

FOUGHT POLICE IN CITY STREET

Fanatics Who Invaded Canada Last Summer Kill Kansas City Officers

LEADER SHARP ALSO SHOT

Five Lives Likely to Pay the Price of Extraordinary Fanaticism

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 8.—In the shadow of the city hall, a riot, in which religious fanatics and the police participated, resulted this afternoon in the death of one person, the fatality of four others and the severe injury of two others.

The dead—A. O. Dalbow, policeman. Fatally injured—Patrick Clark, police lieutenant; John Sharp, street preacher, known as "Adam God"; Michael Mullane, policeman; Lola Pratt, a girl fourteen years of age.

The trouble occurred while the streets were crowded with people. While the fight was in progress the participants traversed an entire block. Probation Officer Holt, of the juvenile court, today went to Fifth and Main streets to investigate a case of alleged abduction. Near that corner he met Sharp, who was exhorted a crowd.

With Sharp was a woman named Selzer and five children, ranging in age from 2 to 14 years.

Holt did not like the manner in which the woman attempted to get money contributions from the crowd and he decided that she and her male companion were not proper persons to have the custody of young children. The woman announced that she was "Adam God" would conduct service at the poor man's mission tonight, whereupon she and her companions started toward the mission. Officer Holt inquired as to the identity of the children. The woman replied 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 rubber mallet. He then 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 with the cartridges failed to explode. At the police station, Policemen Chas. Dalbow and Harry E. Steger were ordered to arrest Sharp and his followers. The woman and her companions were within fifty yards of the police station when the officers stepped into the street.

The Sharpians, who had been served notice on all that they could reach "under the eyes of the police station, and the police cannot prevent us." The officers did not, however, expect serious trouble and were not prepared for the volley of bullets which met them almost immediately they appeared on the scene.

Dalbow was killed instantly, and a bullet passed through Steger's arm. Other officers, hearing the firing, rushed into the street and a general riot ensued. The officers refrained from shooting for fear of endangering the lives of innocent persons. Lieut. Clark, who had come into the middle of the river, was shot in the eye, and Patrolman Mullane was shot in the back as he hurried into the police station for reinforcements.

In the meantime a riot call brought policemen from all directions. Thoroughly aroused, the officers closed in on Sharp and his followers, which as they went. When the firing ceased, "Adam God" lay fatally wounded. The woman and the children fled to a houseboat in the middle of the river. One shot struck the boat, and she was 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 policemen dashed toward it. The woman dropped her 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 piled the oars more vigorously. The police fired a volley at the rowboat. One shot struck the boat, and she fled away the greater part of the child's face.

The woman then surrendered. At the police station she said that she was Mrs. Pratt, wife of one of the companions of "Adam God" and mother of the wounded child, Louis Pratt, who was with another woman when the first shooting took place, was arrested unharmed.

Invaded Canada

Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 8.—John Sharp, styling himself Elijah Second, at the head of a party of religious fanatics calling themselves "Holy Rollers" first appeared in Oklahoma City in March, 1905. Sharp, his wife, a young man named Green and his child, a young boy named Sharp, all nude, headed a procession of their followers one cold day in March, 1905, and attempted to parade the town. They were arrested, but were allowed to go free provided they left the city. They went to the country southeast of Oklahoma City and camped until late in the summer following. They became so obnoxious to the farmers that they were arrested a second time. They were let off, with a promise to leave the territory, which they did, going to Colorado. Getting into similar trouble there, they traveled up the Pacific coast, and finally reached Canada last summer. Sharp never appeared violent here, taking his troubles without complaint, assuming that as the representative of Jesus it was his duty to sacrifice himself.

Kansas City, Dec. 9.—Efforts of the police today to find James Sharp, hailed by his ten fanatic followers as a second Messiah, failed to reveal his movements after yesterday's bloody fight with the police. The only clue so far secured is that shortly after the tragedy he had his hair trimmed and his long beard shaved off. Chief of Police Ahearn has offered a reward for his capture.

No other names have been added to yesterday's list of deaths. Policeman Michael Mullane, the most seriously hurt, rallied slightly today, and the

physicians say he has an even chance for recovery. Sergeant Patrick Clark and A. J. Selo, a bystander, who was shot through the lung, are both slightly improved.

At the general hospital, Louis Pratt, first disciple of Sharp, and father of the girl who was killed, is lying on his cot with his right leg amputated at the knee and a bullet in his brain. He persists that he is divinely guided and upheld, and is bitter in his denunciation of the police. Regarding his religious faith, he has little to say.

Mrs. Pratt and her four surviving children are detained at police headquarters. Mrs. Pratt is in jail. None of the children are in any danger.

Victims of Electrocuting

New York, Dec. 7.—Officials of the state department of prisons are interested in the report from Trenton, N. J., that efforts are to be made by county and prison physicians to revive the victim of the next electrocution at the state prison there, for the purpose of proving the expediency of the theory that has been expounded that electrocution only stuns the victims, who are later killed by the surgeon's knife during the autopsy.

Saskatchewan Bye-Election.

Winnipeg, Dec. 7.—Bye-elections were held in Lacombe and Scottsdale in Saskatchewan yesterday afternoon, and the resignation of Dr. Neely and J. H. McNutt, who were elected to the Dominion parliament, Hon. J. A. Calder and Hon. R. A. Motherhead, who were defeated in the provincial elections last September, were the Liberal candidates. Returns up to midnight indicate that both Calder and Motherhead will be elected by large majorities. Full returns will not be available for a few days.

HOMESEEKERS FLOCK TO SUNNY ALBERTA

Entries for Homesteads and Sales of Land Show Large Increase

Calgary, Dec. 7.—The movement of homesteaders from the United States to Southern Alberta during the months of the past two months, these sales being an astonishing increase over the same months of 1907. The entries for homesteads at the Calgary office alone show an increase of 200 in 1907, and the sales of land by the C. P. R. in their irrigation block, east of Calgary, have run near the million dollar mark during the same period.

ITS AFFAIRS TANGLED

Ex-Secretary Shaw Speaks of Position of Fidelity Funding Company, of New York

Philadelphia, Dec. 8.—Former secretary of the United States treasury, L. M. Shaw, who is president of the First Mortgage Guaranty and Trust company of this city, admits today that the Fidelity Funding company, of New York, owes him \$60,000.

Said Mr. Shaw: "My loans are fully covered by bonds, which are set aside as the bond of any government on earth, and margined with additional notes at nearly 100 per cent. I think I am right in saying that nearly all of these societies are debtors. The banks, insurance companies and private individuals are the creditors."

"Some of the papers have spoken of the St. Mary's academy, of the Benedictine sisters, the Sisters of Visitation and other Catholic societies and institutions as creditors. Unfortunately, these societies are debtors. The banks, insurance companies and private individuals are the creditors."

Beer Must Have Hops

London, Dec. 8.—A bill prohibiting the use of hop substitutes in the manufacture of beer was introduced in the House of Commons today by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd-George. This bill, which the government is determined to carry, is in addition to stopping the use of hop substitutes, it prohibits the importation of hops except in bags properly marked.

Little Dorothy, at the age of six was very thoughtful regarding the loss of her clothes and the many admonitions she had received, about neatly arranging her clothes on a night before retiring, were daily forgotten.

One night, just as she was ready for bed, her mother came in and, finding the little garments in a heap on the floor, as usual, said, "Dorothy, you may say your prayers and then your mother will have to punish you for not minding her about your clothes." Having said this, she stepped into the bedroom, closed the door, and partially closed the door.

In a few moments she heard Dorothy, who was a firm believer in his movements after yesterday's bloody fight with the police. The only clue so far secured is that shortly after the tragedy he had his hair trimmed and his long beard shaved off.

Chief of Police Ahearn has offered a reward for his capture.

