. The scheme is one which will not down, in these days, when such a great amount of attention is being paid to the question of the consolidation of the Empire the Empire.

There is the best of reason for be-lieving that the influx of immigrants from the United States to Western Canada during the present winter and next spring is going to assume vast proportions. British Columbia is like-ly to get a goodly share of the new-comers.

It will give Vlotorians some idea of the magnitude of the proportions which the Alaska Vukoa exposition is likely to assume by mentioning that the Se-attle Electric company purposes ex-pending over one million dollars in new equipment be as to be able to handle the crowdmoor visitors, which are expected, and that is additional cars are to be provided for. tra are to be, prot

The Calgary Herald says that the development of that province by rail-ways means that the wheat yield will be increased to 250,000,000 bushels, and it wants to know how it is going to be got to the sea. We direct our con-temporary's attention to the fact that a route via Yellow Head Pass, and



Your holiday store is grandly prepared for this season's holiday business. We have never shown more complete assortments nor offered such excellent values as this season. And holiday buyers are showing their appreciation of our efforts by favoring us with a bet-ter holiday business than ever before. If present business is any indication, we are going to far surpass last year's record breaking holiday business.

Nothing but the best of stocks and best of attention would do this. Now, are you going to be one of this record-breaking crowd of Xmas shoppers? It is to your advantage to be,

China Bits, such as these,

The lOc Table The 25c Table The 50c Table Here is a "two-bit" table A half dollar does about

Perhaps you think Ioc a pretty small amount when that far surpasses last year's list of twenty-five cent offerchina buying is mentioned. ings-and last year's was a Twenty-five cents may be al-"winner." We made a big efright, but 10-well, now, here is a chance to get china bits fort when buying, to get some specially interesting pieces for this table and-well, come in worth about twenty-five cents for the very small sum of a and see what a host of pretty dime.

Make Purchases Now, We Shall Deliver Later,

It Is a Wise Plan

On our "Ioc Table" you'll things there really is. find a host of useful and decorative little things - odd are appreciated, no matter how many are received from other pieces and tardy arrivals, placsources. They are useful and ed there to clear in a hurry. Here are a few of the many decorative, and they are all good thingsworth more than "two-bits." Child's A. B. C. Plates Child's Mugs Pretty Plates Glass Vases China Pin Trays Merry Xmas Mugs Dainty Cream Pitchers

Decorated Cups China Ornaments

Fancy Match Safes China Cups and Saucers Decorated Pitchers China Ornaments China Bowls

Sewing Sets for the Women

Ladies' Companions-Sewing Sets-a gift suggestion of merit, isn't it? For what sort of oman is the one who doesn't use the needle in some manner-fancy work, drawn work, or ust "buttons"?

These sets have a collection of finest quality scissors, thimbles, and other little sewing helps. All in a neat and attractive leather covered case-a swell gift package. Prices range from \$7.50 down to \$3.50

Sterling Silver Gift Pieces Come in and let us show you some of our handsome offerings in Sterling Silver Manicure and Toilet Sets. We have a fine range of these lines this season. Sets are goodvalues better.

Friday, December 11, 1908.

Shop in the Morning if

Possible, it is the Better Way By Far

double duty at this "50c coun-

ter," for the values offered run

up to the dollar mark, alright.

And what a great choice. A

popular price and a popular

Here is an excellent chance

to send some tokens of esteem

this Xmas, and for a very mod-

est outlay, too. Don't let the

small price deter you from

choosing from this table-the

price doesn't represent the

China Cups and Saucers

China Tea Sets (3 pieces)

table, without doubt!

values-not much.

China Comports

Fancy Glass Vases

Fancy Teapots Fancy China Plates

China Ornaments

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What

Vict

These pieces are put up in handsome silk and satin lined cases, and make splendid gifts to send lady folk. Have a look at these. Odd pieces in Sterling at from 50¢

Gift Hints in Novelty Furniture—the Good Kind

We have a great collection of odd and novel furniture, suitable for gift giving. Not "freak". furniture, but pieces that are out of the usual in design and finish-distinctive pieces. They are especially desirable as gifts.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text> by the Liberal Association, because there was no misrepresentation of the government's policy. That policy was specifically stated by the Colonist and the Conservative speakers in Sfr Wil-frid Laurier's own works. It was upon the Premier's declaration that he did not share the views of the people of British Columbia that the people of Victoria pronounced. These words were kept prominently before the elec-tors, who were asked to readfirm the views with which Sir Wilfrid said he did not agree. Now so far as it can be fairly claim-ed that Mr. Templeman was sacrific-ed because he accepted the views of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as his own, he is entitled to whatever consideration the premier can reasonably extend to him-migration question involved in the same, and although the local Liberal Association says it concurs in the same, and although the local Liberal Association says it concurs in the majority of the people of Wictoria reas-serted their views, and the people of there of the people of Wictoria reas-serted their views, and the people of there are under fire the solution involved in the same, and although the local Liberal Association says it concurs in the majority of the people of British Co-lumbia do not. If this constituency were reopened tomerrow, Mr. Temple-man or anyone else, who made the sovernment's Asiatic immigration pol-

ance of tenders, but in most cases they were bought as needed by the officers of the Department. The head of the firm frankly said that he charged the man or anyone else, who made the government's Asiatic immigration pol-icy the sole issue, would be snowed

SERVIAN ASPIRATIONS

firm frankly said that he charged the government ten per cent. In advance of his ordinary retail prices. He denied having given officials anything, but admitted that one of them had a running account with his firm, which had never been presented and upon which nothing had been paid. Another instance was the case of the Domin-ion steamship Lady Laurier. A sai-vage firm had paid her captain \$100 for notifying them of the position of the Mount Temple wreck, and they justified the payment by saying that they always paid persons who gave them valuable information. Whatever may be the ethics on this point, there One of the motives which are in-fluencing Servia to resist the absorp-tion by Austro-Hungary of Bosnia and Herzegovina is that she will thereby he cut off from the sea, and for lack of a seaport will be at the mercy of the dual monarchy in the event of war, and cannot even in times of peace menare for her proper protection arwar, and cannot even in times of peace prepare for her proper protection ex-toget by the consent of her powerful neighbor. As at present constituted from the Adriatic on the west by the two principalities which Austria-Hungary has annexed, and Montenegro, and from the Egean Sea on the south by Macedonia, which forms a part of

The war cloud in the Balkans hangs ominously low.

The war cloud in the Balkans hangs ominously low. The "Holy Rollers" are also ap-parently holy terrors, judging from the details of the fatal melee which occur-red in Kansas City on Tuesday. The intellectual preference seems to be working splendidly. In the British House of Commons the other day Sidney Buxton, postmaster general, replying to a question said that the Canadian magazine post instituted last May was fully realizing the object for which it was instituted. He esti-



CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

Government Street, Near Yates.

Nowhere else in the city will you find such an assortment of such things. The list here is merely a hint-the show itself will help you solve the gift problem. Come in and dispose of that worry. Third and fourth floors-elevator.



December 11. 1908

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Vases Plates nents

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Friday, December 11, 1908

THE VICTORIA' COLONIST Souther is dury

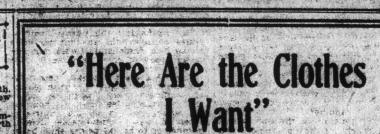
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and the other leaders should come to a basement room for a conference. Ray Mr. Wright and other interpreters strongly advised in favor of this course. They declared that the in-vitation to the inner temple was a träp laid for the government commission-er, that if he agreed to it, the Hindus would immediately cable home to In-dia that their temple had been de-secrated and that the story, with ex-asygerated details and the declaration that the Canadian government was trying to force the Hindus into sub-mission, would ring from one end of India to the other. Acting on this advice, Mr. Härlän and his committee declined to remove their shoes and consequently did not enter the inner temple. After he had prayed an hour, Tejah Singh finally appeared in the basement, but declar-ed at once that the Hindus would never go to Honduras. He declined 'to hear any official report. He interrupt-ed Mr. Haykin when the latter at-tempted to explain. Mr. Monro step-ped forward at this moment and in-sisted that the government's repre-sentative should not be treated rude.



Fine Gift Goods at Small Prices





ANY a Man, when looking for a Suit, Overcoat or pair of Trousers, exclaims, after we have shown him a few garments,

"Here Are the Clothes I Want"

From our lines of handsomely Tailored Suits at \$15, \$20, \$25 or \$35, or from our line of elegant Overcoats at \$15, \$18, \$20 or \$30, or our choice Trousers at \$4.00, \$6.00 or \$8.00, it's no trouble, whatever, to make a splendid selection."

special \$12.00 kaincoat

This is the best Raincoat proposition in town for the money.

XMAS BARGAIN

RIGHT NOW

Special C12 AA Dain

1201 Government Street.

ONE

The list here is nd dispose of that

e Pieces ne of these foot le, and these are\$3.50

hopping -ESTAB. 1862

> CHURCHES SCHOOLS STORES

OFFICES

UMBOLDT ST.

DOZEN TINS SLIGED \$1.00

"The tip is one of these time-honored customs which have taken hold of public life. It cannot be eli-minated. Let us try, therefore, to regulate it." When travelers

this kind, and tried to exclude the dangerous bulls from the ring. Be-tween the toreadors trust on the one side and the spectators' trust on the other, the proprietors of the bull rings are in an embarrassing position. Rome, Dec. 5.—The great Upping question was discussed at the sifting of the hotel keepers' congress here recently. M. Hoyer, of Cologne, pre-sident of the International Associa-tion of hotel keepers, presented a formal report upon the problem. Mr. Hoyer began with a review of the numerous futile attempts made in germany to stamp out the tipping "from the fact that travelers are un-willing to remounce their right of re-warding servants when they find the service good. Besides, the associa-tions of hotel employes in Germany have always energetically dema-ded When travelers desired it, N. Nover suggested, hotel keepers might undertake the distribution of tips, which should be charged for in the bill at the rate of 15 per cent on amounts of \$4 and of 10 per cent on larger sums. The congress warmhy applauded these suggestions and adopted them practically unanimous-ly. Proposals were afterwards ad-vanced for a strict system of super-vision to prevent hotel thefts. The congress also discussed for three hours the duties and the rights of travelers. It was proposed to draw, up a document, to be posted in all hotels, reminding guests of their rights and also their duty to their landords and to other guests.

Victoria, B.C.

DOZEN TINS

SLICED

PINEAPPLE.

\$1.00

ONE DOZEN TINS

SLICED PINEAPPLE

\$1.00

... 250

Re-cleaned Currants, 3 lbs Best Cleaned Sultanas, 2 lbs Choice Raisins, 3 lfos, picts Fine Selected Raisins, 2 lfos, picts Best Mixed Peel, per lb Alberts, Dairy Butter, per lb. Specially Selected Eggs, put up one dozen in carton DOZEN TING The Family Cash Grocery BLICED Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Telephone 312 \$1.00

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

LAYS HIS VIEWS **BEFORE CONGRESS**

President Roosevelt Takes Up Many Subjects in His Last Message

REPEATS MANY OPINIONS

Urges Legislation for Regulation of Corporations and Protection of Labor

We believe that with concentration in administration there can come both the advantage of a larger ownership and of a more equitable distribution of profits and at the same time a better service to the commonwealth. Just a quarter of an hour after the sendt hed server and rascellity practiced of which began in the senate at 12.15, just a quarter of an hour after the senate had convened, and in the house a few minutes later. The galleries of both houses were well filled, and almost all the seats of senators and members were occupied by their own-ers. All were supplied with printed copies of the message, which contained 44 printed pages, with an elaborate appendix accompanied by numerous illustrations showing the results of the work of the forestry bureau. Sena-tors and members gave comparatively little attention to the reading of the message at the desk, but most of them immediately busied themselves with the printed copies before them. In these copies much interest was shown.

The message is in part as follows: The financial standing of the nation at the present time is excellent, and the financial management of the nathe interests by the government during the last seven years has shown the most satisfactory results. But our currency system is imperilled, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the cur-rency commission will be able to pro-pose a thoroughly good system, which will do away with the existing defects.

water rights.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> the corporations which get power from water rights. There should be national as well as state guardianship of mines and forests. The labor legislation herein-after referred to should concurrently be enacted into law. To accomplish this means of course a certain in-crease in the use of but not the creation of power by the central government. The power already ex-ists, it does not have to be created. The only question is whether it shall be used or left idle, and meanwhile the corporations over which the power ought to be exercised will not remain idle. The danger to America democ-racy les not in the least in the con-centation of administrative power in responsible and accountable hands. It lies in having the power insuffi-ciently concentrated so that no one can be held responsible to the people for its use. **Labor** Corporations. As regards the great corporations engaged in interstate business, and especially the railroads, I can only re-peat what I have already again and again said in my messages to congress. I believe that under the interstate clause of the constitution the United States has complete and paramount right to control all agencies of inter-state commerce, and I believe that the national government only can exercise this right with wisdom and effectiveness, so as both to secure justice from and to do justice to the great corpora-tions, which are the most important factors in modern business. I believe that it is worse than folly to attempt to prohibit all combinations, as is done by the Sherman anti-trust law, because such a law can be enforced only imperfectly and unequally, and its enforcement works almost as much hardship as good. I strongly advocate that instead of an unwise effort to prohibit all combinations, ness, so as both to secure justice from Labor There are many matters affecting labor and the status of the wage worker to which I should like to draw your attention, but an exhaustive dis-cussion of the problem in all its aspects is not now necessary. This administration is nearing its end, and moreover, under our form of govern-ment the solution of the problem de-pends upon the action of the states as much as upon the action of the nation. Nevertheless, there are cer-tain considerations which I wish to set before you which I hope that our people will more and more keep them in mind. effort to prohibit all combinations, there shall be substituted a law which there shall be substituted a law which shall expressly permit combinations which are in the interest of the public, but shall at the same time give to some agency of the national govern-ment full power of control and super-vision over them. One of the chief features of this control should be se-curing entire publicity in all matters which the public has a right to so that if could be made thorough-going so that if could exercise completes under the insue of the anti-trust lew. The power of the commission and control over the issue of securities, as well as over the raising and lowering of rates. As regards <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

ment of combines engaged in inter-state business. The truth is that we asserting and exercising a gemune control in the public interest over these great corporations have to con-the against two sets of enemies, who another, are really alles in preventing a proper solution of the problem the distribution of the distribution of the power of the callroads and the extre-tions, and who denounce both the power of the callroads. We walth and administration, but we do believe in the distribution of the vealth and administration, but we do believe in the distribution of the vealth and administration built we do believe in the distribution of the vealth and administration built distribution of the distribution of the vealth and administration during tratice. The distribution of the the distribution of the distribution of the vealth and administration during tratice. The distribution of the the distribution of the vealth and administration built distribution of the vealth and administration during tratice. The distribution of the the distribution of the vealth and administration during administer and in securing to the public the frain tratice. The distribution of the distribution of the distribution of the distribution of the vealth and administration administration administication administration administration of the committee of the abuilt the frain tratice. The distribution of the distribution of the distribution of the distribution of the distributi We believe that with concentration administration there can come both

from under that protection which the law throws over property. The de-mand was made that there should be trial by jury in contempt cases, there-by most seriously impairing the au-thority of the courts. All this repre-sented a course of policy which, if carried out, would mean the enthronement of class privilege in its courdest and most build We believe that the administration should be for the benefit of the many, and that greed and rascality practiced on a large scale should be punished as releatiessly as if practiced on a. small scale. We do not for a moment believe that the problem will be solved in any short and easy method. The solution will come only by press-ing various concurrent remedies. Some of these remedies must lie out-side the domain of all government. But there is legislation which the federal government alone can enact, and which is absolutely vital in order to secure the attainment of our pur-pose. Many laws are needed. There should be regulation by the national government of the great inter-state corporations, including a simple method of account keeping; publicity, supervision of the issue of securities, abolition of rebates and of special privileges. There should be short time franchises for all corporations time franchises the attigated on the short time franchises the should on the short time franchises for all corporations

sented a course of policy which, if carried out, would mean the enthronement of class privilege in its crudest and most brutal form, and the destruction of one of the most essential functions of the judiciary in all civilized lands. The violence of the crusade for this registration and its complete failure h-lustrate two truths which it is essential our people, should learn. In the first place, they ought to teach the work-ingman, the laborer, the wage worker, that by demanding what is improper and impossible he plays into the hands of his foes. Such a crude and vicious attack upon the courts, even if it were temporarily successful, would inevita-bly in the and cause a violent reaction, and would band the great mass of citi-zens together, forcing them to stand by all judges, competent and incompe-tent alike, rather than to see the wheels of justice stopped. A movement of this kind can ultimately result in nothing but damage to those in whose behalf it is nominally under-taken. The power of injunction is a great equitable remedy which should on no account be destroyed. But safe-guards should be erected against its abuse. I believe that some such pro-visions as those I advocated a year ago for checking the abuse of the issuance of temporary injunctions should be adopted. In substance, provision should be made that no injunction or tempo-rary restraining order issue otherwise than on notice, except where irreparable injury would otherwise result, and in such cases a hearing on the merits of the order should be held within a short fixed period, and if not then continued after hearing, it should forthwith lapse. Decisions should be held within a short fixed period, and if not then continued after hearing, it should forthwith lapse. Decisions should be held within a short fixed period, and if not then continued after hearing, it should forthwith lapse. Decisions should be held within a short fixed period, and if not then continued after hearing, it should for his action and of his reasons therefor, so that c

SATISFACTORY YEAR

Most Encouraging Reports Are Submitted at Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting

Excellent reports indicating that the Excellent reports indicating that the past year has been a most successful and encouraging one in the work of the British Columbia Protestant Or-phans Home were submitted at the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the subscribers to that institution held yesterday afternoon in the council chamber at the olty hall. There was a good attendance of subscribers and the various reports were received with a good attendance of subscribers and the various reports were received with approval. Charles Hayward, chair-man of the committee of management, presided. The meeting was opened by prayer offered by Rev. W. Leslie Clay. An invitation from Mrs. Louisa J. Tol-ler, honorary secretary of the ladies' committee inviting the president and members of the committee to the flat. committee inviting the president and members of the committee to the an-nual Christmas tree to be given for the inmates of the home on Tuesday, December 29, from 3 to 6, o'clock was accepted with thanks and the commit-tee will attend as requested. A com-munication from Rev. Mr. Miller, Nanaimo, moderator of the Presbyter-ian Synod of British Columbia, nom-inating Rev. W. Leslie Clay as the representative of the Presbyterian church on the committee of manage-ment was also read. Management's Report

Management's Report

The report of the committee of man-agement was read by Charles Hay-ward and was as follows: Ladies and Gentlemen, Today ends the thirty-sixth year of

the beneficient work of the British Col-umbia Protestant Orphans Home. During those past eventful years it has gone steadily forward, with mark-

Light account Water.... Fuel Printing and advertising..... Improvements and repairs..... Furniture account...... Taxes (1908)

the bright blue sky," notwithstanding the best and kindest of hospital care and treatment. The Home now con-tains 38 little inmates, 20 boys and 18 girls, one having during the year been adopted as a member of a luxurious and happy home circle. The three great annual events of the Orphanase, viz., the Christmas tree, pound party and chrysanthemum show, all preved very enjoyable and satisfactory occasions. Owing to pre-vious illness, Christmas, 907, was of a more private nature than usual, but prowed an exceedingly happy and de-lightful time to the children, whose hosts of friends and well-wishers, not forgetting how essentially this glorious festival is the children's by right, showered upon them turkeys galore, plum puddings, fruit, candy and all sorts of gifts, their Christmas tree be-ing a wonder of beauty and delight. Affairs Proved Success. The "Pound Party" was a memor-

The "Pound Party" was a memor-able and successful event, owing to the wonderful generosity of friends, whose thoughtfulness again filled to over-

¹ wonderful generosity of friends, whose F thoughtfulness again filled to over-flowing the store rooms and larder with necessities and even luxuries for the delight of the children and the to cash donations amounted to \$55.10, r which were most gratefully received. E As we record the successful issue of the recent chryspathemum show, J which netted the substantial sum of \$228.65, we feel great indebtedness to all who attended and to those who in so many and varied ways came to our assistance, rendering this event so en-tioyable. We desire to express hearty to thanks to the following musical or-ganizations, who on these occasions. have cheered and enlivened us by their sweet music: Messrs. Longfield's or-a chestra, the City band, and the Plow wright Mandolin orchestra. In a to measure we have thanked those ladies na have added so much delight and hap-piness to the lives of the little ones in d the Home by automobile drives, pic-nics, garden parties and entertain-fully to record the kindness of Mrs. Matson, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Newton J (Oak Bay), 24th May celebration com-mittee, Agricultural Exhibition com-mittee, the Trades and Labor Council, and the Anti-Tuberculosis committee though Mrs. B. Tye for invitation to to the thome the sub-tusy again for the substantial com-mittee, the Trades and Labor Council, in and the Anti-Tuberculosis committee thoough Mrs. B. Tye for invitation to to the substantial comments to the thome substantial com-mittee, the State and Labor Council, in and the Anti-Tuberculosis committee the substantial com-tune the substantial comments and the Anti-Tuberculosis committee the substantian com-mittee, the Trades and Labor Council, in and the Anti-Tuberculosis committee the the substantian comments to the though Mrs. B. Tye for invitation to the the substantian comments the substantian comments the substant comments the thome substant comments the substant comments comments the substant comments the substant comments the substant comments comments the substant comments cou

concluded with the Benediction pro-nounced by Rev. E. G. Miller. Those present at the meeting were Charles Hayward, B. S. Heisterman, J. McLean, Edgar Fawcett, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, Rev. E. G. Miller, L. Good-acre. B. Spencer, Mrs. W. F. McCul-ioch, Mrs. Toller, Mrs. W. F. McCul-ioch, Mrs. Toller, Mrs. McTavish, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. E. L. Higgins, Hon. Sena-tor Macdonald, J. H. Lawson, William Scowcroft, Reginald Hayward, Ernest Hayward, H. Dallas Heimcken, K.C.

When Trying to Make Her 435.61 Way From Port Savings Dept., Bank of Com-19.48 merce..\$5,709.19 William Total expenditures......\$5,709,19 The report presented by William Scowcroft, the secretary, showed that at present there are forty-one chil-dren in the home, twenty boys and twenty-one girls. The report gave the names of the inmates and facts as to the date of admission, etc. On motion of Rev. W. Leslie Clay the various reports submitted were adopted and will be printed in the usual way. New Committee Total expenditures.....

108.90 957.80 242.65 254.85 20.30 331.50

Was Making Second Effort to Get Out After Being Fogbound for Two Days

Friday, December 11, 1908.

AT VANCOUVER

GLENFARG STRUCK

9.85 8.00 Hit Reef in Narrows During Fog

The balloting on the names submit-

The balloting on the names submit-ted for the committee of management resulted as follows: Bishop Cridge, Bishop Perrin, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, Charles Hayward, A. B. Fraser, Sr., J. H. Lawson, B. S. Heisterman, L. Goodacre, J. L. Beckwith, H. Dallas Heimcken, K.C., David Spencer and W. Scowcrott Nemicaen, A.C., David Speacer and W. Scowcroft. Rev. Mr. Miller called attention to the necessity of having something done to improve the roadway to Cook street leading from Queen's avenue to the

tance on the port side of the steamer s hull, the plates have been damaged, and it was found necessary to put back to Vancouver and discharge half home. A resolution was passed to the effect that the attention of the civic authorities be called to the disgrace-ful condition of the road and asking that some steps be taken to make the needed improvements or at least have a sidewalk constructed. of her cargo. It is expected that the Glenfarg will arrive at Esquimalt to morrow to enter the drydock for sur

morrow to enter the drydock for sur-vey and repairs. The Glenfarg was making her last trip outward to Hongkong under char-ter to the C. P. R. It was her second start. She left before on Friday after-noon and made her way slowly in the thick fog nearly to the Narrows, when a sidewalk constructed. After a vote of thanks had been ten-dered to the retiring officers and com-mittees for their services the meeting concluded with the Benediction pro-

through, and she returned to her dock through, and she returned to her dock at Vancouver. She anchored in the harbor between Burnaby reef and the new pier, her fog bell being heard all Saturday. On Sunday another at-tampt was made to ret to construct the

WILL COME TO ESQUIMALT pending the press of Ja kong. Afte press hotel the Chinese was tender (From Tuesday's Daily) The steamer Glenfarg, Capt. Holman, after being delayed two days fogbound at Vancouver when creeping through the Narrows outbound on Sunday, to a sheer and struck heavily against reef at the south side of the Narrow Aft of the engineroom for some dis

perience, be officers unt the collecto freed from In an in porter Li ed as a (people of liance wit of the pea empire. cared to elf-consti had made with Great sia and Ge ment had United Sta were reall nation w securing China, ric when pea nation to "After t the Chines herself as fied positi

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G STRUCK VANCOUVER

ecember 11, 1908,

arrows During Fog ng to Make Her From Fort

TO ESQUIMALT

Second Effort to fter Being Fogor Two Days.

uesday's Daily) lenfarg, Capt. Holman ed two days fogbound hen creeping through bound on Sunday, took uck heavily against a side of the Narrows eroom for some dis-side of the steamer's have been damaged er and discharge half is expected that the ive at Esquimalt to. the drydock for sur

was making her last ngkong under char-It was her second efore on Friday afterher way slowly in the Narrows, when to chance the voyage returned to her dock She anchored in the Burnaby reef and the bell being heard all nday another le to get to sea. At steamer lifted her an-l seaward. No sooner the Narrows than the gain, and the steamer seaward, tooting her tug, the Achates, was nead, and in order to enfarg gave way. She helm and took a sheer

tug went by, dimly

d the Glenfarg struck part of her port side. bumped her near the nd she glided over cleared. It was decided ancouver for examina ries, which were found ree of her tanks on the found full of salt ner was docked at the eds and 'longshore k to take out the her cargo. The barge ught alongs transferring the carled, while a diver was to make a repo he damage, pending a on, when the vessel is ocks of the Esquimalt r she is to be brought freight is discharged

v repairs. arried a cargo of 2700 freight, ireight, principally d general merchandis r Salvor, which ouver since going to r. left the harbor and h the Narrows a short of the Glenfarg. s one of the big fleet

capt. W. L. Holman been in her for som many friends in Vic farg is a steel screw tons gross, and 2350 d tonnage, and is 360 t beam and 27.9 fee

ent due to the fog was odd's Narrow d ashore. The steamer was sent to her assistpe was reported from erday. She did not sus-

Friday, December 11, 1908

being the same of the same of

perly enforced, the foreign nations will deal with China as they do with other nations. The foreign settle-ments will then pass away as a result of the changed conditions. This will His Business Discussed. In an interview with a control of the death at Liver-porter Li Sum Ling said he had work-ed as a Chinese patriot to interest the people of the United States in an al-liance with China which would allow of the peaceful development of the big empire. No other nation it seemed cared to take issue with Japan, the self-constituted ruler of Asia. Japan had made treaties and agreements with Great Britain, with France, Rus-and now an agree-In an interview with a Colonist re-

sia and Germany, and now an agree-ment had also been made with the west. The west is the second of out their ideas as to the best methods of absorbing China. Japanese are looking forward to a time coming when they can attain this object. They would like to have China in a position such as Korea now is, so that if China sent an envoy abroad, as the Koreans did, no nation would listen to the re-

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THE VICTORIA COLONIST

TO BE IMPROVED

This Month

Be Constructed-Baseball

Club's Scheme

(From Wednesday's Daily)

tre of the city.

Half Mile Track

CHINESE EDITOR ON RESULTS OF MISSION
And Chinas
Very of book of the country reaches the formation of the sound of the country reaches the formation of the country area on the country area o Directors Decide to Level, Seed and Drain Grounds

It was remarkably like a slaip under full head of canvas, and it came to-ward us like a steamboat, driving along before the wind. "It's the Flying Dutchman," shouted someone, standing in the walst of the bark, and it surely did look like the old wandering few of the sea. "Sallors say it's not a good omen to see the phantom ship, don't they?" asked the questioner. "It wasn't a bad one for us; for the weather cleared soon after, and we made a good run into the Pacific and north. Death of English Capitalist St. John, N.B., Dec. 7.—News was received today of the death at Liver-pool, Eng., of Peter Owen, a member of the greand of the store of the sparse for the outdoor sport of peter owen, a member

notice.



Dr. Fagan Initiating a Vigorous Campaign on Behalf of Sanitarium

ATHLETIG PARK

Toronto, Dec. 7-The statement of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for the year ending Nov. 30, shows net profits of \$1,627,382.65, compared with \$1,752,349.67 last year.

Guests of Mr. Roosevelt

Washington, Dec. 7.—The guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at luncheon today included Lord North-cote and Lady Northcote and British TO PROVIDE A RACE TRACK Ambassador Bryce.

Half Mile Racing Course Will

City Hall Nearly Burned Befleville, Ont. Dec. 7.—The city hall this evening had a narrow escape from destruction by fire. The blaze originated from a furnace and spread to the city engineer's and tax collec-tor's offices before it was extinguished. The loss amounted to a few hundred dollars and is covered by insurance.

COUNTRY LIFE

Spokane

Spokane, Dec. 7.—Dr. Liberty H. Balley, chairman of the commission on country life, appointed by President Roosevelt, and Henry Wallace, Jowa; Kenyon L. Butterfield Massachusetts; Chafles D. Barrett, Georgia, and W. A. Beard, California, met hundreds of farmers, ranchers and orchardists from various parts of the Pacific Northwest at their sessions in Spokane. It is 'se-lieved much benefit will result from the discussions of farm conditions. The commissioners were entertained by the chamber of commerce and the local committee of the Fith national irriga-tion congress, which will meet in Spo-kane September 27 to October 2 next year. They also visited the national apple show, where Dr. Balley declared that the exhibition is without an equal, adding that it will do more than any-thing else to encourage the apple in-dustry all over the conntry. the outdoor sport of next summer, thus ensuring their use for the purpose of which they were purchased, under conditions satisfactory to all the athletic organizations desirous of playing league matches at a place within reasonable distance of the cen-The directors' propose, in addition, to laying out one of the filest turf areas in Victoria, to provide a half-mile track. To do this the low fence on the north side of the grounds will be removed. The course will be ele-vated at the curves and will be con-structed otherwise in the most mod-

 Escaped a Protest.
 Toronto, Dec. 7-1t transpired today that a belated petition against Dr. Rankin, Liberal, in North Perth, freached the office of the registrar at four c'elock on Saturday afternoon The legal time for filing petitions ex-pired at one c'elock Saturday, so that no action can now be taken against vated at the curyes and will be con-structed otherwise in the most mod-ern manner. Moreover, once it is laid it will be kept in first class shape so that field events may be arranged to take place there almost at a moment's A Baseball Diamond

Proprietor, Predicts Im- . provement

his court be allowed for use as a medium for the railroading of Japanese into the favored realm of British citizenship. Judge Grant declared that the usual formal certificates by notaries, giving statements of good character, will not hereafter be allow-ed, but that the strictest requirements of the law must be complied with. **Bank of Commerce Profits.** Toronto, Dec. 7—The statement of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for the year ending Nov. 30, shows net profits of \$1,627,382.65, compared with

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The steamer Tango Maru of the Nippon Yusen kaisha, Captain Thomp-son, sailed from the outer wharf yes-terday with 5,500 tons of general freight, including cotton, hish and general merchandise. She had a small complement of saloon and about 175 steerage passengers, mostly Japanese. Those embarked here in-cluded 17 Japanese and 8 Hindus.

cluded 17 Japanese and 8 Hindus. Among the saloon passengers was Dr. T. Kurimoto, chief surgeon of the city of Tokio, who has been on a trip around the world studying the methods of quarantine against bu-bonic plague. He proposes to infect rats with typhus and cause their taking off by that disease. The steamer Aki Maru of the Japanese line Cantain Yazi, which is

Japanese line, Captain Yagi, which is expected to be reported today at one-of the west coast wireless telegraph stations, is bringing a very large ship-ment of silk from Japan. She has on board 1,500 bales of silk and silk goods valued at about three quarters of a million dollars. Five baggage cars have been prepared at Seattle to rush this valuable freight eastward. The

flour, salt

general manager of the Pacific Mail and other Harriman lines, who is at Portland has been reading a lesson to the merchants of that city. He states that they should patronize the Orien-tal service from Portland to the far east exclusively, and by despatching and ordering their freight via Puget Sound and San Francisco, cause him to have the steamers of the Portland and Asiastic line call at San Francisco and Honolulu en route. Then, too, tramp steamers are used to the detri-

tramp steamers are used to the detri-ment of the regular liners. Mr. Schwerin expressed the opinion that the trans-Pacific commerce would not be very brisk the coming season, owing to the high price of wheat. Be-fore the Orientals will buy flour to any extent he held that the product would have to be taken across the Pacific at an unprofitable rate

Pacific at an unprofitable rate. Mr. Schwerin thinks the United States flag will disappear from the Pacific ocean carrying trade within eight years. This, unless subsidies are thinks the United eight years. This, unless subsidies are given by the government of that coun-try. He said: "Business on our lines was never so bad as it is new. Our steamers out of San Francisco last year lost \$468,000, and six months of the present year they were run at a loss of \$265,000. During September we went \$105,000 behind and Novem-ber added a deficit of \$68,000. It takes \$100,000 to run a big trans-Pacific steamer on a single round trip. The Japanese government gives a subsidy amounting to \$75,000 to ves-sels carrying the Japanese flag. This \$75,000 must be made. up. In freight and passengers by the American steamers if they are to compete with the Japanese liners."

Port au Prince, Dec. 8-General Antonie Simon, who has assumed the presidency of Hayti, and who has the Dr. Rankin. A delegation of two members of the Victoria Basebalk club waited on the directors for the purpose of endeavor-ing to make arrangements for the use of the park during the season. They stated that the grounds were sufficient-ly large providing the morthern inside fence was removed and as that ca presidency of Hayti, and who has the situation now well in hand, has ap-pointed the following cabinet minis-ters: Minister of the interior, Gen. Hippolyte; finance, L. Chapoteaur; foreign affairs, M. Claude; public works, M. Eveillard; war and marine General Holland; justice, M. Magni. The choice of these officials is gen-erally approved. There have been no reports today of trouble anywhere. WILL BE BRISK ence was removed and, as that cohence was removed and, as that co-incided with the general improvement plans, it was agreed that there would be no difficulty in coming to an under-standing on that point. The consen-sus of opinion appeared to be that there would be no trouble in so ar-ranging the schedniss of basehell and W. Coburn, Nanaimo Mill

Chairman of Commission and Several Members Hold Conferences at

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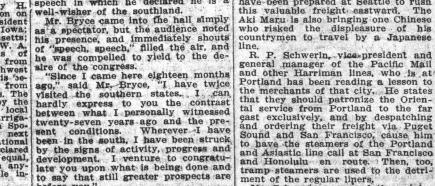
Yesterday morning, Dr. Robson

Yesterday morning, Dr. Robson gave an address at a memorial ser-vice held in Central Methodist church. Rev. Mr. Turner and Rev. A. M. San-ford also assisted in the service. It was in memory of three leaders of the church who have died recently within a few weeks of each other. They are Rev. Dr. Curtis, for many years editor of the Christian Guardian; Rev. Dr. Withrow, who handled the Sunday publications for the church, and Rev. Dr. A. R. Bain, for many years a pro-fessor in Toronto university.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS

Ambassador Bryce's Cheerful Predio-tions Gratify Delegates to the Commercial Congress

Washington, Dec. 8.—Expressing the conviction that a great future is about to dawn on the south, James Brycs, the British ambassador, today receiv-ed a notable welcome from the delegates in attendance upon the southern commercial congress, following a speech in which he declared he is a



GOVERNMENT

the Strand Magazine, vel Proposition

the Strand Magazine chill, of London, Engnill, of London, Eng-en connected with the in of that publication ption some eighteen the city. Mr. Schill's

nas been made to in section in the Strand be devoted to articles nada and its different Schill has been interview to discovering support the Strand its venture. He beleading magazine of eaching as it does all mmunity, both the in-able to influence and n, must appeal to the Canada and to the l governments as a ehicle through which ne claims of these disand emigrant. before the premiers. e other provinces as le federal authorities, ew the local governose so far met have selves as favorable to vill present the matter executives. The C.P.R. through Sir Thomas ad C. M. Hays, respec-omised the plan their

s formerly identified T. B. Brown Ltd., the s firm of London, Eng. y he saw much of the rs, Tidbits and other ddition to the Strand.

a little Wellingborbirthday: "38, Newbirthday: Wellingborough. My g only five years of t my dada to let me and I hope you and ill live to see a good -Your loyal subject, To this a letter has his Majesty's private ting the girl on behalf her kind message of

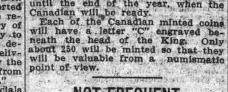
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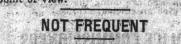




Railways Raise Rates.









Stowaway Discovered

RAW FURS

Highest prices paid for all B. C. and Alaskan furs. Write for our price list containing much information to raw fur shippers.

M. J. JEWETT & SONS Redwood, New York, Department 13



of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill can do. Any kind of harness you buy of us you can rely on for quality and you'll and Valises always on hand

B.C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET



after day. All isconicelly tell of the flooded decks and the rolling and burying her rall as the swings in the breaking seas. On Sept. 9th there was a variation. The tog tells of the was flooded as the vessel "flat", wallowed in water. The storeroom the fooded decks, while laconic sentences tode of the suffrings of the craw in this terse way: "Mott of duty today, owing sickness and informer. The bort of the main good their instruction of discrediting the for vas to tell of the main topmarts the forwarded to the commis-storers, whose daty if is to investigate any such charges have been circuited with the stores half have an opportunity of the the store and the staffing of the main to aspect here the commis-stores held yesterday afternoon and the fore haits protocom to the commis-the city hall the matter was discussed at the fore haith was opened, the pig from and pipes were found together. The shifted cargo. Meanwhile the vessel had quite a list. Gelley Flooded. almost constant gales in which she labored, strained, and had had her decks almost continually flooded in the chill days of August and September which is mid-winter off Cape Horn, made the voyage of the British bark Had-don Hall, Capt. Fookes, an eventful one. The vessel reached the outer wharf yesterday morning with a cargo of general merchandise, mostly sait, pig iron and pipe, consigned to Robert Ward & Co. Many of the crew were injured. The chief officer, J. H. Scott, was badly hurt by being washed against a hatch-combining when the insweeping seas dashed him along the flooded deck, and at one time no less than five men were in their bunks, suffering from their injuries. One boy, Leigh, who had stowed away at Liver-pool, was almost washed overboard as the bark wallowed off Cape Horn. He was rescued when hanging from the railing of the poop deck by his foot. Stowaway Discovered labored, strained, and had her decks

louse work, that of shifting and secur-ing the shifted cargo. Meanwhile the vessel had quite a list. commissioners challenge such state-ments and declare their willingness to investigate any charge of this char-acter made to them." Galley Flooded.

It was on September 9th that the galley was flooded out. The cook with his pots and pans and his food half-cooked was intermingled with the flooding sea and washed out onto the deck in a heap of wreekage—and there was a hungry watch that day. The same day the starboard lifeboat was damaged and other injury sus-tained.

It was on April 2 that the tug Blazer took the Haddon Hall out from Liver-pool and let her go with her white wings spread abeam of Tuskar light.

The same day the starboard lifeboat was damaged and other injury sus-tained. On Saturday the men usually came aft for slops, tobacco, etc., and while they were getting their allowance there was a shout for help from the poop deck. The boy Leigh was found hang-ing only by his foot over the weather board. Luckily the mate was near at hand and he was rescared in the nick of time. There were no liss than 23 gales, all of which buffetted the vessel and kept her decks flooded almost contin-ually for S5 days, while the vessel beat about off Caps Horn, making a little progress one day and being beaten back the next. From the time the vessel rounded the Cape into the Pa-clife, good weather was experienced and she made a good run until about 60 north, when three strong gales were encountered, with heavy squalls of wind, but little further damage was sustained. About a week ago Cape Flattery was reached and the bark beat about since then off the entrance of the Straits until Sunday, when the two Floneer picked her up, and she was moorning to discharge her delayed cargo. wings spread abeam of Tuskar light. Two days later a stowaway crawled out from his hiding place, and he was promptly converted into a salior. The vessel had a good run down the At-lantic until she was about 39.12 south on May 31, and a green light was seen on her port bow. The Haddon Hall was close hauled on a starboard tack, and the strange vessel, which was on the port tack, was the giving-way ves-sel. She did not give way and the Haddon Hall's helm was put hard over to take off some of her way while the stranger bore across her bow. The Haddon Hall's helm was put hard over to take off some of her way while the stranger bore across her bow. The Haddon Hall's helm was both and over to take off some of her way while the stranger bore across her bow. The Haddon Hall's helm was both and over proved to be the four-masted ship Al-sterdamm of Hamburg head, on or about her main rigging and the two vessels swung alongside, the Alsterdamm's sterdamm of Hamburg nead, on or about her main rigging and the two vessels swung alongside, the Aisterdamm's starboard against the Haddon Hall's port side. There was a hard grinding and it seemed that some of the top-hamper must come down, while the crews scurried out of the way. The Haddon Hall's jibboom was smashed, and other damage was done. After the grinding the vessels swung clear. Only for a minute were they free. The Alsterdamm was swung in by the sea and ground her way along the side of the Haddon Hall, stem first, carrying away the topgallant mast and the fore upper topsall yard, the truss of the foreyard and the main bumpkin was broken off. Not a great deal came down, the wreckage being held. As the Alsterdamm swung clear she car-ried away the main royal yard of the Haddon Hall on her bowsprit. The two captains agreed to stand by each other, but in the night the Alsterdamm cleared off, and two days later, when a heavy inrush of water was found in cargo

SANITARY CONDITIONS **MUST BE IMPROVED**

upper topogail yard, the trues of the foreyard and the main bumpkin was for the value and the main bumpkin was arreaded to be the safet a way the main royal yard of the facture of the fore stand by each other, but in the might the Alserdamm cleared off, and two days later, when the hold, Capt. Fooks decided to bear a heavy finds the Alserdamm cleared off, and two days later, when the integrated the cleared at the similar to the solution the sounding in the hold, Capt. Fooks decided to bear analyzed the cleared at the similar to the solution the sounding in the the samilar condition of the well showed but a few inches. The well cand the similar cleared of the ports had been form med out, repairs were effected by building and the building repaired in such the similar sound the was more same to the the similar of the same the similar of the same the similar of the same to the building and the building repaired in such the similar sound the was more same to an obter shop. Chinese was house each house each the food at the similar sound the set and the similar repaired the similar sound the set and the similar repaired the similar sound the sound the similar repaired the similar sound the set and the similar repaired the similar sound the set and the similar repaired the similar sound the set and the similar repaired the similar sound the set and the similar repaired the similar sound the set and the similar repaired the similar sound the set and the similar repaired the similar sound the set and the similar repaires the similar sound the set and the similar sound the set and the similar sound the set and the similar repaired the similar sound the set and the similar repaired the similar sound the set and the similar repaired the similar sound the set and the similar repaired the similar sound the set and the similar repaired the similar sound the set and the sinteres sound the set and the similar s



(From Tuesday's Daily) Following the request recently made to the police that efforts should be made to ascertain, if possible, some-thing concerning the faile of Sir Arthur Curtis, who was lost in the wilds of northern British Columbia ten years ago, the provincial authorities have now been requested to examine into the reports of the disappearance of Harry Phipps and Matthew Trim-mon, two young Englishmen who are believed to have met their deaths while en route to the newly discovered placer diggings in the Ingenika coun-try.