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OIL MONOPOLY IS PROFITABLE

Enormous Earnings of Standard Subsidiary Companies in the West

HAD BUT SMALL CAPITAL

Mr. Archibold and Mr. Tilford Speak of Putting Rivals Out of Way

New York, Dec. 7.—Some profits of the Standard Oil company's business in various parts of the country became part of the record in the federal suit to dissolve the Standard company today, when John D. Archibold resumed the stand for a brief examination, and Henry Tilford, president of the Standard Oil company, of California, testified at some length as a witness for the defence.

The government inquirer, on figures submitted, showed that the Continental Oil company, a Standard subsidiary in the middle west, made profits of 115 per cent on its capitalization of \$1,000,000, and that the Standard company of Indiana on a capitalization of \$1,000,000 earned about \$350,000,000 between 1898 and 1906. Counsel for the company declared that the actual assets of the company were greater than the capitalization, as the company had turned back into the property large sums from earnings.

Through Mr. Tilford, the counsel for the government, sought to bring out that in California and other states the Standard had secured contracts with its competitors whereby the Standard Oil obtained all the crude oil supply and thereby enriched itself by refusing to supply other producers. He said that he had little knowledge of these contracts. Referring to the oil trade cutting wars in Colorado and in the far west, Mr. Tilford said that the Standard never cut prices to undersell its competitors, but simply lowered rate to meet the reduction of rivals.

Mr. Tilford's examination will likely be concluded tomorrow, and either Wm. Rockefeller or Frank S. Moffat, president of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, will be called to testify.

Mr. Archibold, in his evidence, said that the establishment of marketing agencies 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 geological survey, showing the apparent limitations of crude oil production possibilities in the early days, was also introduced. The survey was the design of showing the hazards of the business testified to by Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Archibold.

Mr. Archibold testified that the Standard Oil company of Indiana was originally capitalized for \$1,000,000, and had borrowed large sums of money from other sources which are shown by a list of earnings. Mr. Kellogg asked if the Standard Oil of Indiana had made earnings of over \$55,000,000 between 1898 and 1906 on a \$1,000,000 capitalization. Mr. Archibold said that there had been many million dollars invested in the company, which was shown by a list of earnings.

TREATY IS OPPOSED BY FRENCH SENATORS

Explanations of Minister Fail to Remove Objections of Commission

Paris, Dec. 8.—Despite the explanations of M. Crippel, the Minister of Commerce, at today's meeting, the tariff commission of the senate maintains its opposition to the proposed provisions of the Franco-Canadian commercial convention. The minister declined to prepare a statement for presentation to the senate, and would fully meet all the points raised by those who are opposed to the convention.

PANIC FOLLOWED CRASH OF FERRY

One Killed and Several Injured When Berkeley Struck Bulwark at Oakland During Fog

During heavy fog on the harbor at San Francisco on Sunday the ferry steamer Oakland and Newark collided, without any damage being sustained, and the Berkeley, crowded with 1,000 commuters from San Francisco, crashed against the bulwark at Oakland with such force that one passenger was killed, Mrs. Kate Crowley, of Berkeley being crushed and so badly injured internally that she died. The pilot, misjudged the distance, and the Berkeley, slowly taking his way through the thick white mist. As the vessel proceeded slowly through the haze the passengers became nervous and began to crowd to the rails on the forward and aft decks.

The fog bell on the end of the Oakland pier proved to be deceptive and the pilot, misjudged the distance. Unable to see the red and blue lights at the end of the slip he thought the slip was some distance away when suddenly the bulwark fell upon the few feet ahead. Before the pilot could pull the signal telegraph to the engine room the Berkeley crashed into the end of the slip.

The force of the collision was so great that the heavy piling snapped off like pipe stems. Several pieces of the broken off bulwark fell upon the deck, crushing Mrs. Kate Crowley, an

REGARD WATER TREATY WITH STRONG JEALOUSY

Democratic Leaders Disposed to Look Upon It as Slight to Senate

LIKELY TO BE QUESTIONED

German Chancellor Speaks of the Agreement With Strong Approval

Washington, Dec. 7.—Indications are that the Japanese-American entente, designed to protect the territorial integrity of China, will be the subject of a great deal of debate in executive session of the United States senate during this session.

The fact that such an agreement has been entered into through diplomatic exchanges between Japan and the United States without the formality of submission to the senate is not acceptable to the Democrats from New York, and a result they propose to institute an inquiry to determine the exact form of the understanding between the two countries, with a view of showing in plain English what the agreement in fact is.

If a controversy should be raised in the senate over the question of whether the president and secretary of state were usurping the constitutional powers of the senate, it is likely that disposition of the question will be postponed until after the adjournment of the present session. In this event the probability is that Mr. Root will bring the question before the senate, and would be expected to take an active part in the defence of the right of the president to engage in relations with foreign governments along the line of the Japanese-American agreement.

Approved by Germany

Berlin, Dec. 7.—Chancellor Von Buelow, during the budget debate in the Reichstag today, referring to the new arrangement for the Japanese-American agreement, said: "The new arrangement is thoroughly in harmony with the principles of Germany's policy in the far east, the principle of the open door, economically, the preservation of the status quo territorially, and the integrity and independence of the Chinese empire. We have no occasion to regard the agreement otherwise than sympathetically."

Answering a complaint that Germany was left out of the American-Japanese agreement, the chancellor called attention to the fact that Germany already had a precisely similar arrangement with Japan through an exchange of notes. He explicitly accepted the principles of the Anglo-German agreement of 1903, which guarantees the maintenance of the "open door" and the territorial status quo.

Death Penalty in France

Paris, Dec. 8.—The chamber of deputies today, by a vote of 390 to 199, decided in favor of continuing the death penalty in France.

Two of Crew Drowned

New York, Dec. 8.—The tug Anthracite, of the George M. Morrell Towing company, was sunk by the New York harbor tug, the tug engine, Ward Garrier, and the tug, Edward Hallock, on Saturday morning.

KAISER DEPRESSED BY RECENT EVENTS

Does Not Take Kindly to Limitation of His Freedom of Speech

Potsdam, Dec. 7.—The emperor, who has been lying in seclusion since November 17, today resumed audiences with reference to official business, the finance minister, Baron von Rheinbaben, being among those received.

The emperor is described as being greatly depressed by recent events, and not disposed to talk even to members of his household, as he feels deeply his loss of prestige abroad and among his own people.

TRUST COMPANIES MERGE

Shareholders of Dominion and Imperial Approve Consolidation—Buildings to Be Erected

Vancouver, Dec. 8.—The shareholders of the Dominion and Imperial Trust companies have unanimously passed resolutions for consolidation. The merger, however, understood that the merger of important and varied financial interests in the west will not end here, and that negotiations for consolidation of the interests of two more companies are under way.

If this movement proves successful the legislature will likely be asked to amend the charter of the Dominion Trust company and such corporate name will be adopted as may be determined. Until then the name of the present Dominion Trust company, limited, will be used by the consolidated companies, the Dominion being the older, with a special charter from the legislature. The United companies will have a joint subscribed capital of \$750,000, with a paid-up capital of over half a million. They will represent a dozen of the largest and most important fire and accident insurance companies.

The Vancouver offices will be in the new Imperial Trust building, part of the contracts for which have already been awarded. In Victoria a new building will be erected upon what is admitted to be one of the best business sites at the capital, the corner

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE REACHES CORONEL

New C.P.R. Flyer for Victoria- Vancouver-Seattle Service Calls at Chillan Port

The new C.P.R. steamer Princess Charlotte, on Saturday morning, and yesterday she proceeded on her way to Callao, after calling at the new C.P.R. pier at Victoria last night, run out from the builder's yards at Govan-on-the-Clyde. She called at St. Vincent in the Bahamas, then Montevideo, arriving at both ports on the scheduled 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.

WALKER'S VIEWS AS TO BALKANS

Official Statements Are Made on Behalf of Russia and Germany

ANNEXATION BY AUSTRIA

Russia Regards International Conference as the Only Solution

St. Petersburg, Dec. 7.—An authorized statement on the Russian position on the Balkan situation, correcting a number of rumors in circulation, has been issued by the foreign office.