LOUIS J. SEYMOUR, Clerk to the Board.

ISLAND COAL MINE E. Hepburn to Take Over Tumbo Island Property

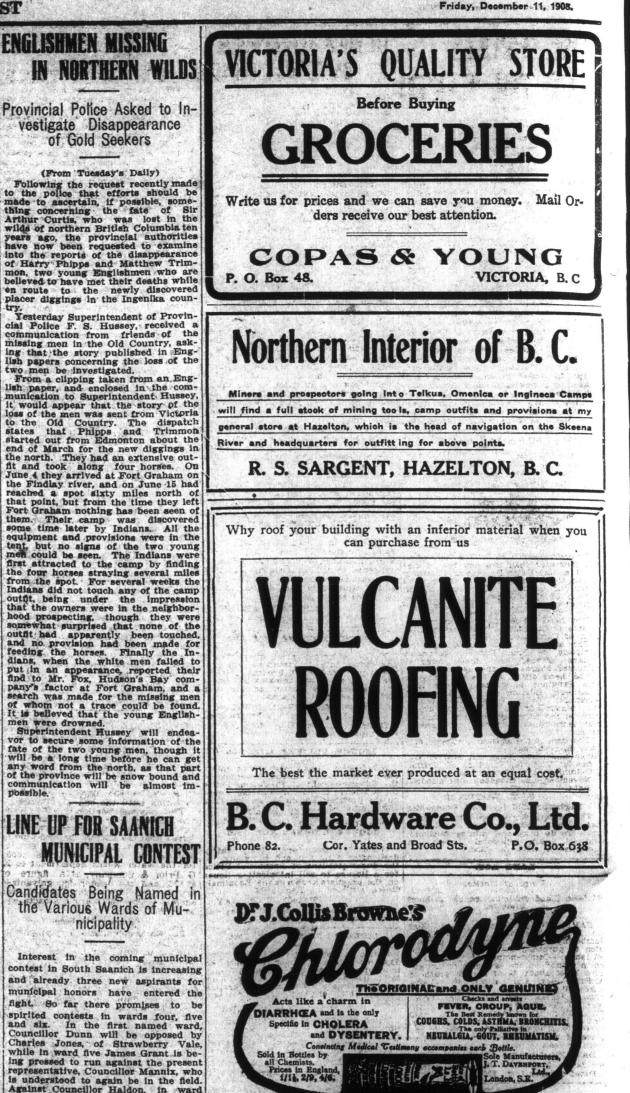
believed to have met their deaths while en route to the newly discovered placer diggings in the Ingenika coun-ty. Testerday Superintendent of Provin-cial Police F. S. Hussey, received a communication from friends of the missing men in the Old Country, ask-ing that the story published in Eng-lish papers concerning the loss of the two men be investigated. Trom a clipping taken from an Eng-lish paper, and enclosed in the com-munication to Superintendent Hussey, it would appear that the story of the loss of the men was sent from Victoria to the Old Country. The dispatch states that Phipps and Trimmon started out from Edmonton about the end of March for the new diggings in the north. They had an extensive out-fit and took along four horses. On June 4 they arrived at Fort Graham on the Finday river, and on June 15 had reached a spot sixty miles north of that point, but from the time they left Fort Graham nothing has been seen of them. Their camp was discovered some time later by Indians. All the equipment and provisions were in the tent, but no signs of the two young men could be seen. The Indians were first attracted to the camp by finding the four horses straying several miles from the spot. For several weeks the indians did not touch any of the camp outfit, being under the impression that the owners were in the neighbor-hood prospecting, though they were somewhat surprised that none of the outfit had apparently been touched, and no provision had been made for freeding the horses. Finally the In-dians, when the white men failed to put in an appearance, reported their find to Mr. Fox, Hudson's Bay com-pany's factor at Fort Graham, and a search was made for the missing men of whom not a trace could be found it is believed that the young English-men were drowned. Tuperintendent Hussey will endea-vor to secure some information of the fact of the two young men, though it will be a long time before he can get An option has been taken for the purchase of the Tumbo island property belonging to F. W. Foster, J. A. Sayward and others of Victoria, situated on Tumbo island in the Gulf of Georsia, near Saturna and Pender islands, in the archipelago between Victoria and Vancouver. For six months past A. E. Herburn, mining engineer and promoter of Vancouver, has been ne-gotiating for the purchase of the pro-perty. It has been known for years that a valuable seam was situated on Tumbo Island. Sixteen years ago a bore hole was put down 350 feet and passed through a seam of fifteen feet in width of bituminous coal. Subse-quently a shaft was sunk to win the coal. Owing to the capital being in-sufficient at the time to carry the shaft further than a depth of 250 feet, work was abandoned. Now, Mr. Hepburn has taken an option for the purchase of the property af a large figure, the amount of which is not given out; and has undertaken to complete the shaft. If, on its sinking the coal is found in the quantity anticipated the deal will be completed. gia, near Saturna and Pender islands,

Superintendent Hussey will encas-vor to secure some information of the fate of the two young men, though it will be a long time before he can get any word from the north, as that part of the province will be now bound and communication will be almost im-

nicipality.

After Investigation





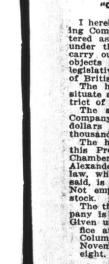
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VICTORIA, B. Phone 1854. C. 1

cessary to leave the ship and take to the boats. Montevideo was reached three days later, two days before the Alsterdamm came in. The damaged cargo was taken out and the necessary repairs were effected at the Urguayan port, and two months after her arrival the Haddon Hall proceeded on her way to Victoria. She left on Aug. 3 and had a good run down to Diego Rameries light. From the time the light was abeam for nearly six weeks the ship labared and wallowed, with her decks almost continually flooded. The log shows one long series of such entries as: "Violent storm, ship laboring heavily, heavy seas sweeping over, decks flooded, cabins and rooms flood-ed out, captain's goods destroyed." That was on Aug. 26. On Aug. 24 to mid-September the log-book is filled with similar entries. On Aug. 24, to mid he bark rolled in the heavy gale, swinging from beam to beam, and shipping large chilling seas, keeping her decks filled with water, Mate J. H. Scott was washed along the deck four times, the last time being swept against a corner of the hatch and crippled so that he had to be assisted to his cabin. Day after day, it was the same story. Heavy snow squalls occasionally added to the misery of all hands. The carpenter, an old man, succumbed to the cold and privation and with his feet swollen severely was carried to his bunk. In all, five men were helpless in their bunks at one time.

were helpless in their bunks at one time.

Aug. 27-Tumbling about incessant-ly; decks full of water; seas sweeping

The Log

iy; decks full of water; seas sweeping over. August 23-9-Strong gales with snow squalls; three men off, injured. Shipping iarge quantities of water. August 30-Carpenter incapable, feet badly swollen; five men off work owing to injuries. Decks continually full of water. August 31-Ship rolling violently; shipping great quantities of water; decks flooded. Ship rolling violently with lee side under water. Through the days the same story is fold, a tale of ice-filled spray and great leaping seas pounding on the decks and swishing about the waist of the vessel, smashing doors and ports and flooding out rooms; of heavy snow squalls and plercingly cold weather, rendering men incapable, while they worked, replacing rigging, repairing broken gear, and frapping the rigging together. Then the cargo shifted. The log continues:

together. Then the cargo shifted. The log continues: Sept. 3. Midnight—Terrific storm, with dangerous sea; vessel literally deluged with water; starboard after port broken off its hinges. Sept.4—Terrific storm, mountainous dangerous sea; laboring and straining terribly; fiterally deluged with water; fastenings of port after port torn away.

with dangerous sea; vessel literally leluged with water; starboard after ort broken off its hinges.
 Sept. 4—Terrific storm, mountainous iangerous sea; laboring and straining erribly; fiterally deluged with water; astenings of port after port torn way.
 Cabins Flooded.
 Entry after entry is the same, day
 (All's(I s, Aspsent, unoig)
 That gambling is prevalent in the transmiting is prevalent in the regard shown by proprietors of saleons, of the liquor regulations is emphatically denied by the police com-missioners. Of late statements have been made to the effect that gambling is practically being conducted in a





RAYMOND & SON No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C. Friday, December 11, 1908,

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STORE

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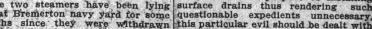




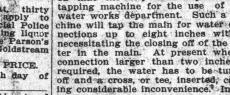
THE VICTORIA COLONIST

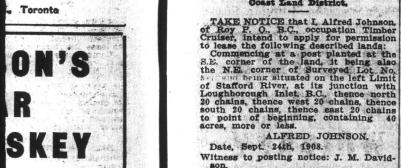
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Victoria Land District, District Coast Division

LAND ACT

Form of Notice

To every grauuste. otuucaus diways Great Demand. Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent special-TAKE NOTICE that Frederick L. Ward, of Pontiac, Michigan, occupation Lumberman, intends to apply for per-mission to purchase the following de-scribed lands:

At Home Friday

BUSINESS

University

SIG HAS : ST. W. OFFERS & CHOICE OF TWO TO

FOUR POSITIONS

VANVOUVER, B. C.

scribed lands: Commencing at a post planted on the north limit of. Mink River, one chain about one half mile easterly from where it joins Apple River, B. C., said stake being the south 'east corner of this location, thence extending north 20 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 40 chains to the place of beginning, containing 80 geres, more or less. FREDERICK 1. Write the following de-the following de-the following de-H. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal. H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-President, L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand, H. G. SKINNER, Pitnan Shorthand, **Corrig College Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B.C.** Select High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of 8 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed Gentleman's home in Corrig College Beacon Hill Park, VIOTOBIA, S.G. Select High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of 8 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed Gentleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or Univer-sity Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. L. D. Phone. Victoria A743.

FREDERICK L. WARD,

By James McDermit Davidson, Agent. Date, Oct. 17tn, 1908. LAND ACT Principal, J. W. CEURCH, M. A.

Victoria Land District, District of Estate of Green, Worlock & Company Form of Notice

and the second second

TAKE NOTICE that James McDermit Davidson, of Seattle, Washington, oc-cupation Lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the follow-ing described lands: Dividend No. 4, amounting to 10 per cent, will be paid by the Trustee at No. 1219 Langley street, Victoria, B. C., on and after Tuesday, the eighth day of December, 1908, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m., to the creditors who have proved their claims to be en-titled to rank on the above estate. Kindly remember that interest cere tificates have to be produced. ing described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the north limit of Mink River, one chain distant from the north bank thereof, and about ½ mile easterly from where it joins Apple River, B.C., said stake being the B.W. corner of this location, thence extanding north following the east line of Fred L. Ward's location, chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 40 chains to place of beginning containing so acres more or less. JAMES Menterburg Determine the following the south 20 chains, thence west 40 chains to place of beginning containing so and Kindergarten JAMES MCDERMIT DAVIDSON. A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL providing a sound education from the Kindergarten stage to the preparation for McGill University. Special class for little boys. Date Oct. 17th. 1908. WANTED TO PURCHASE 951 Johnson Street, PRINCIPAL, MRS. SUTTIR.

WANTED Good clear photos illustrat-ing sport on Vancouver Island, and the Coast in particular and British Columbia in general. Address Box 933 Colonist Office. #22

The transver to a communication from the second provincial information is and information in any second provincial information is and the provincial information is the second provincial information in any second provincial information in any second provincial information is any second provincial information in any second provincial information is any second provincial information is the provincial information is and provincial information is and provincial information is the provincial information is the provincial information is and provincial information is and provincial information is and provincial information is and provincial information is the provincial information is and provincial information in and provincial information is and provincial information in and provincial information in

a full representation of the Victoria council is requested. Alderman Mable

a full representation of the Victoria council is requested. Alderman Mable suggested that hereafter the meeting should be held in Victoria when the legislature is in session, as it would then be possible for the members of the union to better watch their inter-ests before the committee of the house. Another lengthy communication from Captain Curtis anent the question of the proper negulation of the dog bai-sance, wassned isoshe isity possi-keeper, which sciton caused Alderman Cameron to intimate that he was sur-prised that the council should consider that civic official. The greater portion of the evening's session was taken up with the consid-eration of subdylisional plans and the the measure was allowed to stand over tion of subdylisional plans and the street local improvement work, and the measure was allowed to stand over that divis of unfenced land. The latter measure was allowed to stand over until next week, as some of the alder ations. The improvements to Cook

Negative Causes.

WANT NORWEGIANS

of taking action. Acting Reeve Henderson Introduced the question of the purchase by the municipality of two acres of land situ-ated on Cadboro Bay averiue. He ex-plained that it belonged to the Victoria corporation and that, to effect the ex-change, two bylaws would be required. One would have to be submitted to the civic ratepayers for the purpose of obtaining authority to sell it and another would have to be laid before the Oak Bay municipality to obtain authority to purchase. On his sug-gestion this also was placed in the hands of the city and government com-mittee to bring to the attention of the EXCLUDED FROM COAST Shipmasters' Association, of Vancou-ver, Pass Resolution Objecting to the Privilege

The action of the Dominion Govern-ment in again restoring to vessels of Norwegian register the privilege of engasing in the Canadian coastwise trade is evoking a storm of protest from Canadian shipping men. The matter was discussed at a meeting of the Vancouver Shipmasters' associa-tion. A resolution placing the associa-tion on record will be submitted at the mext meeting. Mr. A. G. Ballie of Halifax, fiscal agent for the Lake Copper Mining company, wrote reviewing the situa-tion. He pointed out that if the per-mission were continued it would pre-judicially affect Canadian shipping in-terests. mittee to bring to the attention of the

The arrangements for the next mu-nicipal election then were discussed with the results outlined. Instruc-tions were given that the voters' lists should be type-written.

The meeting then adjourned.

PRINCESS BEATRICE **RESUMES SERVICE**

Left Last Night for Queen Charlottes and Northern Ports—Tees Hauled Out

"We protest against Norwegian tonnage of any size being retained in our coastwise trade after January 1

Summeriand's Founder Here.Mr. J. M. Robinson, a former mem-
ber for a Malitoba constituency and
an active politician, but who during
the past few years, has distinguished
pupon a firm basis the most promising
fruit districts of Summeriand and
Peachiand as well as that already
upon Okanagan Lake, just below the
town of Vernon in the great Okanagan
Valley, arrived in town last sevening
the president and Mr. B. B. Angus
a director of the G. P. R. company, are
included among the investors in Sum-
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town of Vernon in the great Okanagan
a director of the C. P. R. company, are
included among the investors in Sum-
trained of protecting to sing.The steamer Amur,
which is relieved by the Princess Bea-
the disastrous policy
of protecting the same for
Canadians, and encouraging the buy-
ships.The steamer Amur,
which is relieved by the Princess bearies in
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Annexing a Ganyan. A remarkable instance of the annex-ation of a piece of Canadian scenery and transplanting it in the States is to be found the letest folder advertis-ing the beauties of the Soo line as it progresses through the states of Wash-ington and Oregon. In the folder is prominently displayed an unusually

terests.

The text of a proposed resolution he desired the local association to en-

dorse, says in part:

THE VICTORIA COLONIST



MEETING of the Institute of Bankers was held at the London Institution, when Sir Felix Schuster, the president, delivered his inaugural address. There was a large attendance,

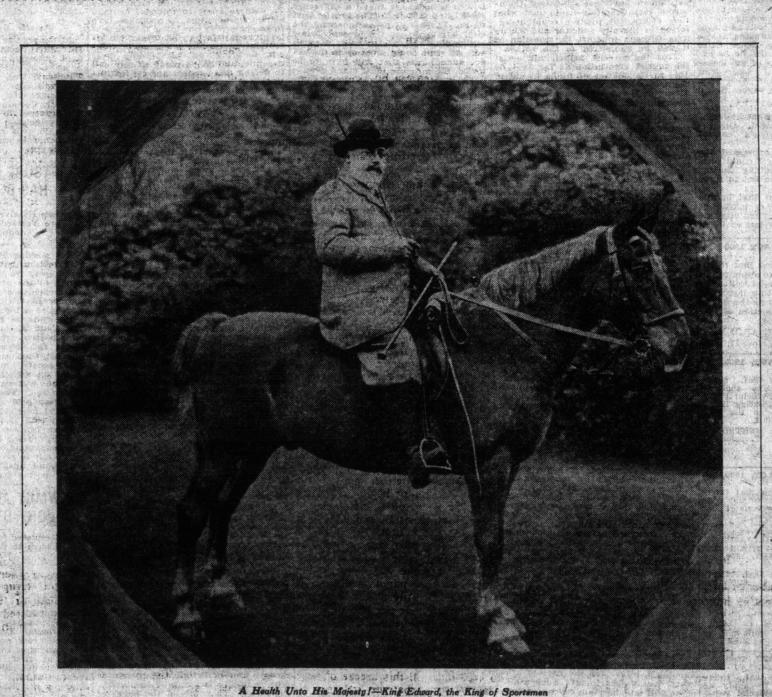
among those present being Mr. J. Spencer Phillips (Lloyds Bank), Sir For-tescue Flannery (London and South-Western Bank), Mr. J. L. Whelen (National Bank), Bank), Mr. J. L. Wheten (National Bank), Mr. G. A. Harvey (Capital and Counties Bank), Mr. J. M. Madders (London City and Midland Bank), Mr. A. Mexwell (Messrs. Glyn's Bank), Mr. F. E. Steele (Parr's Bank), Mr. T. J. Russell (London and Westminster Bank), Mr. H. H. Hart (Union of London and Smiths Bank), and Mr. Ernest Sykes (the secretary.)

Sir Felix Schuster, at the outset of his remarks, expressed great regret at the loss which the institute had sustained by the death on Sunday of Sir Edward Law, one of its Fellows. Sir Edward Law had had a distinguished career in India, where he took a very keen interest in all currency matters, and on returning to England he took an active part in the discussion of various banking questions. Con-tinuing, the president observed that several Acts passed last year had come into operation with the beginning of 1908. He could not help thinking that the peculiar advantages of-fered by the Limited Partnership Act would be largely appreciated in future and that limited partnerships would to some extent take the place of the smaller private companies. The term "private company" led him to mention the Companies' Act of 1907, which was so im-portant that bankers and their lawyers had had plenty to do in endeavoring to grasp it in all its bearings, often obscure enough owing to its complicated phaseology. The report publish-ed last summer by the Board of Trade Committee on the Bankruptcy Law and its administration would demand very careful consideration. A Royal Commission had been appointed "to consider and report upon the working of the Land Transfer Acts, and whether any amendments are desirable." He hoped that the scope of the Commission was sufficiently wide to enable the Commissioners to report whether the advantages (if any) of registration were so great as to overbalance the undoubted difficulties, delays, and expense which it involved. At any rate, he hoped the Com-missioners would be able to report as to the desirability of continuing the compulsory pro-visions of the Act. From time to time discus-sions took place as to the possibility and desirability of assimilating the laws of various nations in regard to bills of exchange. There could be no doubt that it would be very desirable to bring international law on this point more into harmony. Turning from the legal to some of the practical difficulties with which they had to deal, he remarked that in great part they could be solved with ease if only there were a little more co-operation and friendly consultation between bankers. Legislation on banking matters was the last thing any banker desired, but he for one felt that if they were to avoid legislation they must stand shoulder to shoulder to face the problems which not only the banking world, but the at large were resolved must be dealt with before very long. The world's trade was increasing ; although they were now in a period of reaction and depression, there could be no doubt that, as the population increased, as virgin soils were brought under cultivation, and the means of

communication were improved, the volume of trade must continually expand. In the great industrial countries the desire had made itself felt to bring their banking systems more into harmony with this increase. Every nation, in his opinion, must have a banking system suit-

was not his purpose that night, even if time was not ins purpose that hight, even if this permitted, to speak at length on the question of our gold reserves. Yet the facts were worth noting that to meet the increasing de-

which possessed the most highly-developed \pounds 19,750,000; that in the Reichsbank by \pounds 15,- a competent and influential committee, of system of deposit banking, (Hear, hear.) It 000,000; that in the Bank of Russia by \pounds 10,- which the president, several ex-presidents, and 750,000; that in the Associated Banks of New York by $\pounds 20,000$; that in the Austro-Hungarian Bank by $\pounds 3,500,000$, and that in the Bank of Italy by £9,250,000. In the same



King Edward celebrated his birthday at Sandringham. He was born on November 9, 1841. He attended the meet of the West Norfolk Foxhounds, where he was received by the master the Earl of Romney. This portrait was taken by Mr. Knights

ands of trade, the Bank of France in 1006 able to its own commercial conditions and the period the holding of the Bank of England increased the maximum amount of their auhad only been increased by a little under thorized note issue; and in the same year the £2,000,000. If ever there was a time favorable tax-free note issue of the Imperial Bank of to the accumulation of gold 'reserves it was Germany was also- raised. Moreover, the now, when trade was falling off and the prostock of gold held in the Bank of France had duction of gold was rapidly increasing. The been increased during 1908 by approximately London Chamber of Commerce had appointed Tassa arter angel strategica and strategica

prominent members of the institute were members. It would not be long before they arrived at their conclusions. The Clearing Bankers' Committee were awaiting the report of the Chamber of Commerce Committee before proceeding with their deliberations. It would be for bankers as a united body to determine whether they would give effect to the proposals of the committee, and the need in this matter for that co-operation of which he had already spoken could not be too strongly insisted upon. (Hear, hear.)