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 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 force a conflict with Serbia and Montenegro, but up to the present these efforts have not been successful.

Russia on no account will allow herself to be drawn into war. The progress from the uncomfortable position in which Austria has been placed by 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 clear up the many questions involved under advisement.

Germany's Position

Berlin, Dec. 7.—In the reichstag today Chancellor von Buelow referred to Germany's attitude in the Balkan crisis. He said: "It is our wish to see Turkey politically and economically improved, but we never wanted Turkish dominion over the Balkans. Neither did the independence of Bulgaria mean the loss of any territory."

From the very beginning two points were made clear for the exercise of German diplomacy. First, we must leave the lead in southeastern Europe and politics to other powers; and secondly, we must never hesitate to support the principle of the open door in the Balkans.

WEALTHY WOMAN DIES

New York, Dec. 8.—Miss Mary G. Pinkney died today of pneumonia at the Hotel Buckingham at the age of 93 years. She was one of the wealthiest women of the world, the value of her holdings in Manhattan real estate alone being estimated at \$2,000,000.

MR. LEMIEUX TO SPEAK

New York, Dec. 8.—Hon. R. Lemieux, Canadian postmaster-general and minister of labor, will be the principal speaker at the twenty-third annual banquet of the Canadian society, of New York at Delmonico's tomorrow night. Other speakers will include Right. Cooper Smith, of McGill university, Montreal.

FRENCH THEATRE RIOT

Paris, Dec. 8.—The most violent demonstration in years marked the performance tonight at the Comedie Francaise of Mirlabean's "Le Foyer," a poem of homage specially written by George Meredith, the novelist, and an oration by Dr. A. W. Ward, of Cambridge, who presided.

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OPINIONS TO BALKANS

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BY AUSTRIA

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WILL PRESS VICTORIA'S CLAIMS TO UNIVERSITY

School Board Urge That Early Steps Be Taken in That Direction

(From Thursday's Daily) That every effort should be taken, and at once, to urge upon the Provincial government the claims of Victoria as the centre at which the project of a Provincial university should be located is the opinion of the members of the school board.

The matter came up for consideration at last night's regular meeting of the school board, following a report submitted by Trustee Jay, chairman of the government, the board will suggest to the city council that a joint meeting of the two bodies, together with prominent citizens should be held and a deputation appointed to wait upon the government and press the claims of Victoria, the capital city, as the proper home for the new university.

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That the colleges at Vancouver and Victoria be one institution under one head.

That with the sanction of the McGill University, Montreal, the name of the institution at Victoria, be "The McGill University College of British Columbia."

That S. J. Willis be appointed dean of the faculty at Victoria.

That the staff of Victoria be ranked as follows: S. J. Willis, B. A., dean and professor of classics; E. H. Russell, B. A., professor of mathematics; George Jeannot, B. Sc., professor in English; Miss O. E. Henry, B. A., lecturer in modern languages; Percy Elliott, B. Sc., lecturer in science.

Trusteeship Pleased The members of the school board considered the report submitted by Trustee Jay highly satisfactory, and it was unanimously adopted.

MR. TATLOW ADDRESSES UNIONIST GATHERING

Delivers Speech at Meeting Held in Bicester—His Remarks Applauded

Hon. R. G. Tatlow is spending what he is pleased to call a holiday in England. One of his holiday excursions was to Bicester, where he addressed a meeting held in the interests of the Unionist party.

The Hon. R. G. Tatlow, M. H. R. (who was with a roving reception) in a too brief and highly interesting speech, thanked the audience for the way they had received him, and especially for the hearty cheering.

Mr. Tatlow, who has been temporarily acting as music instructor, was given the permanent appointment of Mr. Yan Munster of the South Park school, was appointed to the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of C. S. Lyons, of the Boys' Central, at a salary of \$80 to date from January 1, and James W. Wattie, M.A., was appointed to take Mr. Yan Munster's place at a salary of \$60 from the first of the month.

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VENTURE FROM NORTH

Brought an Insane Man Who Threw Truthful Narrative Away

The steamer Venture, which reached port yesterday morning from northern British Columbia ports with cargo of salmon, herring and haddock, was a good passage, experiencing good weather throughout.

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GLENFARG AT ESQUIMALT TO ENTER DRYDOCK

Injuries Received in Stranding Accidents at Vancouver Harbor

The steamer Glenfarg, of the C.P.E., which struck rock and was wrecked in the Narrows, Vancouver, on Sunday, was towed to Esquimalt today.

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Beautiful Belts and Furs for Xmas Gifts

FEATHER BOAS AND FANS

WE HAVE just received, for our Christmas Trade, a splendid assortment of Ostrich feather and Coq feather Boas, London's very latest styles in white, gray, brown, black and gray, and black.

Angus Campbell & Co. THE LADIES STORE

ENGLISHMEN LOST IN THE NORTHERN WILDS

Further Facts Ascertained of Probable Fate of Gold Seekers

The Ratemay's Association condemns the present methods in use in the City

CRITICIZE STREETS

Trustee Jay Retires FROM SCHOOL BOARD

He and Trustee Bishop Will Cease Services at the Year's End

PROMISED ROADWAY IS STILL UNFINISHED

City's Assurance of Several Years Ago Has Not Yet Been Fulfilled

Engineer in Town

Failed to Pass Inspection

The Beaver Barometer

Good

Company

WOOD

WILKMAN TYE CO., LTD.

The Morning if e, it is the Way By Far

PLYMOUTH'S BIG HARBOR SCHEME

An Ambitious Project to Build Breakwaters and Shelter Large Area

PIER 4,200 FEET IN LENGTH

Work at Plymouth Illustrates What Could Be Done With Victoria's Advantages

Some days ago it was stated that Plymouth, England, was considering an ambitious harbor project to construct large mercantile docks and quays in the vicinity of the city.

Wembury Bay, the spot selected for the project, is an inlet in the Devonshire coast on the eastern side of the entry to Plymouth sound, formed by the estuary of the River Tavy.

This work at Plymouth calls further attention to what could be done with the natural advantages of Victoria.

The port of Victoria just almost direct upon the world's greatest ocean at the extreme west end of the continent.

Kindling. Not "freak" pieces. They are

The list here is and dispose of that

Gift Pieces

one of these foot

ESTAB. 1862

CHURCHES STORES OFFICES

UMBOLDT ST.

In none of these ports were there the natural conditions such as prevail at Victoria, or were there such opportunities as prevail at this port.

The Glasgow has a small population, before its port works lured such business that the city became a great centre of population, the energetic Scots prepared a port works scheme.

LICENSE REGULATIONS GENERALLY OBSERVED

Commissioners Hear Inspectors' Report and Deal With License Transfers

That the proprietors of licensed premises in the city are duly observing the liquor regulations and that in such cases where breach of the regulations have occurred the license inspectors have taken steps to enforce the future observance of the law was the gist of the report submitted by License Inspector Handley to the board of license commissioners at the regular quarterly meeting held on Wednesday afternoon at the city hall.

Englishmen are Speedy Fielders

Alex. Turnbull Talks of Lacrosse as Played in the Old Country

New Westminster, Dec. 5.—Alex Turnbull and George Rennie, British Columbia's representatives on the English Olympic Games Lacrosse team, arrived home yesterday morning.

License in Massachusetts

Work at the Royal Collieries

Births, Marriages, Deaths

ONE DOZEN TINS SLICED PINEAPPLE \$1.00

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DOMINION OFFICIAL FLOUTED BY SIKHS

Commissioner Harkin Not Allowed to Explain Honduras Proposals

Vancouver, Dec. 7.—Following an exciting adventure with Tehaj Singh and his Hindu followers on Sunday afternoon, J. B. Harkin, federal government commissioner to arrange for the emigration of one thousand Hindus to Honduras, returned to his office today.