Since last year's inaugural meeting a great change had come over the money market. That reaction of trade which they then anticipated had set in in earnest. As usual, very high rates for money had been followed by excessively low values. A period of abnormal activity had been followed by depression and stagnation. The same symptoms prevailed in other countries; probably as a result of similar causes—vast national expenditure and fears of increasing taxation. One of the burdens which weighed heavily on enterprise and the development of commerce was uncertainty as to what the future might bring forth in this direction. At the present time, moreover, political unrest and the apprehensions suddenly raised in the Near East had checked the somewhat more confident feeling that had shown itself. In the United States the uncertainties of the electoral contest had added to the lack of enterprise consequent on the crisis. Social problems in such times came to the fore. The relations between capital and labor were put to the test; not till they recognized that their interests were one would there be peace. As regarded the immediate outlook, symptoms of improvement were not altogether absent. The values of commodities, after declining considerably, showed an inclination to rise; and if only peace was preserved, the out-look did not seem to him to warrant any great despondency. Probably it might be said of commerce and banking alike that they had rarely been carried out on sounder bases than they were at the present moment; and perhaps a word might be said specially in behalf of the bankers of the United Kingdom for the way in which the crisis of last year had been faced. If bankers advocated, as he did, that gold reserves should be increased, that fact must not be taken to imply that greaf improvements in this direction had not already taken place. He was convinced that the position had during the last last year or so been considerably strengthened, and he knew that much was being done quietly and unostentationsly. If each one quietly and steadily did his share, there was no need either for legislation or even for rigid rules and regulations. But to this end the mutual understanding and co-operation for which that inderstanding and co-operation for which he pleaded, and especially co-operation with the Bank of England, was essential. The cycle of dear money seemed for the present to be at an end, and as far as appearances went, a cycle of "lean" years for bankers was in sight. He trusted that the institute had entered on another year of continued and increasing prosperity and usefulness. (Cheers.)

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habits of its people. When we were considering our own banking system and our own gold reserve we should do well not to look to the systems prevailing in other countries, but have regard to our own peculiar position as financial centre of the world, and as the country

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the president for his address, on the motion of Mr. Spencer Phillips, seconded by Mr. Steelc, both of whom strongly endorsed Sir Felix Schuster's remarks as to the great desirability of further co-operation among bankers.

Regains Her Sight

Recent Publications

 N these days, when temperance re-form is so much in evidence, a novel which aims at promoting a right conception of the movement and arousing its readers to a due sense of their duty in that regard, is certain to find many readers. Such a book is "The Harvest of Moloch," by Mrs. J. K. Law- following quotation is from it: son (John M. Poole & Co., Toronto, publishers, \$1.25). In this story Mrs. Lawson makes a powerful attack upon the manufacturers of intoxicants. She has nothing to say about those who sell liquors, and nothing in condemnation but much in pity for those who have become victims to their use. Her whole assault is upon the manufacturers, and she certainly deals some very heavy blows. There is a subordinate love story running through the book, or rather a double love story, in which the son and daughter of a very rich distiller are chiefly concerned. They learn to regard their father's business as unjustifiable, because its profitableness depends, as they believe, upon the amount of degradation and sorrow resulting from the use of his whiskey. The scene opens in Scotland, and Mrs. Lawson draws her Scotch characters with a skilful hand. The action shifts to Manitoba, and here the author is a litle astray, for she speaks of the alkali plains of that province, which would hardly meet with the approval of Manitobans. She sketches her incidents with a graphic pen, and has produced a story of great interest. The book is illustrated.

Little, Brown & Co., 254 Washington street, Boston, Mass., have issued their catalogue of Christmas books. It contains a number of very valuable new publications as well as many old favorites. Before purchasing

copy of the catalogues issued by the leading publishing houses, of which Little, Brown & Co, are one of the longest established and most reliable.

The November catalogue of the Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited, which is the Canadian branch of the great British publishing house of the same name, and has offices at 25-27 Richmond street West, Toronto. This catalogue is itself a readable pamphlet. It contains descriptive reviews of the new books. issued by the company, and is illustrated. The new month a price

Our Sea

The Seal the Seal Our own home-land, the Seal 'Tis, as it always was, and still, please God, will be, When we are gone, Our own, Possessing it for Thee, Ours ours and ours slope.

Ours, ours, and ours alone, The Anglo-Saxon Sea. stripped, moon-shining, naked-bosomed Sea

No jerry-building here; No scenes that once were dear Beneath man's tawdry touch to disappear; Always the same, the Sea, Th' unstable-steadfast Sea. 'Tis, as it always was, and still, please God, will be,

When we are gone, Our own, Vice-regents under Thee, Ours, ours, and ours alone, The Anglo-Saxon Sea. The mighty-furrowed, moody-minded Sea.

New suns and moons arise: For ever rise and die the centuries;
For ever rise and die the centuries;
Only remains the Sea,
Our right of way, the Sea.
'Tis, as it always was, and still, please God, will be, When we are gone, Our own.

Our own, Our heritage from Thee.

Our neritage from thee, Ours, ours, and ours alone, The Anglo-Saxon Sea. Our good, grey, faithful, Saxon-loving Sea. (From "The Gentleman," by Alfred Ollivant. Copy-right 1908 by The Macmillan Company.)

Among the new works announced by the

as a writer of much vigor and gracefulness, both in prose and verse.

From Morang & Co., Ltd., 63 Bay street, Toronto, comes an advance copy of the "Wil-liam Lyon Mackenzie," which is the last of the series, "The Makers of Canada." This volume is a condensation of "The Life and Times of William Lyon, Mackenzie, written by Charles Lindsey, the editor of the condensa-tion being G. G. S. Lindsey, K.C., who is a son of Charles and a grandson of Mackenzie. The place of William Lyon Mackenzie in Canadian history is of very great importance, and of deep interest, for it relates to a time when our institutions were in the making. Every Canadian ought to be familiar with it. Mr. Lindsey has produced an exceedingly interest-ing volume, which is printed in the highest style of art. The book contains a portrait of W L. Mackenzie which shows a strong face, with an expression recalling that of John Brown, the great champion of freedom for the slaves. The edition de luxe was limited in number, and its price placed it beyond the reach of most people. It is therefore very satisfactory to learn that Morang & Co. have decided to issue what is to be known as The Parkman edition of this work. It will be in twenty volumes, and the price will be \$50 or \$80 according to the style of binding. The men whose careers are dealt with, and the writers who have prepared the several volumes, will be found in the following table:

Vol. I.—Samuel De Champlaih—by Nancisse E. Dionna. Vol. II.—Bishop Laval—by Leblond de Brumath. Vol. III.—Count Frontenac—by W. D. LeSueur. Vol. IV.—Wolfe, Montcalm—by Henri Raymond Cas-

Vol. V.-Lord Dorchester-by A. G. Bradley. Vol. VI.-Sir Frederick Haldimand-by Jean McIl-

wraith. Vol. VII.—John Graves Simcee—by Duncan Campbell

Vol. VIII.-Mackenzie, Selkirk, Simpson-by George

Bryce. Vol. IX.—General Brock—by Ledy Edgar. Vol. X.—Papineau, Cartier—by Alfred D. DeCelles. Vol. XI.—William Lyon Mackenzie—by G. G. as many old favorites. Before purchasing Macmillans is "Alaska, the Great Country," Vol. XI.—William Lyon Mackenzie—by G. G holiday books it is good policy to secure a by Mrs. Ella Higginson, who is not unknown vol. XII.—Joseph Howe—by Hon. J. W. Longley.

Vol. XIII.—Egerton Ryerson—by Nathanael Burwash. Vol. XIV.—Baldwin, La Fontaine, Hincks—by S. B. Leacock. Vol. XV.-Lord Sydenham-by Adam Shortt. Vol. XVI.-Lord Elgin-by Sir John George Bourinot. Vol. XVII.-Wilmot, Tilley-by James Hannay. Vol. XVII.-Sir John A. Macdonald-by George R.

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Parkin.

Vol. XIX.—George Brown—by John Lewis. Vol. XX.—Sir James Douglas—by Gosnell and Coats.

These volumes should find a place in every library. Canada is rapidly becoming a na-tion, and it is in the highest degree desirable that her people should become familiar with the men who, to a very great extent, have influenced her political and material development.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF THE WORLD

Dr. H. Zeller, director of the Statistical Bureau in Stuttgart, has just published his religious census of the world. He computes the number of human beings in the world at 1,544, 510,000. Of these 534,940,000 are Christians, 175,290,000 are Mahommedans, 10,860,000 are Jews and the remaining 823,420,000 are placed under a general heading and include 300,000,-000 Confucians, 214,000,000 Brahmins and 121,000,000 Buddhists, with other bodies of lesser numbers. Dr. Zeller also pesents these figures under another form, thus: Out of every thousand of the earth's inhabitants 346 arc Christian, 114 are Mohammedan, 7 are Isrealite and 533 are of other religions.

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MYLES STANDISH-HIS BOOK

Captain Myles Standish, on his death, left an estate inventoried at £7 19s. od. In his effects was a little volume printed in London in 1621; on the outside cover is the autograph. of "the valiant captain," worn and dim by age, and on the inside cover is written the bold signature of "Myles Standish-His Book." This little volume is now in the store of a Boston dealer in antique books, and is offered for sale at \$1,000.—Boston Record.

thirteen. "Mr. Chairman," began the man who is un-

accustomed to public speaking. "I-er-I-er-I-I er-" "Well," interrupted the chairman, kindly, "to err is human."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

STORY of remarkable courage and patience shown by a blind woman in her search for sight was told the other day by Walter G. Holmes, manager of the Matilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind, concern-The second ing Miss Alice Hollis, of Port Huron, Mich., to whose eyes sight has been restored after thirty-six years' of blindness. Last February Miss Hollis wrote asking

Mr. Holmes, who is known to all the blind through the magazine which is sent free to all blind persons in the United States and Canada, to meet her at the train in New York and put her on board a steamship for Germany, whither she was going to have her eyes treated. Mr. Homles met her, and found that she had come from Port Huron alone, having tags in raised letters attached to her tickets and trunk checks, so that she could present the proper one when it was called for.

Miss Hollis knew no German, but she had a letter in that language explaining her destination, and she managed to get to Weisenbaden without much trouble. There under the treatment of Dr. Pagenstecher she regained her sight after a number of severe operations. Her courage in making the long trip alone at-tracted much attention and Miss Hollis had among her visitors the Empress of Germany. Miss Hollis recently returned to New York, and after stopping to thank Mr. Holmes for his aid, started for her home, which she has not seen since she lost her sight when a girl of



al committee, of ex-presidents, and nstitute were membefore they arrived Clearing Bankers' the report of the mittee before proions. It would be ody to determine ffect to the propothe need in this n of which he had e too strongly in-

ral meeting a great the money market. hich they then anest. As usual, very een followed by exberiod of abnormal by depression and mptoms prevailed oly as a result of al expenditure and One of the buron enterprise and ce was uncertainty bring forth in this t time, moreover. rehensions sudden t had checked the feeling that had ted States the uncontest had added consequent on - the such times came to etween capital and not till they recogere one would there immediate outlook, were not altogether nmodities, after deed an inclination to preserved, the outo warrant any great might be said of alike that they had sounder bases than oment; and perhaps ally in behalf of the ngdom for the way ear had been faced. e did, that gold rethat fact must not at improvements in dy taken place. He tion had during the onsiderably strengt much was being tiously. If each one is share, there was on or even for rigid to this end the muoperation for which co-operation with s essential. The d for the present to appearances went, ankers was in sight. ute had entered on and increasing prosHUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

THE VICTORIA COLONISIN

REAL FISHIN

It's well enough to go to Maine, An' take your rod an' line; The Adirondacks offer up Some fancy fishin' fine. An' men will come, an' men will ge An' fish an' fish away, An' set upon a "hard" pine board The livelong summer day. An' some ketch more, an' some ketch less, An' some ketch less than that; An' some ketch less than that; An' some get nary bite at all Except beneath the hat. If their imagination's strong, An' "balt" is in its prime, They'll tell you, when the trip is done, They're had a bully time.

I take my ol' cane pole an' go On "Lizzard Crick" each day. An' shove amongst the lily pads. Right where the pick'rel lay. I slap my bait amongst the weeds—* A perch's belly's fine— An' purty soon there comes a swish. An' then a tautened line. I give my ol' pole a swing. An' thro' the air there files A yeller, gleamin' pickerei Of mos' tremenjus size!

Now you kin go 'way down in Maine Where them big salmon lay, An' row around with patunt gear Without a bite all day; Or to the Adirondack ponds With all their fishin' fine; But I wiff take my ol' cane pole An' "Lizzard Crick" for mine; -Joe Cone, in Field & Stream.

REEVES' PHEASANTS

URING a few years' sojourn in the heart of China it was my good fortune to make the acquaintance of the Reeves' pheasant, a truly noble sporting bird of magnificent plumage, excellent sport-giving qualities, and most toothsome on the table.

Having had several enquiries from friends. regarding the suitability of these birds for im-portation to British Columbia, I thought perhaps it might interest the sportsmen readers of the Colonist if I described the kind of sport that I found them afford in their native habitat, and as much as I was able to notice about

their habits. In some districts of China I am told that these birds are very common; my informants were natives, of course, but I see no reason to doubt their word, as one of my most pleasant experiences of the country was that the Chin-ese were very willing to give me all the infor-mation they were able to in regard to the game, and that in the great majority of instances I could depend on what they said. Many a time I have enquired of some farmer working in his fields if he could tell me where there were pheasants or other game to be found, and in nearly every case have found him only too willing to guide me to the best of his ability, and have had some good sport by following his directions. Though shooting on-ly for food themselves or for the market, the Chinese seemed to take a sporting interest in the doings of the foreign devil with the won-derful gun which opened at the breach and did not need a slow match or a percussion cap, and were surprised and delighted if he presented them with a pheasant or part of a deer shot on their own land. There are good sportsmen among the Chinese; the only thing is that the working classes cannot afford the time to

them. The hens seemed to me to be if any-thing wilder than the cocks; though without the gorgeousness of the cock-bird, they are handsome in their more sober-colored dress, and have tails almost as long as those of the cock ring-tail. They fly at a great pace from the word go and afford some very sporting shooting when flushed singly from the undergrowth.

Of course these birds have been tried in some English coverts and have, I believe, also been introduced into certain districts in the States. I am told that the chief objection to them in England is their running propensities, but I fancy that this objection would not be so great in a country of this sort where the conditions are different and we do not drive our birds. Another objection that I have heard our birds. Another objection that I have heard urged against them is that they are pugna-cious and would drive away the ring-necked pheasants already acclimatised here. The on-ly answer that I can make to this is that I have shot both varieties on the same hill in their native country on the same day, which seems to dispose effectually of this objection. In a word, I consider them a bird which would give most excellent sport if introduced to this country and a brace of these long-tailed cocks would make a bag to delight the heart of any B. C. sportsman.

As to the climatic conditions, they are accustomed in their native country to greater extremes of both heat and cold than they would be exposed to here. The summers in the part of China where I obtained them are a great deal hotter than they ever are on Van-couver Island, while we seldom get winter weather here as severe as it is usually there. Whether they would be able to thrive when Whether they would be able to thrive when there was any depth of snow I am not sure, as, though they get plenty of snow in China, there is always a great abundance of red berries, all over the uncultivated parts of the hills, on which the game birds feed. As they feed on the same things as the ring-necks, it would seem that they would find no difficulty in finding clearty of ford at other times finding plenty of food at other times.

The nature of the country they frequent is mountainous; they are not found in the lowlying country and are usually well up in the hills, those I shot being obtained at an esti-mated elevation of not less than three thousand feet above sea-level; below this level I never saw any, and never where there was not some thick timber of large size. The native hunters shoot them with th

primitive matchlocks usually with the aid of a primitive matchlocks usually with the aid of a tame decoy in the same way as they get the ordinary pheasants described by me in a for-mer article in the Sunday Colonist. As with the ordinary pheasants they shoot them almost entirely in the breeding season; to offset this they shoot the cock-birds only. I never saw a native with a dead hen-bird of either this or the common pheasant species. The rescue the common pheasant species. The reason for this I believe not to be any idea of preservation, but merely their inability to decoy any but the cock birds. The long tail feathers are used in the conventional head-dresses of Chinese actors and are also worn by certain of the riff-raff helping to form the retinue of a travelling taotai.

RICHARD L. POCOCK

so that with a good dog one stands an excel-lent chance of getting on terms again with them. The hens seemed to me to be if, anyseemed anxious to stool, judging from the bunch of brant that settled just out of gunshot from me, but as for me I was too busy bailing out the battery to take a shot. A head fender that was too short in the choppy sea coupled with a battery that leaked a bit, made me resolve once more to leave duck shooting for those who liked that strenuous form of amusement, and to stick to upland shooting.

But after you are home a couple of weeks, and you get a letter saying the birds are flying, together with an invitation to take another crack at them, you remember the long tracks of salt marsh, the peculiar bracing tang to the air, you dream a bit, and-you've simply got to go again.

Well, the letter came as it usually does, and I went as I usually do. And as usual it rained. The greater part of the night was spent hoping the rain would clear off, fixing up the stool, and getting ready for the morn-

It was still raining when we got up before daybreak; but rain or no rain I was determindaybreak; but rain or no rain 1 was determin-ed to see the bay anyway, so we harnessed the' horse, and with the guns, stool, lunch, and the rest of the junk, in the rig, set off for Babylon in the downpour. The rain stopped after we got to the bay and our spirits revived. Put-ting all the junk into a bag we set off across the marsh and finally got into a small duck boat in which we intended crossing the bay, lack's shoop being hauled up for the winter Jack's sloop being hauled up for the winter. In the natural course of events we got set out and things went along nicely. Jack got into a duck boat he had on that side of the bay, and after setting out a quarter of a mile or so to the windward it began to look like we were to have the sort of a trip you read about.

have the sort of a trip you read about. There were six broadbills and a couple of black ducks under the salt hay at my feet, when the wind started to blow. Of course it had been blowing ever since we started out but now it began to b-lo-w-blow. I was be-hind a small point of marsh and sheltered to a certain extent, but when the spray from the other side of that point began to splatter over me, I was not surprised to see Jack pull out, from his exposed position and pole down to me. Just before he got there, a shelldrake came along boring into the wind a few feet came along boring into the wind a few feet over the water on some very pressing busi-ness, judging from the way he was going, but I felt duty-bound to pay my respects to him, and he tumbled prethly with a broken wing. We had taken but one pair of oars with us, and in trying to get that shell-drake I snapped one of the oars at the blade—we found out later it was worm-eaten.

Jack only remarked : "Looks like we'll have to stay here till this breeze o' wind goes down," and I knew that the little god of misfortune who usually perches on my shoulder on my gunning trips had not forsaken me. By this time it was out of the question to try to shoot against that wind, or even lie in the boats, so we got on some dry seaweed fifty feet or so from the shore and had a smoke. We put our hopes on the wind dying down with the sun; but it wasn't that kind of a wind, for when Fire Island light started to twinkle it spat on its hands, so to speak, and started to blow "a livin' gale," as Jack said. Since there was to be no chance for home that night we started to make ourselves as comfortable as possible under the circum-stances. The duck boats were pulled up on the shore and laid side by side. Four stout poles found among the driftwood, of which. there was plenty, were used to form two inverted V's, one at the bow and stem of 'each boat, and with another log for a ridgepole we had the skeleton of a hut. It only needed a bunch of small sticks running from the ridgebunch of small sticks running from the ridge-pole to the ground and plenty of eelgrass, which can be found on any marsh on the Great South Bay, on top of that, and we had a hut that would at least shelter us from the wind for the night. All our food had been eaten at noontime so we crawled into our huts supper-less to find what comfort we could in a smoke. Now, when you crawl into a duck boat and shows your wet fast under the deck and lie in shove your wet feet under the deck and lie in shove your wet feet under the deck and lie in such a manner as to get some degree of com-fort, you are up against it, no matter how tired you may be. Even though the bottom was covered a foot deep with salt hay, I can re-member exactly how many ribs that boat had and just how far apart they were. There is no use telling how often we awoke that night, it was the longest night of my existence. It was only about 36 degrees above, and we were wet. However, there's an end to everything. However, there's an end to everything, and when I saw a faint, pink glow in the East, I jumped up and made a fire which we hugged to thaw out, for the wind was still doing business at the old stand. The pink glow chased the purple shadows way and the stars grew dim. The opposite away and the stars grew dim. The opposite shore began to take form, and we could see the spires of Babylon through the haze. A meadow lark whistled, and a yellow-leg called querulously. Cold, hunger, and thirst were forgotten in the wondrous beauty of the sun-rise, when—the ducks began to fly. As if by a signal they came boring into the wind in bunches of six to a dozen, necks stretched, wings fluttering rapidly, and a stretched, wings fluttering rapidly, and a never-to-be-forgotten picture they were limned against the grayish blue of the cloudless sky. A picture that paid well for the hunger and weariness we felt. Did I say weariness? It was gone at the sight of the birds, gone too, were hunger and thirst, to be replaced by an overpowering desire to get set out again for just one more try at them.

The wind moderated long enough to get found the true sportsman, whether hunter or fourteen when it started in all over again, so angler, of a broad, generous and kindly spirit I concluded it was about time to make an at--free-handed and warm-hearted, quick with tempt to get home. The broken oar was laced together with some ord from the anchors of the stool and we started out in the teeth of the gale. There is no need of telling how many times we struck on the mud flats, or how the spray drenched us, or how the glare of the sun on the water blinded the oarsmen, or how, when after a row of three and a half hours, the boat's nose grated on the beach and we were too stiff to get up.

I resolved then and there, no more duck shooting; but what a differeice when we were washed, a good meal under our belts, a cup of steaming coffee at our elbows and a pipe in our mouth! A feeling of content stole over us

and in spite of the tussle we had, "it was a good trip after all" wasn't it, Jack? All this happened last December, and the old gun is in its case well oiled and ready for use. For in spite of my resolve to let duck shooting alone, I can't forget how they looked as they came fluttering along, or the thrill I felt when the gun cracked, as they hung poised for an instant to fall with a splash that sent the ripples in an ever-widening circle .-- H. D. Trieper, in Outing.