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Fine Gift Goods at Small Prices



Ladies' Handkerchiefs, embroidered and hemstitched. Prices from \$2.50 to .20¢

Dent's Twelve Button Gloves, per pair \$2.00

Dent's Sixteen Button Gloves, per pair \$2.50

Ladies' Kid Gloves, per pair \$1.50

Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, Dent's famous make, guaranteed, per pair \$1.25

Dent's Kid Gloves for Boys, per pair, \$1.00, 90¢ and 75¢

Dent's Kid Gloves for Girls, per pair \$1.00

Ladies' Black Silk Hose, splendid values, at, per pair, \$3.50, \$3.00 and \$2.75

Xmas Neckwear, a most charming assortment, Frillings, Ruches, Fancy Collars, etc., just arrived in pretty boxes so suitable for gifts.

1123 Government Street HENRY YOUNG & CO. Victoria, B.C.

NEW ATLANTIC LINERS TO CANADA PROJECTED

Reported: That General May Follow Hamburg-American Norddeutscher Lloyd

New trans-Atlantic steamship lines to be established next spring are not the only ones projected.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

HARRIS—New Denver, November 10th. To the wife of J. C. Harris, of New Denver, a son.

BROWN—At Keston, Ontario, on November 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. Westworth Hall, a daughter.

SANKOV—At Christ Church, Cathedral on the 1st inst., by the Rev. George Sealander, Captain Gordon E. S. Sankov, B. S. of Chatham, Ont., to Gertrude, daughter of G. G. Foster, Dominion Government Engineer, British Columbia.

GREGG—At New Westminster, B. C., on December 8, a son, a premature, aged 4 years.

GRANT—At the family residence "Fernside," Douglas street, on the 6th inst., Gordon Fraser Grant, a native of Victoria, B. C., in his sixtieth year.

BROWN—In this city, on the 7th inst., at the residence of his son, J. G. Brown, 222 1/2 St. Gladstone, a son, James Brown, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 35 years.

That Mr. Watson's company intend to wait until the completion of the Grand Trunk-Pacific line, which Mr. Hayes understands, anticipates being in operation from ocean to ocean in 1911.

With the opening of the winter service between the Clyde and Canada, on Saturday the Allan line are making several alterations in the sailings of their vessels.

The statement that the Hamburg-American and Norddeutscher Lloyd lines intend to start a Canadian service next season has been received with equanimity by the lines already in the trade.

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"Here Are the Clothes I Want"

MANY 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, \$30, \$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 Raincoat

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

FIT-REFORM

1201 Government Street Victoria, B.C.

ONE DOZEN TINS SLICED PINEAPPLE \$1.00

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The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Telephone 312

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THE FRUITS OF THE EARTH

Seen to be Nature's Provision For Keeping Healthy and Warding Off Disease. Cereals, vegetables and meat supply the elements needed for man's nourishment. Yet fruit—though it has very little food value—has proved to be absolutely necessary for perfect health.

TO HOLD REFERENDUM ON SUNDAY CLOSING

City Council Petitioned to Take This Step—Aid for Tourist Association. (From Tuesday's Daily) Those entitled to vote in the forthcoming civic election will have an opportunity of expressing themselves on the closing of shops on Sunday. In response to a petition signed by nearly 450 individuals in every walk of life, the city council at last night's session, determined that the petitioners' request should be granted.

COMPANIES ACT, 1897.

I hereby certify that "The Gem Mining Company" is duly registered under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company as set forth in the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia.

LAND ACT

Form of Notice. Victoria Land District, Range 1, Coast Division.

LAND ACT

Form of Notice. Victoria Land District, District of Coast Division.

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LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a license to sell intoxicating liquor on the premises to be known as the Sooko Hotel, situated at Esquimalt, Victoria, B.C.

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THE DEUCEST STUMP PULLER

Most powerful made, catches from 1 to 24 stumps, and pulls them clear. Radius of 340 feet. Moving. Moved easily in 30 minutes. Apply J. Ducest, 466 Burnside Road, Victoria, B.C.

THE SPROTT-SHAW BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

STANDARD Bred S. C. White Leghorns, pullets and hens, for sale, from \$1.00 up. From Captain Mitchell's famous laying strain. Sent by mail. Call Ernest T. Hanson, Cowichan Station, V. I.

CORRIG COLLEGE

Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B.C. BOARDING 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 University Examination. Moderate. L. D. Phone, Victoria 474.

ESTATE OF GREEN, WORLOCK & COMPANY

Dividend No. 4, amounting to 10 per cent, will be paid by the Trustees at No. 1219 Langer 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. Creditors who have proved their claims to be entitled to share in the dividend are kindly reminded that interest certificates have to be produced.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND KINDERGARTEN

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL providing a sound education for the Kindergarten stage to the preparation for McGill University. Special class for little boys.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

WANTED—Good clear photos illustrating sport on Vancouver Island, the Coast in particular and British Columbia in general. Address Box 932, Colonist Office.

COLONEL HUGHES ON VARIOUS MATTERS

Member for Victoria and Haliburton Visits Victoria—Oriental Question. (From Tuesday's Daily) The respectable "Sam" Hughes, M.P., and the "Sister" member for Victoria and Haliburton, arrived in town last evening, upon a very brief stop at the Victoria Hotel, before returning to Vancouver by this morning's boat.

WANT NORWEGIANS EXCLUDED FROM COAST

Shippers' Association of Vancouver, at a meeting held last evening, discussed the action of the Dominion Government in again restoring to vessels of Norwegian registry the privilege of engaging in the Canadian coastwise trade.

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Ballotting on Municipal Representatives Takes Place January 11. (From Tuesday's Daily) The annual Oak Bay municipal elections will be held on the 11th of January. Arrangements have been placed on the 2nd of the month. Clerk J. F. Floyd will act as returning officer, with power to appoint his own deputies, and ballotting will take place at the new school house, Oak Bay Avenue. These arrangements were made at the regular meeting of the district council, which will be held last evening. Acting Reeve Henderson occupying the chair and there being a full attendance.

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ARRANGEMENTS FOR OAK BAY ELECTIONS

Ballotting on Municipal Representatives Takes Place January 11. (From Tuesday's Daily) The annual Oak Bay municipal elections will be held on the 11th of January. Arrangements have been placed on the 2nd of the month. Clerk J. F. Floyd will act as returning officer, with power to appoint his own deputies, and ballotting will take place at the new school house, Oak Bay Avenue. These arrangements were made at the regular meeting of the district council, which will be held last evening. Acting Reeve Henderson occupying the chair and there being a full attendance.

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HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

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 go
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 get nary bite at all
Except beneath the hat.
If their imagination's strong,
An' "bait" is in its prime,
They'll tell you, when the trip is done,
They've had a bully time.

I take my ol' cane pole an' go
On "Lizzard Crick" each day,
An' shove around the illy pads,
Right where the picket lay,
I slap my hat amongst the weeds—
A perch's belly's fine—
An' purty soon there comes a swirl,
An' then a tightened line.
I give my ol' pole a swing,
An' thro' the air there flies
A yellow, gleamin' pickereel
Of mos' tremendous size!

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

REEVES' PHEASANTS

DURING 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 importation 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 Chinese were very willing to give me all the information 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 only for food themselves or for the market, the Chinese seemed to take a sporting interest in the doings of the foreign devil with the wonderful 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 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, 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 cinnamon mines in the district, which had employed great numbers of men, women and children for many generations, the surrounding country was thickly populated and extensively cultivated, and most of the large timber 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 excellent chance of coming across Reeves' pheasants, so that obviously they are birds which would thrive in thick timber, though, similarly 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 appetite.

In size of body they are nearly double the present average ring-necked pheasant of Vancouver 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 ordinary pheasant power, which is very apt to put a man off.

One peculiarity which I noticed about these birds was that, except towards the breeding season, I invariably flushed 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 into the tall timber with the rising sun shining on their golden-plumaged backs.