RETURN OF THE NOVICE

Oh, its nice to be home from the camping ground, It's good to get home once more, I'm giad to be where roast beef can be found, To walk once more on a floor.

You may blow as you will of the fun you've had, It's home for mine after this. I've had all the ants in the world in my clothes, I don't call it the greatest of bliss.

With all kinds of bugs crawling over your grub; And flies with a love for your nose; With mosquitoes that have to be fanned with a club, And mud all the time on your clothes.

The rain, too seems with an earnestness quite, To save up its wetness for us; It soaks in our shoes and gives us the blues It makes most warmly to cuss.

Oh, it's good to be home in the town once again; It's good to be back once more. It's great to be where there's something to eat; It's heaven to pescefully snore.

-R. R. Elliott, in Rod and Gun.

LAND BIRDS AT SEA

Ships arriving at the port of New York since the recent hurricanes in the West Indies have reported that during and subsequent to the storms many land birds sought refuge in the rigging and on the deck houses of their vessels. That they were almost exhausted was evident, for they showed little fear of man and some of them remained for several days, taking food placed for them by the sailors. The belief is current with a great many

persons that the lower orders of animals are wiser than we respecting approaching storms; that they possess faculties which we lack, and seek shelter in time to escape disaster. In a sense there is a basis of truth in this theory. The birds and the men who live close

to nature see and feel more acutely than men who live within four walls in our cities. Persons who dwell in tents for a season and are therefore in close touch with the elements become-like the birds-peculiarly sensitive to

sympathetic help to all suffering creatures, and without a trace of the implied brutalizing effect of either pastime. And I have also found that the true sportsman is generally a lover of Nature, finding almost as much enjoyment, although it may be only sub consciously, in his surroundings as in the sport itself. In-deed, I believe that to these surroundings is largely due the effect to which Mr. Foord alludes but "can't define."-Sports Afield.

A BULLET-PROOF MOOSE

During the night it rained, and the morn-ing of the 12th the weather was heavy. After dinner, as we were rounding a bend of the river, a fine moose that had been lying close to the water's edge stood there with only his hind parts exposed, and did not seem to care much whether he got out of sight or not. The Eskimo in the stern of the kyak saw him first and said in a quick, low whisper, "Sar-kat, Sar-kat." As my rifle happened to be in the stern, the Eskimo took it out and fired twice, and I said to him, "Give it to me," as the moose did not move. In the meantime one of my guides on the further side of the stream had a broadside shot with his old Enfield rifle, but the moose stood there and never moved in its tracks, so I fired three shots, all I had, directly in its rear parts, while sitting in the kyak, but he did not appear to take any notice of us and walked leisurely off into a deep thicket. We all went ashore as soon as possible and gave chase, thinking we had wounded him mortally, but we failed to get sight of him again. The Eskimo was sure that he had hit the bull. On examining my rifle I found that the sight had nearly slipped off the barrel. I must have shot, the, animal but at the wrong end to be fatal. This was the fattest and finest looking moose I ever saw .-- Forest and Stream.

NATURE'S REASON

A principle in the great design observable in nature is illustrated by the unusually long ears of the hare. The external ears of animals of flight are turned backwards to give notice of the approach of an enemy from behind; while the cars of beast of prey, such as foxes, wolves, tigers, lions, etc., are turned forward to catch the sounds of the animals which they pursue. As danger threatens the hare on all sides, the trumpet part of his ears is capable of being turned to catch the sound from whichever direction it comes. When listening for danger the hare often turns one ear backward and the other forward. The eyes of the hare never close because they are eyes of the hare never close because they are not provided with eyelids. When asleep the eye is covered by a thin membrane which folds like a curtain in the corner of the eye and by an instantaneous action flies back when sight is required, leaving the eye imme-diately and fully open. When chased the lungs of a hare are in a continued state of violent expansion and contraction which ultimately increases their size. Therefore, the lung cavity of the young hare must be large

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kable courage and y a blind woman in ight was told the Walter G. Holmes, Matilda Ziegler ne Blind, concern-Port Huron, Mich., been restored after

Hollis wrote asking wn to all the blind ch is sent free to all States and Canada, New York and put or Germany, whither eyes treated. Mr. l that she had come aving tags in raised tickets and trunk present the proper

German, but she nad explaining her desto get to Weisenle. There under the techer she regained of severe operations. e long trip alone atnd Miss Hollis had mpress of Germany. rned to New York. nk Mr. Holmes for ome, which she has sight when a girl of

the man who is uneaking. "I-er-Iiterrupted the chairhuman."-Louisville shoot for sport, and the higher classes consider it beneath their dignity, even if they were capable of the physical exertion necessary. In the district in which I was stationed.

ployed great numbers of men, women and

children for many generations, the surround-ing country was thickly populated and ex-tensively cultivated, and most of the large tim-

ber had been cut for firewood for the native

smelters. Wherever there were any decent-sized patches of big timber, by which I do not mean quite such giant trees as are found in our own forests, but still trees of no mean

girth of a kind of pine or fir, there was an ex-cellent chance of coming across Reeves' pheas-

ants, so that obviously they are birds which would thrive in thick timber, though, similar-

ly to the common Chinese pheasants, which

we already have here, they come out on to the

fields to feed whenever the thrifty farmer has sown or planted something to tempt their ap--

In size of body they are nearly double the present average ring-necked pheasant of Van-couver Island, a full-grown cock usually weighing about three catties or four English

pounds, the hens being about a pound lighter. In spite of the enormous length of tail, they

can get up a tremendous pace in a very short time, and by no means offer at all times very

easy shots, though, just as with the ring-

necked pheasant, one gets sometimes a straightaway shot, which would be hard to miss but for the disconcerting effect of the

sudden flush and the cackle of about six ordin-

ary pheasant power, which is very apt to put

these birds was that, except towards the breed-ing season, I invariably ilushed a covey of either all cocks or all hens, and I do not think

I ever saw a more glorious sight than a covey of these magnificent birds streaming away in-

to the tall timber with the rising sun shining

If surprised on level ground, they will us-ually run before flying, and, after alighting,

on their golden-plumaged backs.

One peculiarity which I noticed about

petite.

a man off.

NOVEMBER ON PELEE In the district in which I was stationed, and in which I shot my specimens of the long-tailed Reeves' pheasant, they were not' very common, as they were only to be found where there was big timber, and, as there were big cinnabar mines in the district, which had em-"The melancholy days are here, The saddest of the year."

Bo' jou', Monsieur, an' what's dat you say 'Bout dat melancholy day Dat comes dis tam o' year-De feller who wrote dat verse Never lived some tam down here.

He never walked down ol' Black Road On nice November day. An tro' de pine an' cedar tree Where de little rabbit play.

Nor he never hunt de wil' duck-Much plenty on de grass, Or trap de big mushrat Dat build house on de ma'sh.

He never set round camp fire Wit' his pipe filled wit' hump An' watch de smoke curl higher All 'round de cedar stump.

An' he never walk down on de Narrow, An' to dat half-way tree. Where all de feller dey stop an' say— You have some ting wit' me.

No melancholy day on Pint Pelee, You bet your boot for dat, De moose an' deer she no stay here, But all de tam—mushrat!

-Rod and Gun, In Canada.

WHEN THE DUCKS BEGIN TO FLY

Duck shooting at its best has been to me an exhausting form of amusement to say the least. For instance, there was the time we sat out in our blind at Hemlock Beach and had an intermittent rain pour upon us for ten hours, without a single bird coming to stool to re-ward our patience; meanwhile we watched a couple of gunners in a battery out in the bay couple of guinners in a battery out in the bay bag birds every few minutes. We could see a cloud of birds flying low over the water, head straight for this battery, and, with the uprising of the gunners for their shot, soar upward on hurried wings, while the sharp erack of smoke-less and a couple of splashes announced the success of their shots. We learned later that battery choosing had notified these

battery shooting had netted these gunners more than their share of birds, and I resolved then and there that my next try at ducks would be from a battery.

ually run before flying, and, after alighting, will generally run quite a long way before squatting in some hiding place in thick bush, but, when there, they will sit very close indeed, rowed out into the bay, and I could hardly,

radical changes in atmospheric and other con-ditions. Experience teaches them, as no doubt it teaches the birds. They come to notice little things, to feel that subtle something which prompts one to say that he believes a storm is coming; that high winds, or rain, or snow may be expected; to predict a change without realizing just why he does so. But the birds, like these outdoor men, are

caught unawares at times when, depending on their senses, they go further from shelter than usual, and the storms approach with warning too brief to enable them to save themselves. Again, like seasoned mariners, they may take risks when fair weather has prevailed for some days, believing the gale will not mater-ialize as soon as usual. Why may there not be reckless birds as well as reckless men And though good fortune sometimes enables both to pull through tight places, we have ample evidence that disaster overtakes them at times.—Forest and Stream.

THE FISH AND THE FISHERMAN

It seems to me, says S. R. Morgan in The Outlook, that the anti-piscators go much too far when they say, "The fisherman must shut up his heart to the death agony of inferior creatures, over whom God has given him power." That certainly is an inconsiderate assumption, doubtless made without reflec-tion; for one need not seek far to find exoles of gentle-spirited men who love the amples of gentle-spirited men who love the gentle art of angling. Will any of these super-sensitive anti-angling gentlemen have the hardihood to charge Dr. Geo. Bethune, Dr. Irenaeus Prime, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, and others of the clerical profession, past and pre-sent, who were or are lovers of angling and burges of their fellowmen as well with diff sent, who were or are lovers of angling and lovers of their fellowmen as well, with indif-ference to the "death agony of inferior crea-tures"? Go to! And what of good old Izaak Walton, who had this to say on the subject: "We may say of angling as Dr. Boteler said of strawberries: 'Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did." And so, if I might be judge, God never-did make a more calm, quiet, innocent re-creation than angling." The discussion seems to have shifted from the effect on the fish to the effect on the fisherman himself. Well, so far as my own experience goes (and it is not brief, extending as it does over more than half a century), I can say that I have usually

a century), I can say that I have usually

enough to accommodate this increase.-Out-Surder a ware door Life.

INTERNATIONAL HUNTING SOCIETY

There has recently been formed at Brus-sels, Belgium, an International Society for the collection of information about hunting. Its collection of information about initial respurpose is to thoroughly study this subject, to gather books, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, etc., to classify these and in some cases to enlarge them by further inquiry, to hold meetings for the discussion and consideration of the subject with which the society occupies itself. The main office is in Brussels. The present officers are: President, M. Terlinden, vice-president of the International Congress of Hunting held in Antwerp in 1907. The vice-presidents were Milward Adams, of Chicago; Count Justinian Clary, President of the St. Hubert Club of France, and others from Austria, Germany, Holland, Great Britain and Hungary. The Secretary is Octave Lesxhe-vin; Assistant Secretary, Pierre Schull. Mr. Milward Adams, of the Auditorium, Chicago, will be glad to give further details to any one desiring them.—Forest and Stream.

WONDERING

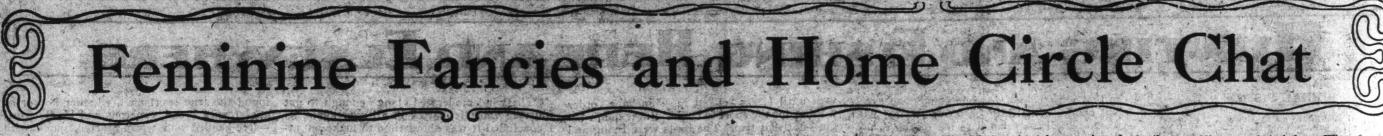
When a boy I used to wonder, As I twisted pins for hooks, If I'd ever land the beauties That were pictured in the books Tales of record-breaking catches, Broken rods, and tackle, too. Then I wondered, in my dreaming-Could these fairy tales be true?

Would I ever, in a birch-bark, Skim along some weedy shore Of a lake all rough with ripples, Filled with bass and pike galore? Would the day be dark and cloudy? Would my jointed rod be steel? Would I ever catch the big ones? Could these stories all be real?

Fishermen are made of timber Hewed from boys who love to fish; Full-grown microbes soon develop From that ardent, boylsh wish. Baserly we spatch the moments That are thrown to us by chance, Till we realize our longings. Step by stop as we want Till we realize our longings, Step by step, as we advance

Now we tell of wond'rous catches On some vague and unknown stream, Drawing on imagination Till our stories are a dream. Little boys stand 'round and wonder All the same we used to do— Could there be a faint suspicion That they think we're lying, too? -C. B. Davis, in Outdoor Life.

THE VICTORIA, COLONIST



MY REST CURE AT HOME

<text><text><text><text><text><text> yet to come.

yet to come. I was really dozing at last, when I became aware of a tremendous commotion of some kind next door. I sprang out of bed and hurried on whitever clothes I could find long before my nose informed me the next door chimney was on fire. Then ensued a night-



so easy to join out a neckband with a strip of gold

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LAUGHTER

"Today is the time for faughter, Tomorrow the time for tears, Whatever may come hereafter, Whatever of woe with years. Today is the time to borrow The best that the Gods can give, We can sorrow, if need be, tomorrow, But today is the time to live."

There is a certain song that says, "Life was only de for laughter." This is without doubt an erag-fration, but certainly, to my mind life is made for aughter, but not for that alone. I was feeling rather lugubrious one day, and I took myself to my bookshelves with a view to finding something of a literary sort that might perchance lift the cloud, being a way, I have when I have a fit of "blue-devils."

took myseif to my bookshelves with a view to inding something of a literary sort that might perchance lift the cloud, being a way, I have when I have a fit of "bue-devils."
There is something about the backs of books that stuffles, paralyses almost.
When one comes upon a single book lying solitary hoots embarrasses, one never knows when or where to make a start. On this particular occasion I was stopereneing all the tremore and trepidations of the had forgotten the existence of, had forgotten I even that a boot long since.
It was called "An Essay on Laughter." The file decide me. It was the even if I couldn't aught a boot long since.
It was called "An Essay on Laughter." The file decide me. I, wanted to know how it was other people.
The vestordary, when I had received a tailors bill—action of the might of hoots the merry guffaw of honest heart view infinite the sector of the statement.
The down came the book and into its depths plums of the mysical exercises is a new form of physical exercises is a new form of physical exercises.
The down walk had public the angles to your books. Show, or the states the thinks than Indian Clubs, Show, on the set and public the set on long arasement of physical exercises.
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large muscles," but would it assure us of "the genu-inances of virtue?" So much of the laughter of old time was of this distressing quality, that a great pyschologist has declared the cause of laughter to be always the misfortunes or follies of other people. I don't say that I agree with him, but there is as un-comfortable smount of truth in what he says. I have felt how much whenever I have taken children to a pantomime, and have noted the laughter when the clown is banging the pantaloon about, or when I go to a modern comedy and see the durate pulled from un-der the table by his leg.

If you want to be a good judge of character keep your eyes on your ears rather, upon the laughter that is all about you.

COAT

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Think of the people you know who laugh the most and with the least restraint. Are they, now, the peo-ple for whose juggment, fail whose capacity of appre-clation you have the most, respect? "Which do you preter, which would you rather evoke—the light ripple upon the lips of her, or the shrill and uncontrolled "res-hee" of the klichen

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in this article, on the suffering of helpless people and the coarse wit of an age long gone by.

A NEW AND NOVEL TEA

"I want to invite a few of my friends to tea," said Lilian, "but do not care to do so unless I can think of something to amuse them." "Quite right," I replied, "tea parties are well known to be the dullest of all entertainments, but I think I can recommend a way out of the difficulty." "Do tell me," cried my friend, "and I'll thank you for ever!"

for ever!" "To begin with," I remarked, "you must send out your fivitations a week before the appointed day thus:

Photo Tea.

Mrs. A. At Home ... P.T.O. 4 to 7.

And on the back of the card write: 'Please bring a photograph of yourself as a child.'" "On the eventful day have a large table in a sep-arate room, if possible, and on this place the photos as they arrive. A number is allotted to each guest, so that you know beforehand in what order the photos will be placed.

For instance, Mrs. A. is number one, so when she comes her photo is put first on the table; Mrs. B. se-cond and so on. A card is given to each guest with his or her name on it, and a pencil. The card has lines ruled on it according to the number present, and a blank space after each number, like this:

Mrs. B. No. 1.

The arranging of this table should be done while the guests are at tes, and later they must be asked, one or two at a time, into the adjoining room, where they study the photos, and write against the numbers on their cards the people whom they think they re-

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SOME DAINTY FRENCH MENUS AND RECIPES

ATI was once staying at a nouse where the cooking was most excellent, and there, amongst the books in my bedroom, I found a cookery book that was quite new to me, namely 336 Menus, and 1,200 receipts of the Baron Brisse, translated by Mrs. Matthew Clark. In the preface, the author explains that "the bills of tare are written entirely according to our French customs" so that, to English people, the chapter on the order of the dinner, which includes two quaint little paragraphs on the "duties of a host to his guests" and the "duties of a guest towards his host," is practically useless. More than the "duties of a guest towards his host," is practically useless. Man glasses, to be sure that they have all they require and if a guest refuses a dish, try and persuade him to change his mind! Imagine the surprise of the guest at a smart Lon-don dinner if pressed to try each dish on the menui To the guests the Baron preaches a little sermon on the need for punctuality. As he truly says, "A dish which has hid to wait is generally good, whilst a dish who find it is the only means of attracting attention, and there are others who think it makes them of im-

it is true we like not loud laughter at our dinner tables, but then neither do we like loud talk, or loud necklies. What really matters is not whether we laugh less bolsterously than our grand-parents, but whether we appreciate less a razor-edged sarcasm, a swift fish of irony, an exculsite incongruity of situa-tion. If we laugh not as our ancestors laughed, neith-who find it is the only means of attracting attention, and there are others who think it makes them of im-portance." Truly the good Baron knew what he was talking about, for all the impossible people in this world, those who take a delight in being ten minutes or so later at a function than anyone else are the most tiresome. <text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

broil on a gridiron over hot cinders. When done place in a glass dish. Pound some apricots, raspberries and sugar together, and pour over the broiled fruit. Serve very hot. (Of course preserved apricots and rasp-berries would apply in the second part of this recipe as well as in the first). Personally I should not serve hot sweets in a glass dish; and I should not trouble to pound the fruit and sugar, I should just stew it and put it through a sieve.

Menu No. 3.

Pot-au-feu Boeuf bouelli garni d'orgnons glaces Cervelles a la provencalé Poularde Rotie Haricots verts a la maître d'hotel. Oeufs aux pistaches

The last course on this little menu is a very unique and delightful savory.

Eggs With Pistachio Nuts

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Take a little fine white flour, stir for a few min-utes into cream, flavor with grated lemon peel, sugar and pounded pistachio nuts. Add six fresh eggs, stir over the fire for a few minutes. Pour into a plated dish and bake in a slow oven. Continue stirring un-til coaked. Sprinkle with powdered sugar, and brown with the salamander.

Menu No. 4.

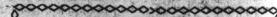
Potage Consomme au Riz Canards au Navets Quenelles frites Gigot d'agneau Roti Haricots Panaches

Omelette aux cerises

This is also an excellent menu, and the most no-ticeable dish is the

Braised Duck and Turnips

<u>Braised Duck and Turnips</u> Fluck, singe and draw your duck. Line a braising have with slices of bacon, add the duck, cover with have and season with a bouuse of parsley, thyme, have a season with a bouuse of parsley, thyme, is a season with a brais of the start of the season of grated nutmes. Moisten with stock or water and the same quantity of white with. Fix the lid very tightly on the pan and simmer over a slow fire with how the pan and simmer over a slow fire with the same quantity of white wine. Fix the lid very tightly on the pan and simmer over a slow fire with how to coals on the lid. Cut up some turnips into balls, cook in butter until brown, drain, simmer in brown thickening moistened with a little stock. When the turnips. Those some of these dishes will be of some use to those of my readers who are on the look out for something in the way of variety in food, they are uninently suitable for a dinner party, one could use







of good quality Velvet, semi-fitting shape, re-vers and cuffs piped with Ottoman Sik, lined with White Satin.

mare. The crowd, the fire engines, the "sickening smell of soot! completed the ruin of my nervous sys-tem, and I sat awaiting the return of my better half, whom I pictured having a cosy dinner at the club, and a game of billiards with a congenial companion; vowing never again as long as I lived would I try, another "Rest Cure at Home."

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

It is sad to have to say that the rapid change in sashioh, the tremendous importance attached to depressing effect upon many people. Giris complain that they have not a rag to their backs which does not look old fashioned, and they are all pining for clinging sleeves and corset skirts, when their ward-robes reveal nothing but a collection of garments made in quite another style, but I really do not think to be.

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poor to be able to afford to buy others, why there fun was at its highest. Truly assuring of "the get ineness of virtue!" Now are we so very much worse than our and tors because we cannot find it in our hearts to lat at things like that? It may be that such laugh would add "a reinforcement of the actions of

Menu No. 1. Potage a' la Julienne Soles au Gratin Timbale de Semoule au Chaiseur Hendrons de Veau en Mayonnaise Maceróni a l'Italienne Macedoine de Pruits I shall give two of the recipes in this menu.

Timbales of Semolina

Butter 18 small moulds and all with semblins which has been bolled in stock. When cold turn our, sprinkle with breadcrumbs, and dip into beaten yolk of egg, which has been stirred into melted butter with salt and pepper. Breadcrumb again, and press a round tin cutter, 1 inch smaller than the moulds in-to the top of the timbales. Fry, scoop out the centres, and fill with a forcement of rabbit, mixed with a puree of mushrooms. Warm and serve.

Mayonnaise of Tendons Cut up the tendons of veal into pieces of equal size, blanch and boil in stock; when done warm them in thin glaze, or their own sauce reduced. When cold stock and buions which have been bolled in stock, and shering. T think these diahes will appeal to even the most jaded pelace?

Menu No. 2. Menu No. 2. Consomme aux oeufs poches Saumon a la Hollandaise Cote de Bouf garnie d'aubergines faicies Pintarde Votie Petits pois a' l'Anglaise Compote d'abricots a la Breutil The sweet is most delicious in this menu.

Breiled Aprients a la Breutil Cut the apricots in halves and remove the stones you can use tilmed or preserved apricots, separating rom the julce), sprinkle with candied sugar, and



a the new extra wide shape, made from picked skins artistically worked to give the chevron effect with the border of plain skins, this ar-rangement very much enhancing their beauty.

one of the menu's or take some dishes from it, or combine some of the dishes of one with the dishes of the other, and in this way obtain a dainty and orig-inal meal, for a dinner party of any size whatsoever.

SOCIAL SNARES

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SEALSKIN COAT

utsche, with handsome Directoire mbroidered in Empire Green and rom the finest selected Northwest ed in S

er do we est as they ate; or drink as they drank, and the result is our waists are not so large as were theirs nor our toes so gouty. Mevertheless, for us well-cooked food hath net lost its asvoul nor felicate wine its rare seductiveness. So let us laugh, and ramember that life is made, if not entirely at least partially for laughter, but let it be true laughter, at true wit and humor; do not for a moment be one of those hopeless people in whom there is no sense of humor, and who stare at you when you tell them your best joke, your best funny story, and ask you where the point is; but let your laughter be not spent on things as unworthy as those mentioned



ders. When done place pricots, raspberries and the broiled fruit. Serve d apricots and rasp-ond part of this recipe ally I should not serve I should not trouble to hould just stew it and

rgnons glaces encale aitre d'hotel. aches

menu is a very unique

chio Nuts ur, stir for a few min-rated lemon peel, sugar Add six fresh eggs, stir Pour into a plated Continue stirring un-dered sugar, and brown

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d Turnips duck. Line a braising the duck, cover with nuet of parsley, thyme, parsnip and a pinch ith stock or water and vine. Fix the lid very over a slow fire with ne turnips into balls rain, simmer in brown ttle stock. When the rnish with the turning will be of some use to on the look out for riety in food, they are er party, one could use



IR SANDFORD FLEMING, the der State control, the half of the whole globe Canadian Apostle of Empire Cables, has favored the Montreal Star with his views on the step now being taken in London at the meetings of the Royal Colonial Institute, in a

direction and with an object in view so dear to his heart, for the accomplishment of which he spent a great deal of time and energy-that of cheaper cable

communication throughout the Empire. The proposal made at that gathering by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster-General of Canada, that Great Britain should proceed to establish a State cable between the two countries, with the object of establishing cheaper communication, is but a step in the direction of a great Empire scheme which Sir Sandford has long advocated. Sir Sandford writes as follows:

"Under the heading, "Britons Should know each other," The Star of October 25th, 1905, referred to the Imperial movement, and presented the case in a few brief sentences. Alluding to the self-governing British communities scparated by the oceans of the globe, it was pointed out that "there is perhaps no bar to the progress of real Imperial development and unity so great as our mutual ignor-ance regarding each other." It further pointed out the danger of the various groups of British people distrusting each other if they do not come to know and understand each other.

At the present moment there is in London a discussion going on of the very highest importance. Its ultimate aim is to establish cheap telegraphy between the Mother Country and the over-sea states of the Empire. To prepare the way for any forward movement it is absolutely necessary that the different parts of the Empire should possess a fuller and more accurate knowledge of each other than they have yet attained. As a means of improving the acquaintance of the separated British people, a large reduction in the cost of cabling would be most effective.

"Fortunately Canada is well represented in the present Conference with Lord Strathcona on the spot, and Mr. Lemieux, our Postmaster-General, present, we may rest assured that the interests of the Dominion will be well looked after. There are few Canadians who so fully appreciate the supreme importance of the tele-graph as an ideal means of communication, and its future possibilities as an Imperial intelligence agency. "I am reminded of a journey made through

the County of Mayo in Ireland some ten years ago. On my journey in a jaunting car from Newport to Blacksod Bay, at a wayside post office I telegraphed to a friend in London and proceeded on our way. In about an hour a woman appeared at the door of another wayside office. She hailed our car, and, enquiring for a person bearing my own name, she placed in my hands a reply from my friend in London. The message I sent about eight miles back had crossed Ireland, the Irish Channel, Wales and England. It found my friend in the great city of London, and the reply was received in little more than an hour after I despatched my message, and the whole cost to me was sixpence. It was a marvel to me. Geographically, I was in a remote corner of a country where I was entirely unknown, and I discovered myself telegraphically with my friends in London. "Ever since my visit to Blacksod Bay have had visions of the extension of the use of the electric telegraph and have regarded it as a heaven sent means of communication, I have asked myself the question, can we bring the Dominion telegraphically as near England as Ireland and Scotland are today? Can we bring the whole world-wide British Empire telegraphically into one neighborhood? "On my return to Canada I had the great advantage of interviews and consultation with members of the Ottawa Board of Trade and from that day the Board has placed itself in communication with commercial men and others in all parts of the British world. The outcome is a scheme of Empire Cables which has been given circulation from time to time. Last year the scheme was issued as a Jubilee Appeal of the Ottawa Board of Trade, a brochure of some thirty pages embracing an address to His Excellency Earl Grey, with His Excellency's reply, the whole descriptive of a complete Imperial Cable service which, while satisfying in the highest degree the needs of commerce, would, at the same time, perform the functions of a continuous spinal cord encircling the globe, by and through which would freely flow every national aspiration, every

girdling chain of Empire cables proposed would be completed, that is to say from London to Perth in Western Australia "SANDFORD FLEMING."

What Canada Has Done The various steps which have been initiated

in Canada for the drawing closer of this young nation with the Motherland have proved so successful that there is a feeling that success must eventually attend the latest movement in that direction-that of cheaper cable communication-Utopian though the scheme at present being discussed may seem.

Canada has been responsible in a large measure for the bringing about of fast steam-ship accommodation, for facilitating the penny postage plan, for establishing a commercial preference as well as an intellectual preference for British products, and for sharing largely in the plan for better and cheaper inter-communication with sister colonies by the estab-lishment of the Pacific cable. Canada's, it may be recalled, was the first government to extend a helping hand to Marconi to enable him to establish trans-oceanic wireless communication.

It is not a matter of wonder therefore that Canada should take a place in the forefront of the movement which has been re-opened by the famous apostle of penny postage, John Henniker-Heaton, M.P., in London.

The proposition laid before the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute in London this week by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, the Canadian Postmaster-General, for the laying of a State-owned cable between England and Canada is not exactly a new one, as Sir Sandford Fleming, the great Canadian cable authority, was long ago in favor of such a plan. He advocated years ago such an idea in connection with the Pacific cable, and the project was at the time widely discussed as the "All-Red" or Empire cable proposal.

The brochure issued last year by the Ottawa Board of Trade covers the history of the agitation for Empire cables very thor-oughly. It was published in the form of a jubilee commemoration, and contains an address to His Excellency the Governor-General, and his reply thereto. The address appeals to His Excellency to bring the matter to the attention of the Imperial Government. It also contains an appeal "To the Citizens of the Empire" by Sir Sandford Fleming, in which he reviews very fully the agitation for Empire cables, and the success which has so far attended the agitation.

The reader of the pamphlet will be struck by three points of high importance which are clearly brought out:

(1) It is demonstrated that a low uniform charge for transmitting correspondence, irrespective of distance sent, is far more applicable to a State telegraph service than to a State postal service.

(2) As penny postage has already become the rule through the Empire, it may reasonably be anticipated that a similar uniform charge for all distances by the girdle of Empire cables will become the final goal of Statetelegraphy.

(3) Thus, by the tremendous force of energy and sympathy induced by and through the slender electric nerve-wire, the co-operating sister communities will gain the possession of a potent agency in the development of the great Empire of friendship and peace.

The principle of a uniform low rate for all distances in connection with the mail service. of the Dominion has now been well tested. For the small charge of two cents, a letter can be sent to and delivered in, any inhabited part of Canada.

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST

Empire Cables and the Men Favoring Them

There is every reason for the reform. There is no necessity for adopting a higher tariff of charges than that which has given so much satisfaction in the Mother Country. The equivalent in Canada would be a uniform charge of one cent a word for all distances, and the minimum message may consist of any number of words, from ten to twenty-five,

number of words, from ten to twenty-five, which may be determined. In view of the geographical conditions of the Dominion, there is no country on the face of the globe where the peculiarities of the electric telegraph and its high value as a means of instantaneous communication between points widely separ-ated by distance, can be turned to better ac-count than in Canada. No less important is the proposal, which has frequently been considered, to establish a state-owned Atlantic cable. It is understood that there is evidence in possession of the Canadian Government as to its cost, its work-ing expenses, its probable traffic and all other particulars. The evidence which has for some time been accumulating goes to show beyond all question that, if placed under the control of the Canadian Post Office the traffic which could immediately be counted on, reckoned at the small charge of five cents a word, would be sufficient to ensure all working exwould be sufficient to cover all working expenses, interest on cost and sinking fund to replace capital.

Such being the case, it is obvious that an Atlantic cable under the control of the Canadian Post Office Department, and able to transmit messages at so low a rate would be an immense advantage to all commercial men. If, however, it should be deemed inexpedient, If, however, it should be deemed inexpedient, for any reason, to commence by lowering charges to five cents a word, a beginning might be made at ten cents a word, a rate 60 per cent. lower than the present tariff which is 25 cents a word. A reduction to fen cents or even twelve cents (six pence), would tend greatly to increase it for of telegraphic in-tercourse and be of the alculable advantage to Canada and the Mother Country, and indeed as will presently be shown to the whole Em-pire. TACO COAT

Viewing the subject from the higher standnoint, the importance of the land telegraph across Canada, from ocean to ocean, and the Atlantic cable from Canada to England, as links in the Imperial chain, at once becomes obvious. It will be manifest, too, that while both would be of the highest advantage to the Dominion, these two links would prove to be a splendid contribution by Canada to the whole Empire. Added to the Pacific cable already laid, they would complete no less than half the circle of State-cable telegraphs around the

Let Canada establish these two links in the great Imperial chain and the remaining links to complete the circle will speedily fol-low. Then, the policy discovered by Rowland Hill, 70 years ago, which we find to be so admirably suited for long-distance telegraphy. may, with striking advantages, be applied to the globe-girdling system. Under that policy, and partly owing to the power of sending messages in either direction, it will be possible to reduce greatly the charges for transmission. We may rest satisfied that eventually the We may rest satisfied that eventually the day must come, when, precisely as we now have Imperial penny postage, we will have one uniform telegraph rate for all distances within the circle of the Empire cables. Meanwhile, until the general plan suggested takes shape, and the volume of traffic be more fully de-veloped, if it be thought advisable to intro-duce the change step by step, that course can be followed. be followed. be followed. At the present day the cost of cabling is much too great for the majority of people. It is practically prohibitive to emigrants, as well as to many others; and those who are forced as to many others; and those who are forced to use the wire in extreme cases, resort to it as seldom as possible. Owing to geographical circumstances, cheap over-sea telegraphy, equally with cheap land telegraphy, concerns the British in varions parts of the world, more than any other people, and they cannot have cheap telegraphy too soon. A stage has been reached in the history of the world, when their wishes and their wants, their aims and their aspirations, seek the freest and speediest means of expression. means of expression, While it may be difficult at first sight, to grasp the full significance of some of the foregoing statements, it may at least be averred that they are made with the utmost confidence in their soundness. There is rea-son to hope and believe that time will make them plain, and reveal the inestimable value to be attached to an unbroken chain of Stateowned cables connecting the self-governing British communities in both hemispheres. It is believed most thoroughly that the proposal will eventually be consummated, and that by bringing the several governmental units, now separated by great oceans, into one friendly neighborhood, electrically and telegraphically, results will follow of the most satisfactory character,-commerce will be quickened, the ties of sympathy will be made more effective, the bonds of sentiment will become more enduring, and by this means, unity, strength and permanence will be assured to the family of nations constituting the new Empire. Four Proposed Electric Bonds

"It is proposed to establish a system of address to which I have listened with so much Empire-girdling, State-owned cable-telegraphs in an unbroken chain around the globe. These cables are designed to connect, telegraphically, in the most complete manner, the several groups of self-governing British communities in Europe, America, Australasia, Asia and Africa. It is said that the Empire cables should be State-owned for the following and other reasons, viz:

I. "In order that they may be wholly removed from the control of companies; whose chief object is to make profits by maintaining as high rates as possible on messages. 2. "In order that the cost of telegraphing

throughout the Empire may be reduced to a minimum.

. 3. "In order that the British people, georaphically separated by the oceans, may be brought within touch by a means of intercourse as free and unrestricted as possible.

4. "In order that the governments of the self-governing British peoples within the Empire may be enabled to confer with each other at all times, with the greatest facility, on matters of mutual concern.

5. "In order that no portion of these great lines of communication may come under foreign influence, or be used to the detriment of British interests.

"The Empire cables are, for greater security and effectiveness, designed to be laid in deep water, and to touch, or traverse only British territory.

"This new Imperial service, forming an unbroken chain around the globe, under one control, would provide a double means of telegraphing, that is to say, easterly as well as westerly, between any one British state and any other British state. By the removal of every restriction possible, it would stimulate commercial, social and political intercourse between the several parts and tend in every way to strengthen the Empire.

This electric bond of Empire may be described as consisting of four divisions, viz.: 1. "From the United Kingdom to the Pacific, embracing a cable across the Atlantic

and land lines through Canada. 2. "A cable across the Pacific from Canada to New Zealand and Australia, with land lines through Australia to the Indian Ocean.

"A cable from Australia across the Indian Ocean to South Africa, with a branch from Cocos Island to India.

Kingdom, via Ascension, the West Indies and Bermuda, with a branch to Canada." Sir Sandford Fleming

Sir Sandford Fleming, although he is now in his eighty-first year, would not be happy unless he had some great reform in hand to work for. Years ago he was called the "Father of Standard Time," a reform which he has seen thoroughly established for many years. He might now be called the "Father of Em-pire Cables." For twenty-five years he has been agitating for cheaper telegraphic and cable communication within the Empire and today his ideals seem nearer of accomplishment than ever-in fact have within the last few days received a great stimulus. Sir Sand-

interest."

John Henniker-Heaton

Mr. John Henniker-Heaton, M.P., who has been dubbed "Rowland Hill II," the apostle of postal reform, is the latest champion of cheaper cable communication. He was born in Rochester in 1848, and at an early date emigrated to Australia, where he worked for some time as a journalist and editor of a weekly paper. Incidentally it may be mentioned that was in Australia he met the lady who afterwards became his wife. In 1885 he was elected Conservative M.P. for Canterbury, and the same year he represented the Tasmanian Government at the Berlin Telegraph Conference. His great triumph came in 1898, when his scheme for Imperial penny postage was adopted. Mr. Heaton is a freeman of the city of London, and has refused a knighthood no fewer than four times. Apart from his parliamentary and reforming labors, he has found time to write a good deal, and is a first-class chess player and a collector of old books.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, whose progressive administration of the Canadian postal system has attracted much attention and has now advanced the proposal for a British-Canadian State-owned Atlantic cable, entered the Canadian Cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the age of 37. He is a Montrealer, and was educated at Nicolet College and Laval University, and being called to the bar in 1891, practiced law in Montreal, at first with the late Hon. Honore Mercier, and later with Sir Lomer Gouin. Mr. Lemieux has labored in the fields of literature and journalism, and since 1896 has been a member of the law faculty of Laval University. He entered the House of Com-mons as a Liberal in the general election of 1896 for the constituency of Gaspe, and was re-elected for the same seat in 1900. Mrs. Lemieux is a daughter of Sir L. A. Jette, former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

BANKERS AND FREE TRADE

The Unionist Free Trade Club gave a dinner at Prince's Restaurant to the bankers of London. Lord Avebury presided, and the company included Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Arthur Clay, Sir Lawrence Jones, the Hon. A. D. Elliot, the Hon. G. Ormsby-Gore, Major Dar-win, Colonel Harvey, and Mr. E. G. Bunker (secretary).

(secretary). Lord Avebury opened a discussion, after dinner, on "Free Trade." He said that the abandonment of free trade and a return to protection would be as great a misfortune as another war. Free trade was the charter of our commerce and the basis of our prosperity. He believed that most bankers were freetraders because they did not consider particu-lar industries by themseleys, but looked to commerce as a whole. Manufacturers saw that, if protected, they could sell their products at higher prices, but did not realize that they would have to give more themselves for what they bought. The complaint now was that foreign countries supplied too cheaply. Commerce was simply shopping on a large scale. In private life who made it a grievance that things were too cheap? If we were really receiving goods from foreigners below cost price, such a system of commerce might ruin them, but could not injure us. If they would give us their productions for nothing it would be better still. (Cheers.) Moreover, a general duty of, say, 10 per cent. would not stop dumping. Manufacturers would pay the 10 per cent., put up their prices 10 per cent. or a little more, and make the public pay. That which protectionists called fiscal reform was not progress, but a step backward-a return to the times during the first half of the last century. From 1800 to 1840 there were taxes upon almost everything. It was that old system which had rendered possible the system of trusts from which America was suffering so much, and which had enabled a few magnates to make enormous fortunes at the expense of the public. Protectionists very properly attached much importance to the question of employment. They maintained that protection would secure more work for our people; if so, they would no doubt be a great advantage, and would make up for a considerable decrease in our commerce. It was often said that the United States, France, and Germany had, by their fiscal policy, secured more regular employment for their people. Was there any authority for such a statement? As to Germany, figures were often quoted, but the Board of Trade had told them (under the Unionists) that the figures could not properly be used to compare the actual bent of employment in the United Kingdom. Unemployment in the United States was so much worse than here that there was actually a reversal of the current, and workmen were leaving the United. States and coming here. In the first nine months of this year 244,000 workmen went to the United States and 493,000 came away, so that the balance returning from the United States were no fewer than 250,000. By making everything dearer and life more expensive no doubt a few would profit, and some great fortunes would be made. But who would suffer? The clergyman, the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the schoolmaster, the clerk, the shopkeeper, the artisan, the laborer-in fact. 95 per cent. at least of the population would find the expense of living increased, and life, more difficult. For bankers the serious consideration was the injury which this retrograde policy would inflict on the industries and commerce of the country. (Cheers.)



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NARES

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sympathetic impulse of the British people in every longitude and latitude.' "The laying of the Pacific Cable was the first great step in establishing the globe girdling chain. The next and most important step to Canada is a State owned Atlantic Cable. We must all rejoice to learn that Mr. Lemieux leads the way at the present conference in London with respect to a direct state telegraph communication between the Dominion and England. I feel satisfied that the proposed Atlantic Cable will prove an inestimable boon commercially, socially and politically. It will at once reduce Atlantic rates fifty per cent. and hold out the prospect of securing a five cent. per word rate on ordinary messages transmitted between any telegraph stations in the United Kingdom and any telegraph, stations in Canada.

"The State Atlantic cable now proposed by Mr. Lemieux with the Pacific cable and the land connections in Canada and Australia, un-

What Empire Cables Are

Sir Sandford Fleming's views on the subject are well known and may be epitomized as follows:

The design of the Empire cables is to promote by a threefold means the well-being of the British people and aid in the steady development of the great political organism of the new century.

First-By uniting all the autonomous British possessions, separated by the oceans, by an electric globe-encirching Imperial girdle.

Second—By providing all the peoples, so widely sundered, with a practical and effective system for the interchange of information, for the purposes of trade, for the cultivation of friendly relations and generally to aid the several communities within the Empire in becoming better acquainted with each other. Third-By securing, with the maximum of

speed and efficiency, the minimum of cost in transmitting intelligence from any one point to any other point in the Imperial circle of telegraph cables.

Meanwhile it may be mentioned that the telegraph has come so much into favor that it has been made a service of the State in every civilized country in the world, with only two exceptions, and Canada is one of these two. At the present day, Canada is in this par-

ticular matter behind every nation in Europe and every part of the British Empire. The telegraph lines of the Mother Country were, at first, and for a number of years, owned and controlled by companies, but in the public interests change was made by authority of Parliament. The Government expropriated all the telegraph lines and paid the companies their full value. They were placed under the control of the Post Office Department. Under that department they became, and have long been, a remarkably efficient and successful public service. No better model for imitation by the Dominion can be found.

In the Dominion, we have not yet followed the example set us by the Mother Country, and until we do we shall simply be denying ourselves the advantages which every European nation and all parts of the Empire other than Canada have gained.

The scheme for Empire cables has been comprehensively summed up as follows:

Kirkcaldy, Fiteshire, and came to Canada in 1848 to engage in the engineering business which has since that time afforded a great scope for men in that line of work. His engineering achievements in Canada from ocean to ocean are well known. He has received many university honors and is Chancellor of Queen's.

On the occasion of the presentation of the Ottawa Board of 'Irade address on the subject to Earl Grey, His Excellency, in replying, paid a high tribute to Sir Sandford Fleming's services in that connection. He said:

"The Ottawa Board of Trade already enjoys throughout the Empire an honorable reputation as an organization which is animated by a spirit of lofty and far-seeing Imperialism, and any request coming from you would naturally call from me the friendliest and most sympathetic consideration, but the fact that Sandford Fleming is the member of the Board of Trade, through whom the request for this interview has reached me, invests it with an exceptional urgency. The admiration Lifeel for him and the sympathy I have for the objects with which his name is so closeand honorably connected, would make if difficult, almost impossible, for me to refuse your request.