If surprised on level ground, they will usually 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,

so that with a good dog one stands an excellent chance of getting on terms again with them. The hens seemed to me to be if anything 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 underground.

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 urged against them is that they are pugnacious and would drive away the ring-necked pheasants already acclimated here. The only 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 game 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 Vancouver Island, while we seldom get winter weather here as severe as it is usually there. 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 plenty of food at other times.

The nature of the country they frequent is mountainous; they are not found in the low-lying country and are usually well up in the hills, those I shot being obtained at an estimated 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 their 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 former 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 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. POCKOCK

NOVEMBER ON PELEE

"The melancholy days are here,
The saddest of the year."
Bo' you, Monsieur, an' what's dat you say
"Boit' 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 de Black Road
On nice November day,
An' tro' de pine an' cedar tree
Where de little rabbit play.

Nor he never hunt de will duck—
Much plenty on de grass,
Or trap de big muskrat,
Dat build home on de ma'sh."

He never set round camp fire
"Wit' his pipe filled wit' pump,
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—muskrat!

—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 reward our patience; meanwhile we watched a couple of gunners 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 crack of smokeless and a couple of splashes announced the success of their shots. We learned later that 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.

The next trip took place on schedule time and in a battery, a single battery. It looked good to see the brant get up in clouds as we rowed out into the bay, and I could hardly

wait until I was set out in shipshape order waiting for the sport to begin. But it didn't begin—not that trip. The birds were flying and seemed 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 baiting 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 morning.

It was still raining when we got up before daybreak; but rain or no rain I was determined 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. Putting 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, 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.

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 blow-blow. I was behind 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 sheldrake came along boring into the wind a few feet over the water on some very pressing business, judging from the way he was going, but I felt duty-bound to pay my respects to him, and he tumbled prettily 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 circumstances. 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 ridgepole 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 surreptitiously to find what comfort we could in a smoke. Now, when you crawl into a duck boat and shove your wet feet under the deck and lie in such a manner as to get some degree of comfort, 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 remember 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, and when I saw a faint, pink glow in the East, I jumped up and made a fire which we huddled to thaw out for the wind was still doing business at the old stand.

The pink glow chased the purple shadows 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 sunrise, 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 never-to-be-forgotten picture they were lined 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 fourteen when it started in all over again, so I concluded it was about time to make an attempt to get home. The broken oar was laced together with some cord 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 difference 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. Trierer, in Outing.

RETURN OF THE NOVICE

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

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 us.

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 peacefully 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 facilities 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 radical changes in atmospheric and other conditions. 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 materialize 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 reflection; for one need not seek far to find examples 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. Irenaueus Prime, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, and others of the clerical profession, past and present, who were or are lovers of angling and lovers of their fellowmen as well, with indifference to the "death agony of inferior creatures"? Go to! And what of good old Isaac 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 recreation 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

found the true sportsman, whether hunter or angler, of a broad, generous and kindly spirit—free-handed and warm-hearted, quick with 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. Indeed, 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 morning 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 kayak 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 kayak, 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 ears 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 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 immediately 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 enough to accommodate this increase.—Outdoor Life.

INTERNATIONAL HUNTING SOCIETY

There has recently been formed at Brussels, Belgium, an International Society for the collection of information about hunting. Its purpose 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. Terlingen, 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 Leschevin; 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 hick-bark,
Skin 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 ancient, boyish wish.
Eagerly we snatch the moments
That are thrown to us by chance,
Till we realize our longings,
Step by step, as we advance.

Now we tell of wondrous 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.

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

MY REST CURE AT HOME



EVERAL of us had been working hard—for a bazaar in aid of a local charity, and after that was over I decided to spend a whole day in bed, having read an article in a magazine extolling an occasional day in bed. To spend a whole day in bed, I felt that this delightful prescription at once cheap, simple, and comfortable was exactly what I needed; and the arbitrator of my fate and fortunes shared my opinion. He agreed that I didn't look well, and rest would do me good; he would time at his club, so I should have no anxiety on his account. So then and there I decided to begin my rest cure.

It began excellently. I revelled in the luxury of breakfast in bed. But as I was settling down to sleep again—much sleep is part of the cure—I was roused by a loud yell from the kitchen, followed by a crash of falling crockery. That I thought would never "happen" (my Chinaman), I heard them thud from the door. This was "turning out" the kitchen china cupboard, a tray piled with breakables, six placed on the table near the door and his apron had caught in it. Result, the destruction of my entire breakfast service, saucers uncountable, six tumblers and a vegetable dish! Thoroughly awakened, I spent the morning silently counting the cost and marvelling at the weight of the Chinaman's foot, and the penetrating quality of his voice, as he conversed with the "washer" man who appeared to be spending the morning with him in the kitchen. Early in the afternoon the man arrived to tune the piano, and his departure was followed by a succession of knocks and rings, the fine day apparently inspired every friend I ever possessed, whom I had not seen for weeks and months, to call upon me, and one after another I heard them thud from the door. This was irritating, but when, just as I was once more composing myself to sleep, the German band, that favors us with an occasional visit—about once a year—struck up outside, I felt that chance had indeed done its worst for me. But not I was wrong, the climax was yet to come.

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



COAT of good quality. Velvet, semi-fitting shape, revers and cuffs lined with Ottoman Silk, lined with White Satin.

mare. The crowd, the fire engines, the sickening smell of scotch completed the ruin of my nervous system, 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, owing 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 fashion, the tremendous importance attached to clothes, and the high cost of things, is having a depressing effect upon many people. Girls complain that they have not a rag to their backs which does not look old fashioned, and they are all pining for robes royal nothing but a collection of garments made in quite another style; but I really do not think the difficulties are as insurmountable as they appear to be.

First, take the subject of skirts into consideration; it is by no means absolutely necessary to wear only the corset skirt, and I should like to point out with all due reference to the powers that be, that the exaggerated corselet. Many skirts can be lifted up at the waist if the hem be undone and a satin hem substituted, but even supposing that it is impossible to achieve the desired length of the skirt in this direction, the next best thing is to try to unite the skirt and bodice in such a manner as to simulate the Princess gown. It is the cut in two effect which is so old-fashioned, and in various simple ways last year's gown can be altered quite satisfactorily. The junction of skirt and bodice can be covered by a draped fold of soft satin matching the tone of the dress exactly; indeed the same is an important factor in the art of dissembling, and can be used in a variety of happy ways.

Then as to sleeves, it is of course annoying to be confronted by a horrid little ruff when the long Renaissance manche is the one thing to be desired, but here again much can be done. The puff must be unpicked and the material carefully ironed out; there will probably be enough of the material to form a close "cap" covering to the upper part of the arm, while the long fore sleeve can be made of dyed net or lace, nylon or mousseline, and whatever is used for the lengthening out of the sleeve, will be introduced upon the chemise, so as to bring the whole thing into harmonious accord. As to the collars, they are easily managed, and the "forget" of this season is not one bit higher than what was worn last. It is

so easy to join out a neckband with a strip of gold, or silver lace or a dainty wreath of some kind and then, when a ficker completes the affair, the neckband looks quite à la mode, and has no flavor of departing fashions.

The fish-wife over-skirt is gaining ground; it is of course, the literal descendant of the tunic and it may, without hesitation be affirmed, that the skimp figure it is the most disastrous fashion ever invented, though some slender figures are much improved by its presence. Many of the very latest gowns are made with an "over-skirt," but the prettiest of these are not puckered, or draped in any way, but which hang in straight lines, wrapped over perhaps, a trifle on the left hand side of the skirt, and which are bordered by a little fold of soft satin or a pretty fringe to match the dress. The fur stoles are larger than ever, and generally chosen in the busiest fur, such as bear, marten, and fox. Pointed furs appear chief favorites just now, and the baseness of appointment are exceptionally costly. Fur ties are small, and attractive with a Directoire coat, but muffs are huge and the fur is now laid flat on the padded muff, and embellished with sunny silk, paws and hair, until it is of mammoth proportions. Churchills' muffs, which are arranged in stripes of fur alternated with fuchsia of chiton, exactly matching in color, and in this form the effect is daintiness personified. Stoles, which rays more or less work is not in the first flight of fashion, chiefly no doubt, because it enlarges the figure, and just now our one desire is to be straight and apparently figureless. Very trying the new mode are to the mastery of figure, but have done with a long, limp coat of heavy weight, or better still weighed each side, so that it falls closely over the hips and does not "spread" the figure.

LAUGHTER

"Today is the time for laughter. Tomorrow the time for tears. Whatever may come hereafter. Whatever of we 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 made for laughter." This is without doubt an exaggeration, but certainly, to my mind, life is made for laughter, but not for that alone.

It was indeed a rather laborious 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 "this-devil-or-that."

There is something about the backs of books that stifles, paralyzes almost. When one comes upon a single book lying solitary upon a table, one picks it up without the slightest hesitancy, and begins to read at once; but a choice of books embarrasses, one never knows when or where to make a start. On this particular occasion I was experiencing all the "romance" and "tortures" of an undecided when I caught sight of a volume which I had forgotten the existence of, or had forgotten I ever possessed, had never read, or if I had forgotten all about long since.

It was called "An Essay on Laughter." The title decided me. I wanted to laugh, or even if I couldn't laugh I wanted to know how it was other people managed it. I had not laughed, I remembered, since the day before yesterday, when I received a tailor's bill—account rendered. And even that had been the hollow laugh of irony, not the merry guffaw of honest-hearted mirth.

So down came the book and into its depths plunged I. Alas! I did not find my self laughing, or even smiling as I read on. The author, (he is an eminent psychologist), strongly advises causticism as a method of physical exercises, a new sort of physical education. It is better, he thinks than Indian Clubs, Showers or Baths, or those contraptions of india-rubber which you fix against the wall and pull till you are exhausted; better than lying on your back, and wiggling your legs till they are at right angles to your body; better than walking with bare feet on long grass—wet for preference. This is what he says about laughter as an exercise:

"Both by vigorous respiration, and by the action of the respiratory muscles which do the work of respiration, and still more by the beneficial effects of these respiration actions on the functions of the lungs and the circulatory apparatus, laughter properly finds a place among the bodily exercises."

Now that, in its way, is all very well, but the worst of laughter as a bodily exercise, is that you cannot laugh to order, as you can run, and any lady's plan, for instance, of that running twice round my garden would be likely to benefit anyone very much, but that is another story, as Kipling says.

Then again, self-imposed laughter, is apt to provoke involuntary, involuntary in others, or at least, it is usually regarded as, to bring those concerned before a commissioner of lunacy.

The author of this essay is further of opinion that laughter makes for morality, as of course, but I don't think it can be quite so, for how comes it that one invariably laughs at a certain sort of story, the pink sick sort of story, of which only one is told to ladies, this is more heinous on my part, of course!

Do these stories, one asks, "assure us somehow of the genuineness of virtue, and bring it nearer to us as something to be loved?" However, this was not what I wanted to write about at all when I began this article. The thing in the essay which disturbed me most of all, and which instead of dissembling my "humor" merely deepened my gloom was the author's view that laughter was in decay among us, that it was tending to disappear, and that the world of the future would be a "laughterless world." Here is the idea in his own words:

"It is hardly necessary to say that the decline of popular mirth is only part of a larger change, the gradual disappearance of the spirit of play, of a full self-abandonment, of the mood of light enjoyment. It is illustrated by the change over our outdoor sports. Where is the fun, where the gaiety in the football and cricket matches of today? The evidence available certainly favors the conclusion that, even were amateurism done, the people do not laugh, and loud, as once it did. Even at a social entertainment you will find men and women who meet your playful challenge only with a niggardly jest, which they instantly suppress."

Most reluctantly, I am obliged to agree with the last remark. But after all, even if what this gentleman says is true, does it much matter? There are two sides you know to every question.

Does it very much matter if we laugh less and less noisily than our fathers laughed? Are we any the worse for it? I mean? The ethical and aesthetic test of the value of laughter, I take it, not how much one laughs, but the sort of thing one laughs at; and judged by this test, I can't help feeling we, as compared with our forefathers, come out rather well.

large muscles," but would it assure us of "the genuineness of virtue?" So much of the laughter of old time was of this distressing quality, that a great psychologist 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 an uncomfortable amount 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 pantomime about, or when I go to a modern comedy and see the subtle pulled from under 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 in best quality. Black velvet, semi-fitting shape, with Directoire sleeves and large silver buttons. Lined with White Satin.

Think of the people you know who laugh the most and with the least restraint. Are they, now, the people for whose judgment you whose capacity of appreciation you have the most respect?

Which do you prefer which would you rather evolve—the light ripple upon the lips of her, or the shrill and uncontrolled "pe-he-he" of the kitchen maid?

It is true we like not loud laughter at our dinner tables, but then neither do we like loud talk, or loud rattle. What really matters is not whether we laugh less boisterously than our grand-parents, but whether we appreciate less a razor-edged sarcasm, a swift flash of irony, an exquisite incongruity of situation. If we laugh not as our ancestors laughed, neither do they laugh as we do.



SEALSKIN COAT bested in Soutache, with handsome Directoire Waistcoat, embroidered in Empire Green and Gold made from the finest selected Northwest Skins.

or do we eat as they ate, or drink as they drank, and the secret is our waist is not so large as were theirs nor our toes so gaily.

Nevertheless, for us well-cooked food hath not lost its savor nor delicate wine its rare seductiveness. So let us laugh, and remember that life is made, it is not entirely at least partially for laughter, but at it is 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

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

A NEW AND NOVEL TEST

"I want to invite a few of my friends to tea," said Lillian, "but do not care to do so unless I can think of something to amuse them." "Quite right," I replied. "The parties are well known to be the duller 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 saving my eyes on your ears rather, upon the laughter that is all about you."

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

Photo Tea. Mrs. A. At Home. 4 to 7. E.T.O. And on the back of the card write: 'Please bring a photograph of yourself as a child.' On the evening day have a large table in a separate 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. second 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:

No. 1. _____ No. 2. _____ No. 3. _____ No. 4. _____

The arranging of this table should be done while the guests are at tea, 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 represent. "A splendid idea," cried Lillian, "but what about the prizes?"

"Well, it is usual to give two, first and second, and a 'booby' prize. Little silver things for the first two, always prove acceptable, and are comparatively inexpensive now—a day. You must, however, be careful that no names or dates are visible in your picture gallery. It is quite new to me, namely 338 Menus, and 1,200 receipts of the Baron Brisse, translated by Mrs. Matthew Clark. In the preface, the author explains that 'the bills of fare 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. According to Baron Brisse, you must welcome your guests with enthusiasm, keep your eye on their plates and 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 London dinner if pressed to try each dish on the menu! To the guests the Baron preaches a little sermon on the need for punctuality. As he truly says, 'A dish you have to wait for is generally good, whilst a dish which has had to wait is generally the contrary.' 'They' the unpunctual guests, 'are generally people who, and if it is the only means of attracting attention, and there are others who think it makes them of importance.' Truly the good Baron knew what he was talking about, for all the impossible people in this world, those who like a delight in being ten minutes or so later at a function than anyone else are the most tiresome.

SOME DAINTY FRENCH MENUS AND RECIPES

"I was once staying at a house 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 338 Menus, and 1,200 receipts of the Baron Brisse, translated by Mrs. Matthew Clark. In the preface, the author explains that 'the bills of fare 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. According to Baron Brisse, you must welcome your guests with enthusiasm, keep your eye on their plates and 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 London dinner if pressed to try each dish on the menu! To the guests the Baron preaches a little sermon on the need for punctuality. As he truly says, 'A dish you have to wait for is generally good, whilst a dish which has had to wait is generally the contrary.' 'They' the unpunctual guests, 'are generally people who, and if it is the only means of attracting attention, and there are others who think it makes them of importance.' Truly the good Baron knew what he was talking about, for all the impossible people in this world, those who like a delight in being ten minutes or so later at a function than anyone else are the most tiresome.