"For upwards of twenty-five years, Sir Sandford Fleming has devoted his energies to the task of securing for Great and Greater Britain, the advantages of cheapened telegraphic service. The bare recital of his efforts in this direction almost suggest the missionary fervor of St. Paul. He has, without hope of personal gain, visited five continents; he has traversed all the great oceans, the Atlantic many times; he has given himself, his time, and his substance ungrudgingly and without stint to the service of the Empire, and in the realization of his hopes, which I trust is not far off, and in the general recognition that the life of Britons all the world over will have been made the happier by his efforts, he will find at the appointed time his well merited reward.

"As one of those who believe with Sir Sandford Fleming that the establishment of a State-owned All-Red line will be a service of harly less importance to the Empire than the stablishment of the All-Red route, I shall have much pleasure in forwarding to Lord Elgin, the Colonial Secretary, with a request that he shall communicate its contents to the King; and with the approval of His Majesty, to the other Governments of the Empire, the

THE VICTORIA COLONIST



CURRENT TOPICS

There is civil war in Hayti. The rebels have beatthere is civil war in mayu. The reacts have beat-en the government forces and both sides are killing those who are known to favor the cause of the enemy. The people of the negro republic are show-ing the world that they are unfit to govern them-column

Every one will be glad to hear that we are to have new street cars soon. There does not seem to be any good reason why all the electric cars should be built on the mainland. Car shops would give work to a great many people and the materials of which they are built can be purchased as cheap, here as anywhere.

Pictures have been received from Le Roy Simons, W. Alexander, G. R. Holliday, Isobel Bailey, Aldersey Hallam, Alice Morrison, Isabella Gilchrist, and Donald McKinnon. The editor is much obliged to the boys and girls who have taken the trouble to do this work. Some of the pictures are original. These are especi-

There has been rioting in Hong Kong. The Chinese who are determined that no Japanese goods shall be sold to Chinese have undertaken to punish the buyers of such goods. They have besides tried to destroy the diores where such goods are sold. Hong Kong is a British port and when the police failed soldiers were called out to suppress the riot.

The United States and Japan have dechared to each other and to the world that they wish to trade freely on the Pacific Ocean. That they will not in-terfere with the possessions of each other in that ocean. This means that as long as these nations are. in the same mind Japan will not try to take the Phil-teriors of Hawaiian laloads or Alasks from the Unitippine or Hawaiian Islands or Alaska from the Unit-ed States and that the United States will respect all

ed States and that the United States will respect all the Japanese possessions. They also declare that they will work together for the independence of China and will see that all nations have equal opportunities of trade and industry in that country. As the Chinese ambassadors are now in the United States it will be interesting to know how they look upon this understanding between their old enemy, Japan and the great country which has by her possession of the Philippine Islands be-come her near neighbor. When your fathers were go-ing to school the people of the United States con-cerned themselves very little with what went on on the opposite shores of the Pacific. But now they have shown that nothing that takes place on the coast of Asia is without interest to them.

number of workmen near Perth Amboy, New A number of workmen near Perth Amboy, New Jersey, left their work because they said they under-stood their wages would be raised if Taft was return-ed for president and they were still receiving the old pay. Most of the men were foreighers and as it was feared they would do harm to the works of the Na-tional Fireproofing Company, for which they were working, a number of special officers were appointed. A quarrel followed and the officials fired on the stilk-ers with the result that six were shot, two of whom were badly hurt. The governor sent troops to prebadly hurt. The governor sent troops to prevere badly vent a riot.

The idle men in London have been forming proces-sions and marching through the streets where the wealthy reside with banners on which are written. "Work or Revolution." To be idle and hungry is hard enough at any time. But it is harder still when oth-ers around us have far more than they need. The government has found work for many of the "mem-ployed and some Englishmen say it has done too much. The wisest of men have not yet found a way to so divide the workld's work that every worker shall always be employed. There are among the working-men many mischief makers who cause not a little of the idleness of which they are the first to complain.

There is a strange story from Dutch Guiana that shows that maps do not always give a very good idea of the size of a country. When you point out this country, on the map of South Africa and remember that Paramarilo is its capital you would not think that it would be easy for a whole tribe of people to get lost there. Yet a Dutch officer who was sent up the Surinam river a hundred miles and then crossed to the boundary of British Guiana, says he met a number of negroes there who must have lived there for many generations. They have a language of there own made up of English. Dutch and Portuguese words. The tale does not sound very likely although people could exist in this rich and hot country on the fruits that grow wild without needing to go to the ts that grow wild without needing to go to the

and officers did everything possible to save the pas-sengers. Capt. Chas. Little took the helm and tried to run the ship on shore. The crew served out the life preservers and worked at the pumps. The captain and most of the officers were lost. Many of those who leaped overboard were picked up by the boats sent out from the naval station but many were lost. The world owes much to the bravery of the sailors on board our merchant ships. These rough fellows often have big hearts and face death without a mur-mur.

mur. The British government tried to pass a bill which key the second second second second second second bill. Even the labor leaders themselves acknowledge that the working people spend far too much money in strong drink. In England a great many more peo-ple have an interest in the liquor trade than is the brewers as well as the owners of the public houses would be poorer if there were less liquor sold. Some think the act unjust. Others believe that it would not lessen the drinking. Then there are a great many who think that because the Liberals want the licens-ing bill passed it must be a bad one. As the Lords have thrown the bill out things will go on in the old way unless men and women can be convinced that the drink is injuring them in every way and that they food for their families. Yet a great improvement has

She must have treated it rather well, because it is in wonderfully good order-better order than a good many dolls who are only a year old or less. Of course her features are rather blurred (what can you expect of a lady who counts her years by hundreds?) but her waist is still quite distinct, and that is something. She is made of a kind of very coarse canvas, of a deep mer and the other way and the small about creamy-brown color, and she is quite small, about eight inches high.

But although she bears her age well, she is not to But although she bears her age well, she is not to be compared with the wonderful state of preservation in which some of her older companions still are. For instance, there is one very beautiful doll, with her arms and legs jointed, and all her features quite distinct. Although her clothes have vanished long ago, she has managed to keep her high and very becoming crown, probably be-cause it was not so unstable as most hair-ornaments, being, as a matter of fact, carved out of the same piece as her hair and her head! Her very thick soled shoes look as though there was a good deal of mud in anas her hair and her head! Her very thick soled shoes look as though there was a good deal of mud in an-cient Rome, in spite of the skill shown by the Romans in road-making. There are many other dolls in this case, some of them made of bone, and besides these, there is quite a collection of dolls' furniture made in bronze, and showing us just what kind of tables and chairs the Greeks and the Romans used. It does not always look very comfortable, but still it has the in-terest of being just what the Roman and Greelan chil-dren had in their homes.⁻¹ Then there are numbers of knuckle-bones, some of



as for the horses, why, there are two made of bronze, harnessed to a little bronze chariot, in this same case,

harnessed to a little bronze chariot, in this same case, which are champing and pawing exactly as though the policeman were holding them up at Hyde Park Corner or the Marble Arch. As for the boys, they were just as fond of whip-tops as they are now. Rome was a splendid place for a boy who liked tops, because it was simply abound-ing in beautiful, smooth stretches of pavement, and pavement so wide and large (in fact, whole courtyards of it), that there was plenty of room for whipping-tops without fear of the irate old gentlemen who al-ways seem to be passing by just in time to get flicked ways seem to be passing by just in time to get flicked nowadays. Virgil, who knew Roman customs as well as he understood human nature, and wrote about nineteen hundred years ago, has these lines:

". As young striplings whip the top for sport On the smooth pavement of an empty court; The wooden engine flies and whirls about, Admir'd, with clamours, of the beardless rout; They lash aloud; each other they provoke, And lend their little souls at ev'ry stroke."

At the British Museum there is a very beautiful new top. I say new, because, although it is eighteen or nineteen centuries old, it bears no signs of use, so or nineteen centuries old, it bears no signs of use, so that people think it must have been an offering from some little Roman boy to his gods. Offering up new toys, all ready to be played with, to the gods, must have been rather tantalizing to boys and girls. It must have seemed rather hard to give away to some-one who was far too great and powerful ever to want it, a top or doll which had not once been whip-ped, nor bathed nor put to bed. But, I daresay, hav-ing to do it did the little Romans more good than it did their gods. ing to do it did the little Romans more good than it did their gods. Of course life was not all playthings; there was

Of course life was not all playthings; there was school to begin with, where they learned their letters on blocks, and wrote out their lessons on slabs of wax framed in wood, which looked just like slates, and were made in two pleces hinged together so that they opened and shut like books. For their writing they used beautiful inkpots made of bright blue glaze. Then the boys were very much with their fathers, without the factor on how book and the source base. either in the fields, or on horseback, or in the cities even among the senators, and the girls had to learn to spin and to weave, and to dye beautiful stuffs in many colors; to embroider, to cook; in fact, although they had many servants, they had to learn how to do everything in the house, because in those days mis-

everything in the house, because in those days mis-tresses worked among their servants. Bables were looked after, too, in the way of play-things. There is a rattle here, made in the shape of a pig, and though I suppose Roman pigs grunted like English ones, yet Roman bables were quite content if they rattled instead, and crowed with joy fn ex-actly the same language used by bables from the time of Abel and Cain to this very day. All these toys and games belonged to the great days when Rome and Athens were in their glory, but many hundreds of years before that the Egyptian children had their playthings too. They had won-derful spotted animals (I have noticed that children always like things to be spotted, and a good many grown-ups, too, to judge by the number who have white cows spotted with blue on their mantelpieces, or pink horses dotted all over with red on their whatgrown-ups, too, to judge by the number who have white cows spotted with blue on their mantelpieces, or pink horass dotted all over with red on their what-nots.) Then they had animals made in a kind of very bright blue pottery, and they even rose to a kind of dols' house, shewing not only an Egyptian house but its granary and its model courtyard. In one of these there is a woman very hard at work making bread downstairs in the court yard; while upstaffs, in a shady part of the root, her husband is sitting very comfortably in an armchair doing nothing, et. all (there were no evening papers then, or I am sure he would have been reading one). There is a model of a well, too, and I am sure many little hands have drawn the bucket up and let it down with joy. The Egyptian children had draughts, made of pot-tery, on wooden boards: and some domestic little girl, who lived in a city which was already old three thou-sand years ago, must have rejoiced when she was given a tiny table made of bronze, with a complete set of the dishes and vases, also in bronze, like the one her mother used in cooking her father's dinner. It must have been very nice to feel quite sure that though you dropped any of these things they could not break. But more numerous than anything else among-these Exyntian tows are the halls some domestic hards

not break. But more numerous than anything else among-these Egyptian toys are the balls, some of them made of plaited straw, others of a kind of pottery; some of them striped in shades of blue, others of them having all kinds of colors beautifully arranged on their out-sides, so that when they were thrown up in the bright sun of Egypt they must have looked positively bril-liant as they twirled in the air. Games played with balls are so old that the first time we find them men-tioned by anybody they were already matters of tioned by anybody they were already matters of

Mud pies are very old in the world's history.

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Mud pies are very old in the world's history. Wherever there were children and mud, those pies were sure to be made. There is a beautiful story of Christ, when He was a little boy, playing with some companions, and making mud into different shapes. At last they set to making little birds, and they all modelled quite a number. When they were finished, suddenly, with a futter of wings, all those that Christ had made rose into the air, and flew away, "singing loady and praising God." It is very, very interesting to see these toys among all the serious things in the British Museum. It is rather sad, too, because a great many of them have been found in the graves of children. When they died young their parents buried with them their favorite toys, so that when they arrived in heaven they should not feel quite so lonely, but might have something to play with. A great many nations believed that by burying things with the bodies of dead people they were giving their dear ones means of employing them-selves in "the Land of Shadows, of Sleep, of Death." The Japanese are so fond of their children that they selves in "the Land of Shadows, of Sleep, of Death." The Japanese are so fond of their children that they have even invented a god whose special business it is to play with them in heaven, and they offer up toys to this god in order to remind him of his duties, and also to give him something to play with. Liftle did the poor sorrowful fathers and mothers of the old days, when they put the doll, or the top, or the rattle, in the tomb of their child, imagine that, instead of these things going with their owner to heaven, they would one day, thousands of years later, be laid out for people to look at in a far foreign country, and would bring down from the past ages to us echees of the merry games of ball, the shouts round the top, and the croonings over the dolls, with which children played when the world was so much younger.—Little Folks.

ABOUT ANIMALS

Camel and Tobacco Smoke

Camel and Tobacce Smoks A newspaper correspondent made a curlous dis-covery about camels during the Soudan campaign, several years ago. He was in the habit of going into the enclosure where the beasts were kept at night, his object being to make a study of their habits. He was a great smoker, and he soon found that the cam-els were very fond of the smoke from his pipe. One old member of the herd seemed to like it particularly well. The correspondent noticed that the camel ap-provided he was smoking, and he usually wes—and always put its nose close to the pipe so as to inhale the fumes. When it had taken a good whiff it would throw back its head, turn up its eyes, and swallow the smoke with a great sigh of delight.

Watching the Spider

A man who is interested in spiders saw one crawl-ing up his coat-sleeve one day, and he watched to see what it was going to do. When it reached the highest point, it raised its spinnaret and threw out a thread. Gradually the thread grew longer, and as it grew, it floated straight up in the air, which showed of course, that it was lighter than the air. The thread continued to get longer and longer, or rather higher and higher, until it rose to a height of about three feet. And what do you suppose happened then? The little worker, after running a short distance up the thread that he himself had spun —It reminds one of a man's lifting himself by his bootstraps—salled away through the air as easily and gracefully as you please. A man who is interested in spiders saw one crawl-

FOR THE LETTLE TOTS SA Said

At School

At Scheel I like to sit in school and look At all the girls I know, When every head above a book Is bending very low. They are so much alike, yon see, And yet so different, too— For some have eyes of brown like me And some have eyes of blue.

When we're admiring Marguerite,

When we're admiring Marguerite, Whose braids are long and fine. She says she thinks that curis are sweet, Like Josephine's or mine. But Josephine and I believe Straight hair is lovelier, And look at Marguerite and grieve We are not more like her.

And some have shiny flaxen hair: And others brown or black;

Seecoast. Most boys will be glad to hear that a Seaman's firstitute is to be built in Victoria. There are very few lads which do not like to read sea-stories and many who think they would like to go to sea. Yet sallors have a very hard life. Some grow wild and reckless and it is they who are oftenest noticed when they are ashore. But many more are good steady mort. Not a few men who belong to Victoria are sall-ors. When their vessels are in this port they are at home. It is to make a home here for all sailors that-kind-hearted people want to build a Seaman's insti-tute. Can't the boys help a little either by giving themselves or by persuading their fathers to give? Every little helps and those who have happy homes will be happier still when they think that the sailors have a comfortable home in Victoria where they can see their friends and enjoy themselves when for a few days or hours they leave their ships.

The Australians who have refused to allow men from China, Japan or India to work on their land are asking the people who find it so hard to make a living in England to come out to their country. They are following Canada's example, and paying large sums towards immigration funds. A great many more Englishmen with their wives and children could find homes in this province and in other parts of Canada. Among the most valuable of the settlers of Eastern Canada were English farm laborers. They were willing to work very hard and to live on little. They succeeded and their farms were noted for the neatness of their farm buildings and their fences or hedges and for the fertility of their fields. As their sons grew up the fathers were ready to purchase new. farms for them. To judge by the newspapers both in England and middle and eastern Canada there are too few of these honest hardworking people coming out in these days. British Columbia has room for them both on its orchards and farms.

There has been a great snow storm on the prairies have been able, it is said to get wood and coal. The cold winters of the Middle West fit the soll for the growth of the best wheat in the world. The milder climate of this coast is more fitted for the growth of fruit and its moisture gives us our splendid forest to the set wheat in the world. The milder climate of this coast is more fitted for the growth of fruit and its moisture gives us our splendid forest to the set of the greatest advantages is that it makes a country a very pleasant place in which to live. It is true we have to do without the skating, steightiding and snowshoeing which are the delight of children in Eastern Canada. But then they cannot gather flowers in almost all seasons or play out-of-doors most days in the year. Perhaps there is no one country in the world where one part differs from another so much as the provinces of Canada. Yet all one of the greatest nations in the world but that day will not be brought nearer by those who find fault ether with their own home or with that of other citi-zens of this great Dominion.

It is not wise sometimes for young people to read about the horrible events that happen in all parts of the world. But the burning of a large ship in the Meditteranean on the 25th of November showed that Meditteranean on the 25th of November showed that British captains are as brave as any you read of in history or in story books. The British ship Sardinia was on her way from Liverpool to Alexandria. She called at Valletta, in Malta, which you know is a British naval station. At Valetta, the captain took on board some two hundred Arab pilgrims who were on their way home from Mecca. Very soon after leaving Valetta the ship caught fire. The captain

ビロデレイシングラ Set Stell There is an instally about 585 mill stand with the train which which the

taken place in the last fifty years. Drunkenness is now looked upon everywhere as a disgrace and no one feels this more than the drunkard himself. All great reforms have been defeated at first and the temperature reformers need not be discouraged be-All cause their first attempt was unsuccessful.

cause their first attempt was unsuccessful. There is no more interesting history than that of Boland. The little country once raiked among the great powers of Europe and was not atraid to send those of Spain. Rather than give up their indepen-dence the Dutch people were ready to allow the waves of the North Sea to cover the land. One of her brav-est princes became the king of England and she had possessions both in the East and West Indies and in South Africa. Not only were the Dutch a brave people but they were among the first to show the world how a free people should govern themselves. But gradually Holland lost much of its power. It now takes a low place in the family of nations. Once a powerful republic, it is now a little kingdom. It is prove as ever and we know that they are honest and industrious and that they excel in commerce. But while their neighbors have joined in one great king-dom their teritory is small. It seems that it is fear-ed that Germany may some day want to add to her while their the bit of rich seacoast and that when she does Holland will not have the power to Eng-land must help to defend her little ally should Ger-many or any other power stack her. This may be on step on the road to the peace of the world or it may bring a terrible war a little nearter. Who knows?

TOYS OF LONG AGO

(By H. Pearl Humphry)

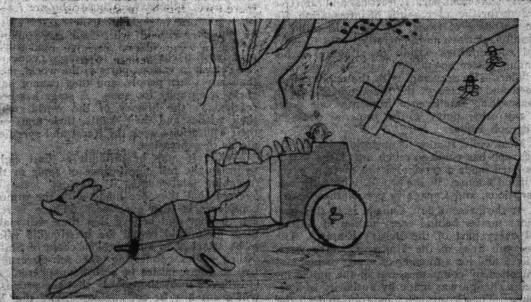
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them real, that once belonged to sheep and goats, some of them made in pottery or crystal. It used to be a favorite game, not only with the children' but with the mothers, to throw up no less than five of these knucklebones in the air, and try to catch all of them on the back of the hand; and as they are not only knobbly but very highly polished, this cannot have been easy. Later, on, aven the men began to play this game, but they had to have the knuckle-bones marked with different numbers, like dice, be-fore it became interesting enough for many hundreds of years previously too, because we read of it in Homer, was a kind of draughts or chess, called "Little

tioned by anybody they were already matters of course. Great men, like Plato, described the balls in use in their time, and Homer tells us of Nansicaa, "the most beautiful of maidens," who played at ball with her companions by the see-shore, while they were waiting for the clothes they had just washed to dry. And Isaiah, when he wished to threaten the Jews with captivity and the anger of God, said, "He will surely violently turn and toss them like a ball into a large country," while a great Roman had the same idea, when he said, "The gods treat us like balls." There is only one land that I know of where children do not play ball, and this is among the Red Indians, where it is a favorite game of the men but Indians, where it is a favorite game of the men the boys are only allowed to look on. How must long to grow up!

must long to grow up! It is very strange to think that in different coun-tries children have played at the same games for thousands of years. Our paper kites are the favorite toys for boys in Japan. There they are made in the shape of many animals and fishes, and also of birds, so that they really look as though they were flying, and the girls play shuttlecock. But in summer, when it is too hot to run about, they all join in games of

they



Marauders" (Latrunculi), which was played with red and white men, carved out of hone or made of pottery, on a marked board; the players took each other's men, and advanced them, or retreated them, as in chess.

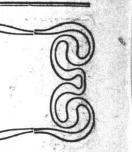
and advanced them, or retreated them, as in chess. We all know how fond very small children are of models of their favorite animals. So with the little Romans, and before them the little Grecians. There is, among the other toys here, a dog made of lead. He was evidently curly and shaggy, and anyone who has seen the high-spirited curve with which he carries his tail waving over his back will know that English dogs, like English children, are not new under the sun, but resemble very much indeed these whe played and batked on the wonderful morning when Julius r Caesar was offered the imperial crown of Rome. And

"Go," which is played with no fewer than three hun-dred and sixty black and white men made of wood and hone; so there we come again upon the draughtsmen.

men. In Rome, girls, when they got older, offered their dolls to the goddess Venus, and although Indian chil-dren have never heard of Rome, or Roman gods, they have the same ceremony when they are six years old. They take their dolls to the riverside on a certain day, and whip them hard, very often with tears, and then they throw them into the river, and let them float away out of sight, and out of their lives, because their parents believe that in this way all their evil qualities will go into the dolls and float away with the lost childhood of its owner,

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| And some have bows of ribbon gay- | the educ |
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| Could, wishing, change their state, Then all the pigtails would be curls And all the curls be straight. | and left |
| And I should look like Marguerite | mine. |
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| Cause none of us knows how to sew- | |
| Not me, nor Bub, nor Dot. | penuriou |
| And so it's just a Playing Club; | miner w |
| We play till time for tea: | boys," a |
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| I watched my leaden soldiers go, | Silito, L |
| With different uniforms and drills, Among the bed-clothes, through the hills. | ery. No |
| | few who |
| And sometimes sent my ships in fleets | lieved to |
| All up and down among the sheets: Or brought my trees and houses out, | on what |
| And planted cities all about. | but ofte |
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| I was the giant great and still | business |
| That sits upon the pillow-bill, And sees before him, dala and plate | which s |
| And sees before him, dale and plain, The pleasant Land of Counterpane. | them we |
| -Robert Louis Stevenson. | who, wh |
| | their go |
| The inspector was examining Grade L, and all the | then go |
| iss had been specially told beforehand by their | were a r |
| icher, "Don't answer unless you are almost certain ur answer is correct." | title of 1 |
| History was the subject | steer th |
| "Now tell me" said the inspector "who was the | dance to |
| History was the subject. "Now tell me," said the inspector, "who was the other of our great Scottish hero, Robert Bruce?" | fifty cen |
| | |

mother of our great Scottish hero, Robert Bruce?" He pointed to the top boy, then around the class. There was no answer. Then at last the heart of the teacher of that class leaped with joy. The boy who was standing at the very foot had held up his hand. "Well, my boy," said the inspector, encouragingly, "Who was she?" "Please, sir, Mrs. Bruce."