This is the case at a theatre, or concert or any other function of the kind, but at a dinner, how far more annoying than at anything else. Here are some of the Baron's menus and recipes, as you will see, excellent, and not economy, is studied. Indeed a sentence in the preface distresses me, for in this extravagant age, it is sad to find anyone advocating waste!

"I have not attempted," writes the author, "to give recipes for using up scraps, as this art is only useful when you run short of provisions." Now, it is manifestly impossible to judge exactly the amount which will be eaten at each meal, and if the scraps are not made use of, one can only presume that they must be thrown away.

I venture, here to disagree with my good friend the Baron Brisse, in thinking that the art of using up scraps is a very valuable one indeed, and by no means beneath the attention of the best of cooks. However, this does not affect the menu I give below, and I venture to say that they are worthy of an epurée, they are truly French, and like most of the things that come from that country of cooks, are dainty and delicious.

Menu No. 1. Potage à la Julienne. Soles au Gratin. Timbale de Semoule au Chasseur. Hors d'œuvre de Yeux au Mayonnaise. Macaroni à l'Italienne. Macarons de Fruits. I shall give two of the recipes in this menu.

Timbale de Semouline. Butter is small moulds and all with semolina which has been boiled in stock. When cold turn out, sprinkle with breadcrumbs, and dip into beaten yolk of egg, which has been stirred into melted butter with salt and pepper. Breadcrumbs again, and press round the cutter. Lick smart then the moulds in to the top of the timbales. Fry, scoop out the centres, and fill with a forcemeat of rabbit, mixed with a purse of mushrooms. Warm and serve.

Mayonnaise de 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 cover with mayonnaise-sauce, and garnish with cold stock and onions which have been boiled in stock, and sherkings.

I think these dishes will appeal to even the most fastidious palate. Menu No. 2. Consomme aux oeufs pochés. Saumon à la Hollandaise. Gôte de Buffet garnie d'asperges, faïces. Frites de Yodé. Fettes pöls à l'Anglaise. Compote d'abricots à la Breuil. The sweet is most delicious in this menu.

Braised Apricots à la Breuil. Cut the apricots in halves and remove the stones (you can use dried or preserved apricots, separating from the juice), sprinkle with candied sugar, and 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 raspberries would apply in the second part of this recipe as well as in the first). Personally I should not serve the 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 bouilli garni d'oignons glaces. Cervelles à la provençale. Froulards Rotis. Haricots verts à la maître d'hôtel. Oeufs aux pistaches. The last course on this little menu is a very unique and delightful savory. Eggs With Pistachio Nuts. Take a little fine white flour, stir for a few minutes 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 thickening moistened with a little stock. When the duck is cooked dish up and garnish with the turnips, hot 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 duck is cooked dish up and garnish with the turnips. I hope 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 eminently suitable for a dinner party, one could use

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 raspberries would apply in the second part of this recipe as well as in the first). Personally I should not serve the 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.

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Menu No. 4. Potage Consomme au Riz. Canards au Navets. Quenelles frites. Gîrot d'agneau Roti. Haricots Bananches. Omelette aux cerises. This is also an excellent menu, and the most noticeable dish is the Braised Duck and Turnips.

Pluck, singe and draw your duck. Line a braising pan with slices of bacon, add the duck, cover with bacon and season with a bouquet of parsley, thyme laurel leaves, carrots, slices of garbanz and a pinch of grated nutmeg. Moisten with stock or water and the same quantity of white wine. Fix the legs tightly on the pan and simmer over a slow fire with hot 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 duck is cooked dish up and garnish with the turnips. I hope 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 eminently suitable for a dinner party, one could use



MOLESKIN STOLE in the new extra wide shape, made from picked skins artistically worked to give the chevron effect with the border of plain skins, this arrangement very much enhancing their beauty.

one of the menus 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 original menu, for a dinner party of any size whatsoever.

SOCIAL SNARES

Problems are often put before me embodying some situation, where to speak the truth is obviously impossible, the only course dictated by common sense, even more than by etiquette being to give a politely evasive answer. I take the following at random from several similar ones:

"Miss R. has an intimate friend, Miss F., who marries an apparently quite unobjectionable man. When however, Miss R. is asked by her friend to go there on a visit her father tells her that Miss F.'s husband is most undesirable, and that he will not allow her to stay in his house. What can Miss R. write to her friend? She naturally does not want to tell her the real reason—surely the very best in the ways of society must know that it is impossible to give the real reason, moreover, it is so simple under the circumstances, to make an excuse, especially as it is to be done by letter."

Sometimes, of course, one is confronted with a delicate situation of this sort in conversation, and then it is far more difficult to avoid making a faux pas. Often it is only readiness of wit, and tongue such as I do not all possess, that can avoid a serious unpleasantness; on the other hand, there are occasions when all that is required is again, a little common sense. In what I have to say to you, I am in this connection another problem I received comes to my mind. A certain Miss R. just back from Egypt meets some total strangers, the Z's, who asked if she met a Major X. Miss R. lately engaged to a sister of theirs, Miss R. remembers the circumstances perfectly. Miss Z. and Major X.—neither of them young—got engaged after a very short acquaintance. Major X. rose from the ranks and the Z's do not know, this or anything else, of Major X. and they think a good deal of themselves. The problem asks: Should Miss R. tell them what she knows about their sister's fiancée? Now I cannot myself imagine any reason why Miss R. should take upon herself a gratuitous and thankless task of a most unpleasant nature. The fiancée is not a girl unversed in the ways of the world, and in any case the Z's are total strangers to Miss R.—and it certainly—in my opinion—is not for her to tell them a fact which their sister apparently has not thought fit to mention."

the account of the community. The Hon. Ro of Canada to establish countries cheaper direction Sandford writes a "Unc know 1905, ce presents Alluding munities it was a bar to ment an ce reg out the fish peo not com. At t a discus portance cheap to try and prepare is absol of the I more ac they having British cabling. "For the pres on the s General interests after. T apprecia graph a and its telligen "I an the Cour go. O Newport office I proceed woman side offi for a pe in my h don. T back ha Wales s the gre received despatch to me w Geograp country discover friends is "Eve have as of the e as a h I have a the Dor as Irela bring th telegrap "On advanta member from the commun others i outcome has been Last ye Appeal brochur address Exceller completly satisfi commen the fun circling freely i sympathy every lo "The first gr ling cha to Cana must a leads th don with commun Englan Atlantic commen at once hold on per wo mitted United in Cana "Mr. Le land co

Empire Cables and the Men Favoring Them



SIR SANDFORD FLEMING, the 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 separated 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 ignorance 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 telegraph 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 telegraph 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. I 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 I 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 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-

der State control, the half of the whole globe 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 steamship 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 establishment 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 thoroughly. 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 State-telegraphy.

(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.

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-encircling 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 particular 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 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.

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, 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 separated by distance, can be turned to better account 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 working 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 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, 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 ten cents or even twelve cents (six pence), would tend greatly to increase freedom of telegraphic intercourse and be of incalculable advantage to Canada and the Mother Country, and indeed as will presently be shown to the whole Empire.

Viewing the subject from the higher standpoint, 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 globe.

Let Canada establish these two links in the great Imperial chain and the remaining links to complete the circle will speedily follow. 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 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 developed, if it be thought advisable to introduce the change step by step, that course can 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 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 various 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.

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 reason to hope and believe that time will make them plain, and reveal the inestimable value to be attached to an unbroken chain of State-owned 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

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

"It is proposed to establish a system of 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:

1. "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, geographically 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 links through Australia to the Indian Ocean.