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itish Museum. It is many of them have ren. When they died them their favorite heaven they should at have something to ns believed that by of dead people they ns of employing them , of Sleep, of Death. children that they e special business it nd they offer up toys im of his duties. and lay with. Little did nothers of the old the top, or the rattle, ine that, instead o wner to heaven, they ars later, be laid out foreign country, and t ages to us echoes of shouts round the top, , with which children nuch younger.-Little

MALS

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and he watched to see it reached the highest naret and threw the thread grew the infread grew ted straight up in se, that it was lighter nued to get longer and gher, until it rose to a what do you suppose rker, after running a t he himself had spun fting himself by his h the air as easily and

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"The rose is fairest when 'tis budding new, And hope is brightest when it dawns from fears, The rose is sweetest washed with morning dew, And love is loveliest when embalmed in tears."



dence to mankind, what more fitting tribute of affectionate regard could be laid upon a coffin? Flowers are emblematic of Life and Death and the Resurrection. They are symbolic of faith in a world beyond the skies. How often is the lovely crocus, the first of the early flowers, seen gently forcing its pretty head through the sun-melted snow, as if hastening to convey to the world the glad tidings of renewed life. Next comes the lovely violet, in its garb of bright blue, filling the air with gentle fragrance and charming all with its quiet modesty and beauty. A little later and the floral sisters flock in troops of varied hue and form to gladden the senses and fill the air with delicious perfumes. Then comes the lovely rose, glowing in pride and majesty, distilling its fragrance and casting it upon the air for the gratification of the senses. Sweet emblem of purity! As a writer once said, "Music, sweet music, could not have addressed a language to the heart more thrilling, or have touched the sensibilities so keenly as does this lovely flower -the queen of all Flora's gifts." Yet a little and the summer will be gone and the envious frost will blight the rose and mingle it with the meanest blossom. The grass withers, the flowers fade, the morning dew abideth not, the grateful evening cloud passeth away, like the glory of the fleeting hour and the cold north wind sweeps over the land. How typical of life is the appearance, the growth, the course, and

the withering of flowers! "When spring unlocks the flowers to paint the laughing soil," we have the resurrection. In summer the fullness of strength and growth. In autumn, the bounteous fruits of nature and gentle decline. In winter, death, with the promise, as conveyed by the spring flowers, that we shall live again! "No flowers!" Why, they are the embodi-ment, the emblem of Christian faith. Without

flowers the world would be a desert indeeda Death Valley, for where flowers bloom not, nothing for the good of mankind will grow. "Wear no crepe for me," said a dying Chris-tian woman once in my hearing, "but pile my coffin high with flowers!" With the permission of the reader I will . narrate a little story of a rose, a dying woman and a self-sacrificing Englishman

Mr. Whitelaw Reid on the Presidency All old Caribooites will readily call to mind a singular character who went into the mines in the spring of 1862, where he acquired a con-siderable "pile" of gold, which he afterwards lost on card tables and race courses. His ne was Thomas Edwards. He had received the education of an English gentleman, and at an early age, after a violent quarrel with a stern father, entered the British navy as a midshipman. On a far-off station, he became a sub-lieutenant and resigned from the service and left his ship and entered Cariboo to mine. While at sea he had acquired many of the characteristics and the mode of speech of the ordinary seaman, for he was a large-hearted. but reckless, devil-me-care fellow at best. A favorite expression of his was "bloody. man with him was either a bloody fool or a bloody good fellow. If he heard a sermon it was either bloody fine or bloody rot. A meal was bloody good or it was bloody bad. So af-ter awhile he came to be called Bloody Ed-wards, and the name stuck to him as long as he lived afterwards. On Williams Creek Edwards was very popular. Everyone liked him and not a miner but would have shared his last crust or dollar with him. Those were days when liberality was deemed a virtue and penuriousness a fault, if not a vice. A rich niner who refused to "set 'em up for the boys," as treating was called, was regarded as a good-for-nothing, while the spendthrift who flung away his gold often before it was taken out of the ground and "shouted for the house" was voted a thoroughbred without fault or blemish. The scenes at the mines were often of an exciting character. The days were given over to hard work, and when there were no night shifts, the nights to gambling and debauchery. Nearly every one had money and the few who did not owned claims that were believed to be rich and so were enabled to bank on what the ground was supposed to containbut often did not. The bars and dance houses did a roaring business. In every saloon there were tables at which sat professional gamblers. Most of them were men and a few, alas! were women, who, when they entered the mines had left their good names behind. In the dance houses were a number of females who rejoiced in the title of hurdy-gurdies. They were paid to steer their half-inebriated partners after each dance to the bar and induce them to treat at fifty cents a glass. These girls appeared to possess unquenchable thirst. They consumed large quantities of beer, wine and whiskey, but were seldom incapable of taking care of themselves. The gold commissioner of the day refused to interfere with gambling and the

establishments plied the trade- with a brazen indifference to decency and law. With the miners, as I have said, "Bloody" Edwards was a prime favorite, and no wonder,

for he was one of the most genial, generous souls who ever entered Cariboo. He was jovial and witty, and but for the too frequent use of the adjective that preceded his surname would have been welcomed in any society. He quite shocked a minister who held service at the camp one Sunday morning by slapping him on the back and informing him that he had delivered a "bloody" fine sermon and insisting that he should partake of a "bloody" good cocktail at the nearest bar.

'You see, your reverence," he remarked. we are not much on style here; we cut out all the "bloody" society talk and come right down to hard-pan and bedrock in our own bloody language. There's no bloody sense in putting on airs or making believe that we're anybody at home when we are nobody here. A man's past counts for nothing in Cariboo. All we want to know is what a bloody fellow is, not what he was. Who'd ever think, to look at me and hear me talk, that my father was a British Admiral and that I had once been an officer in the Queen's bloody navy? No one. Here I'm just Tom Edwards, com-monly known as "Bloody" Edwards, at your reverence's service," and he removed his hat and bowed as he lifted the drink to his lips.

All over the camp Edwards was known. If a miner were injured Edwards was the man who rendered first aid. If there was a death on the creek and no clergyman handy Edwards read the service, and did "Bloody" it well, too. If there was a prize fight between the Surrey Chicken and the Boston Pug, Edwards seconded one of the pugilists. In a dog fight Edwards was sure to be owner of one of the pugs. Were a cocking main on the carpet, one at least of the birds belonged to the gentleman with a sanguinary prefix.

Early in 1862 there appeared on the creek a tall and very handsome woman. Her dark hair was streaked with gray and she was not very young, but her face bore traces of beauty. Her language was unexceptionable, her man-ners lady-like and her carriage graceful. She was accompanied by a gambler named Castle —her husband, she said—and he dealt faro and three-card-monte in one of the bar-rooms. She was known as Belle Castle and appeared to have come from a class far superior to that from which sprung the hurdy-gurdies. As Colton would say, her fall was therefore the greater; but she had carried her, ladylike qualities into the pit where she stumbled and sank

Castle and his wife did well from the start.

Their table was the 'best patronized in the camp. The easy grace with which the woman handled the cards and the pleasant smile her face always wore, even when the bank was loser, drew many admirers to her table, and the profits were very satisfactory.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST.

Among the first to patronize Mrs. Castle's table was Edwards. She received him with a quiet grace that would have become the queen of a drawing room, and when he lost or won she raked in his money or paid out the bank's money without a change of countenance or an sion of satisfaction or disappointment. Edwards went often to the table and bet heavily, winning occasionally, but oftener losing. An acquaintance sprang up between the pair. Each recognized that the other had been cast in a different social mould to the riff-raff that hung about the saloons and gambling houses, and from the first there existed a feel ing of friendship between them which soon became the subject of comment by the gossipy miners. It was noticed that Mrs. Castle ways addressed her admirer as Mr. Edwards or Tom-never as Bloody Edwards, and that he tried to drop the word from his vocabulary, but with indifferent success. The "boys," too, delighted to tease him by introducing the of-fensive adjective without regard to its fitness and suggesting that now their favorite had met his affinity he would soon be seen going to church with a prayer book in his hand and wearing a boiled shirt and a plug hat and passing the plate.

Edwards took all these remarks good humoredly, and as he was keen at repartee, generally managed to give back as sharp trusts as he received.

When the Castles came on the creek it was observed that the woman brought in her hand a little rose-tree. This had been planted in a small earthen pot and was guarded on the journey by the woman with a lover's jealous. care. In the bar-room where the Castles operated, this little tree was placed behind the counter amid a row of glasses and bottles, and there it grew and expanded until one day a tiny bud appeared on one of the branches. In a few days other buds were thrown out and then the sweet flowers began to bloom and the petals opened day by day. Men came from all parts of the creek to view the unwonted spectacle of a blossoming rose and admire the beautiful plant which seemed almost a sentient being that was rewarding its mistress for the care she had bestowed upon it. Mrs. Castle watched over the plant like a guardian angel. The "boys" begged her for a boutonniere; she gracefully declined, but it was noticed that Bloody Edwards, every Sunday morning, ap-peared with a fresh, red rose in his buttonhole. Where did it come from if not from Mrs. Castle's "garden" was asked, and heads were wagged and wise looks exchanged.

Things went on in this way through the summer of 1862, and with the first fall of snow on the hills many of the miners, the men and women gamblers and the hurdy-gurdies prepared to leave for the coast. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. Castle. Rumor said that they had made a huge sum of money which they had sent ahead by Barnard's express. They secured seats on the next stage for Yale and were discharging a few liabilities and say-ing farewell to friends when the woman suddenly fell sick. It appeared that she had helped to nurse a woman who was troubled with a sore throat. In a short time the sore throat developed into diphtheria and the patient died after a brief illness. Dr. Bell, who was called to attend Mrs. Castle, pronounced her ailment to be diphtheria, and a very bad case. At that time this disease was one of the most deadly known. Before the discovery of an anti-toxine few who were attacked by diphtheria recover-ed and nurses and friends fled from it, for it was more deadly than smallpox. And so it fell out that every one fled from poor Mrs. Castle's bedside. Her husband, after depositing with a merchant a sum of money for her support and treatment, took one of the seats in the stage he had engaged and a frightened hurdy-gurdie occupied the seat he had taken for his wife. He drove away unheeding the houts of derision and contempt that assailed him as he went.

I have said that every one fled from the sick chamber. All but one. And Bloody Edwards was that one. He volunteered to nurse Mrs. Castle. She implored him to seek safety-to leave her to her fate. The doctor told him that the disease must run its course, and if the woman was doomed to die no power on earth could save her. Edwards refused to budge a foot. He would nurse her in spite of the risk. The woman at first refused to accept his ministrations but at last, with a grateful acknowledgment of his bravery and self ab-negation, she gave in to his pleadings.

When Edwards entered the sick room as nurse he noticed that the rose-tree occupied a place on a shelf just where the eyes of Mrs." Castle could rest upon it. There was but one blossom on the tree. "It was the last rose of summer left blooming alone. The others had faded and gone." The flower, large, full-bloomed and crimson lifted its head as if proud of its beauty. Ever and anon the sick woman glanced at the rose lest some one should carry it off. She frequently asked Edwards to bring it to her that she might feast her eyes upon its glorious beauty and enjoy its fragrance.

Edwards was struck with the inroads the awful disease had made in a few hours. The poor woman's face was distorted and lined with pain. Her long, rich tresses lay on the pillow unkempt and neglected, her eyes were sunken and glowed with an unnatural brilliancy, and her hands and face burned like hot coals to the touch. The fever of the disease was devouring her.

Everything human skill had devised for the cure of diphtheria was resorted to and nothing that the patient needed or desired was denied.

The progress of the complaint was rapid, and on the second day Drs. Bell and Black felt it their duty to tell Edwards that the lovely woman whom he had volunteered to assist in her extremity must soon die. They asked him to tell her. After the first outburst of grief was over Edwards approached the sick bedside. The patient had sunk into a light sleep, but she roused herself as Edwards approached and asked in a low tone: 1.0.2

"Is that you, Tom?" 'Yes, Belle.'

"Tom," she said, after a short pause, "I am going to die. I know it. A moment ago, while I slept, I saw myself lying in a coffin. You, Tom, stood by me—the only mourner—and you were crying. Oh! Tom, Tom, I have got to go just when I wish to stay."

In a voice broken with sobs Edwards gently told her that the doctors had given her up.

The dying woman took one of Edwards' hands in hers and kissed it. Then she half raised herself, and placing one arm about her devoted friend's neck drew his face down to hers.

"Tom," she whispered. "I was not always what I am. Once I was as pure as the lovely rose that blooms on yon shelf. Who I was no one will ever know. My secret shall die with me. A dear mother and brothers and sisters in far away England watch for my coming with straining eyes and hopeful hearts. But they will watch and hope in vain. They will see me never again. I have been wicked. Tom. and I am paying the penalty. But for your faithful heart I should have died alone-deserted in this wilderness of sin and wretchedness! Many times I have wished myself dead and now I would live for your sake. But it is too late.

She paused as she disengaged herself and then continued :

"Forgive me, Tom. I was selfish and I did not think. Perhaps I have given you the dis-ease. Stand back from the bed, dear."

She paused again, and but for the sobs that welled up from Tom's heart and the ticking of a little clock there was a deep silence. Then she said, "Tom, bring me the rose. Oh! be quick, quick!"

Edwards brought the rose to her side.

She seized the flower, and conveying it to her lips kissed it again and again, crooning to it as a fond mother croons to her baby, and car-essing it and all the time raining hot tears upon its beautiful face.

"Tom," she said at last, "you will find a book on that table. It is the Bible. Bring it here.

United States Ambassador and the Postmaster-General, in celebration, of the establishment of penny posta my li age between the United Kingdom and the United States, and in commemmoration of the visit of the American Fleet to Aus-tralian waters, says the London Times. Lord Monkswell, chairman of the council of the union, presided, and the company included, in addition to the guests of the evening, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Lady Monkswell, Mrs. Sydney Buxton, Lord Kinnaird, Lord O'Hagan, Sir Frederick and Lady Pollock, Sir Clifton and Lady Robinson, Sir H. Gilzean-Reid, Sir H. Babington Smith, Sir J. Hayes Sadler, Sir George Young, Sir Frederick Young, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Hope Hawkins, Mrs. R. N. Fairbanks (President of American Women in London), Sir Robert Perks, M.P., the Hon. E. G. Pretyman and Lady Beatrice Pretyman, the Archdeacon of London, the Hon. J. W. Taverner, Mr. Craig Wadsworth (American Embassy), and Captain Muirhead Collins, C.M.G.

After the toasts of "The King" and "The President of the United States" had been honored, Sir Frederick Pollock proposed "The

Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., replied. He said that during the three years that he had been at the Post Office he had heen strongly in favor of penny postage with America. hoped that the example set would be followed other nations, and that we should extend the system to the friendly country of France and other nations on the Continent. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, replying to the toast of "The United States of America," proposed by Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins, said that, according to the latest dispatches that even-ing, the United States was doing very well. They were supposed to have no politics in the Diplomatic Service, but even the most strenuous member of the unsuccessful party would probably pardon his venturing to give the assurance that the country was going to keep straight on in the course which had brought it such power and prosperity in the past, and which had received such emphatic approval now. Their friends the enemy would also per-mit him, he thought, to say that the character and antecedents of the President-elect gave the most satisfactory guarantee that the most powerful and popular President since Lincoln was to have a judicious, able and worthy suc-cessor, trained to the business, and quite cap-

HE Atlantic Union gave a dinner at able of continuing the great record made by ship with all nations, and particularly to be recent Administrations. He was brought up on the most friendly terms with the Mother in an atmosphere of honorable public service. When he (Mr. Whitelaw Reid) first ventured away from his native place his home was in the same fown with him. He had the honor of knowing his father, when the present President-elect was a lively youth from Yale. That father was one of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati. He had begun as a tutor at Yale. He was then a lawyer in the Queen City. General Grant called him to his Cabinet, first as Secretary of War, where 28 years later his son was to succeed him, and afterwards as Attorney-General. He also adorued the American Diplomatic Service, first in Austria and later in Russia. The son had walked worthily in his father's footsteps, first at Yale, then at the Cincinnati Bar, and then on the Bench. After that he had an extraordinary training in successful administra-tive work, first in the Philippines, and then in the War Department, with Cuba and Panama thrown in as incidental occupations for his pare time. No American citizen doubted that his experience thoroughly framed him for his new post.

They said that it had been a heated camign. The heat might have been partly in the erfervid despatches which the newspapers needed to make them interesting. He was afraid that he was incompetent to judge, since it was the first campaign at which he had not been present for over half a century. Too much importance should not be attached to the strong language. Evidently it had lost nothing in cable transmission, and in any case it did not begin to approach the strong language with which the Opposition assalled George Washington. Even Mr. Bryan, of whom they all thought well personally-in pite, as some of them believed, of his having the largest variety of misinformation possessed by any politician of our acquaintance-might console himself with the reflection that nothing had been said against him in this campaign half so bad as what a large part of his party was saying all the time against Abraham Lincoln. It was not for the servants of the Government in foreign posts to presume to forecast the policy of the incoming Adminis-tration. There was, however, one thing which tration. There was, however, one thing which he thought they might be sure of. It would pursue the same foreign policy with which the country was already familiar, and which was once defined by John Hay as consisting of the Golden Rule plus the Monroe doctrine. It would try to maintain fair dealing and friend-

For the best recent step in that direction they had to thank, primarily, Mr. Sydney Buxton and his colleague on the other side of the water, Mr. George Meyer.

Country.

In conclusion, the Ambassador said that everybody, excepting the cable stockholders, would warmly wish success to the insatiable Henniker Heaton in his present crusade for having the British Government and the American cable companies carry messages between the two countries at a penny a word. But if they were going to ask this, it would be wise first to keep their trawlers from breaking a cable a month at the stockholders' expense. Even on the lowest and most sordid basis of computation, the cables were worth more, to both countries, than the extra fish. (Cheers.) Other toasts followed.

LONDON TO GO SKATING

It is twenty-five years since roller skating was fashionable in England, and the revival of the pastime is probably due to the improve-ment which has taken place in recent years in rink floors and roller skates. An enterprising speculator started a rink in Liverpool a year ago which has been an enormous succes The best people in the city drive up in their. automobiles to the rink.

The same man then in turn opened rinks Newcastle, Sunderland, Edinburgh, Dublin, Bradford and Hull. Now he is opening a gi gantic hall, the Olympic, in London as a skat-ing rink, and it is anticipated that Londoners will catch the infection as quickly as the pro-

The day of the old asphalt rink is over. At the Olympia the floor will cost £5,000. First of all, sleepers will be laid down in a concrete floor and then a "deal floor" will be fastened to them. In this way the unevenness of concrete floor will be counteracted and there will be extra resistance for the skaters. On this floor a maple covering will be laid down, which will be polished by a sort of gigantic carpet sweeper called an electric sandpaper surfacer. This machine is driven over the maple floor and the oil in the floor is drawn out and spread evenly over it, thus increasing the polish of the skating surface.

The Olympic floor will accommodate 5,000 aters. Military bands will play and there will be fetes on skates

Tom obeyed. It was a richly bound copy of the Bible, with golden clasps. On the fly-leaf were written these words, in a female hand-Bella, from her mother, on her wedding day.

"Preston, August 24, 1857.

The dying woman kissed the inscription and then said, "Turn to the 8th chapter of St. John and read what you find there." Tom obeyed with choking voice and

"And the Scribes and Pharisees brought unto him a woman taken-

"No, no," she interrupted, hurriedly. "Read lower down, what Jesus said to the woman." Tom read again.

'Woman, where are these thine accusers? Hath no man condemned thee?" She said. 'No man, Lord !"

"He said unto her, neither do I condemn thee: go and sin no more."

"Tom," she presently whispered, promise me that you will lay my pretty flower on my breast and that it will be buried with me. It is all that I have to remind me of what I once was

"I promise," sobbed Edwards.

The woman relinquished her hold on the plant and said no more, but lay quietly as if asleep

Edwards drew an improvised curtain about the bed, turned down the light and sat down to wait.

When the doctors came' they pronounced her dead. The Great Physician had forestalled hem.

Edwards glanced at the rose and was shocked at the change that had come over it; in a few brief moments it had lost the bright red hue, its petals had turned black and it hung imp, shrunken and lifeless, on the stem! Its life had gone out with its mother-friend!

They buried her the same day in a rude pine coffin. On her poor bruised heart they laid the blighted rose, which she had reared so fondly and which had died with her, and her mother's Bible. Together they repose on the lonely hillside, awaiting the call. The rude headboard that Bloody Edwards placed to mark the grave has long since rotted, and he, too, has paid the debt that all must pay, sooner or later; but none ever solved the mystery that enveloped the career of the late Mrs. Belle Castle.



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