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

4. "A cable from Cape Town to the United 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 Empire 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 Sandford came from Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, 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 Trade address on the subject to Earl Grey, His Excellency, in reply, 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 Sir 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 I feel for him and the sympathy I have for the objects with which his name is so closely and honorably connected, would make it 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 hardly less importance to the Empire than the establishment 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

address to which I have listened with so much 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 it 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 1893, 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 Commons as a Liberal in the general election of 1896 for the constituency of Gaspé, 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 Darwin, Colonel Harvey, and Mr. E. G. Bunker (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 free-traders because they did not consider particular industries by themselves, 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.)

When done place apricots, raspberries and the broiled fruit. Serve apricots and raspberries and part of this recipe. I should not serve I should not trouble to should just stew it and

3. Argonons places rovenale Kotte natre d'hôtel. taches menu is a very unique

4. Ohio Nuts ur, stir for a few minutes lemon peel, sugar Add six fresh eggs stir. Pour into a plated Continue stirring undered sugar, and brown

5. ne au Riz Navets Rites in Rott achos erises menu, and the most no

6. Turnips duck. Line a braising the duck, cover with quiet of parsley, bayle, of parsnip and a pinch th stock or water and wine. Fix the lid very over a slow fire with some turnips into balls, rain, simmer in brown little stock. When the finish with the turning, will be of some use to on the look out for variety in food, they are er party, one could use



7. STOLE pe, made from plucked to give the chevron plain skins, this enhancing their beauty.

8. Some dishes from it, or it one with the distinct to stain a dainty and origi- of any size whatsoever.

9. NARES fore me embodying some the truth is obviously im- lated by common sense being to give a politely following at random from

friend, Miss P., who mar- tionable man. When her friend to go there that Miss P.'s husband he will not allow her to Miss R. write to her not want to tell her the st two in the ways of s impossible to give the so simple under the offi- use, especially as it is to

is confronted with a t in conversation, and to avoid making a faux ness of wit, and tongue possess, that can avoid the other hand there are equired is again, a little to leave unsaid. In this I received comes to my back from Egypt meets who asked if she met a sister of theirs. Miss R. is perfectly. Miss Z. and young-got engaged at- Major Z. rose from ot know this or anything ink a good deal of them- should Miss R. tell them sister's fiancée? Now, I ason why Miss R. should us and thankless task of the fiancée is not a girl's world, and in any case to Miss R.—and it cer- for her to tell them a- tently has not thought in

APPAL FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

There is civil war in Haiti. The rebels have beaten the government forces...

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...

Pictures have been received from Le Roy Simons, W. Alexander, G. R. Holliday, Isobel Bailey, Alderney Hallam, Alice Morrison, Isabella Glenister and Donatien McKinnon...

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...

The United States and Japan have declared to each other and to the world that they wish to trade freely on the Pacific Ocean. That they will not interfere with the possessions of each other...

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...

A number of workmen near Perth Amboy, New Jersey, left their work because they said they understood their wages would be raised if Taft was returned for president...

The idle men in London have been forming processions and marching through the streets where the wealthy reside with banners on which are written "Work or Revolution"...

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...

Most boys will be glad to hear that a Seaman's Institute is to be built in Victoria. There are very few lads which do not like to read sea-stories...

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...

There has been a great snow storm on the prairies. The weather has been fine all the fall and the people have been able to go to work on their land...

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 the large ship in the Mediterranean on the 25th of November showed that the Mediterranean is as brave as any you read of in history...

and officers did everything possible to save the passengers. Capt. Chat. 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 British government tried to pass a bill which would lessen the number of drinking places in Great Britain. The House of Lords has refused to pass the bill...

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...



taken place in the last fifty years. Drunkenness is now looked upon everywhere as a disgrace and no one feels more than the drunkard himself...

There is no more interesting history than that of Holland. The little country once ranked among the great powers of Europe and was not afraid to send its ships against England or to match its armies with those of Spain...

TOYS OF LONG AGO

(By H. Pearl Humphrey)

It is over three thousand years ago since a very wise man said that there is nothing new under the sun. He could not foresee the days of telegraphs and shoot-cars and so forth...

As for the horses, why, there are two made of bronze, 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...

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...

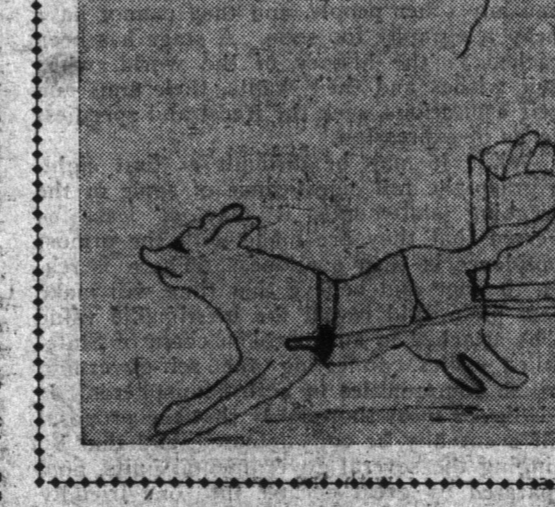
Babies were looked after, too, in the way of playthings. There is a rattle here, made in the shape of a pig, and though I suppose Roman pigs grunted like English ones, yet Roman babies were quite content if they rattled instead...

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 wonderful spotted animals if have noticed that children always like things to be spotted...

But more numerous than anything else among these Egyptian toys are the balls, some of them made of painted 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 outside...

It is very strange to think that in different countries children have played at the same games for thousands of years. Our paper kites are the favorite toys for boys in Japan...

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



In Rome, girls, when they got older, offered their dolls to the goddess Venus, and although Indian children have never heard of Rome or of Roman gods, they have the same ceremony when they are six years old...

At the British Museum there is a very beautiful new toy. I say new, because, although it is eighteen or nineteen centuries old, it bears no signs of use...

As young striplings whip the top for sport on the smooth pavement of an empty court; the wooden engine flies and whirls about, while the Admiral, with clamours of the headless rout; They lash aloud, each other they provoke, And lend their little souls at every stroke.

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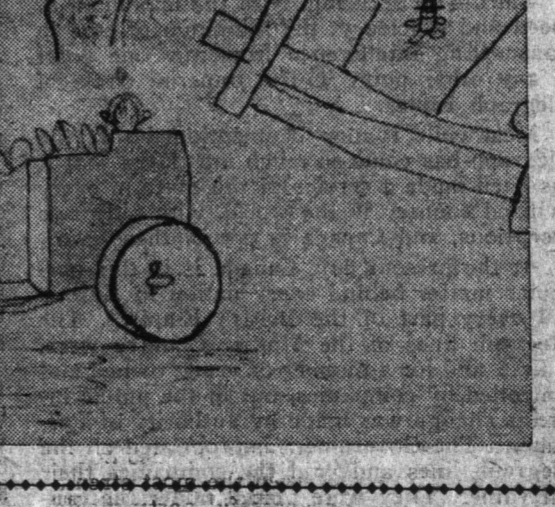
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Mud pies are very old in the world's history. Wherever there were children and mud, those pies were sure to be made. There is a beautiful story of Christ, when He was a little boy, playing with some companions...

It is 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...

ABOUT ANIMALS

Camel and Tobacco Smoke. A newspaper correspondent made a curious discovery 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...

Watching the Spider. A man who is interested in spiders saw one crawling 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 spinneret and threw out a thread...

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS. At School. I like to sit in school and look at all the girls and boys. When every head above a book is bending very low, They are so much alike you see...

When we're admiring Marguerite, Whose hair is so fine, She says she thinks that curls are sweet, Like Josephine's or mine.

Our Club (Recitation). We're going to have the mostest fun! It's going to be a club; And no one can belong to it, But Dot, and me, and Bub.

The Land of Counterpane. When I was sick and lay a-bed I had two pillows at my head, And all my toys beside me lay To keep me happy all the day.

And sometimes for an hour or so, I watched my soldiers go, With different uniforms and drags, Among the bed-clothes, through the hills.

The Inspector was examining Grade I, and all the class had been specially told beforehand by their teacher, "Don't answer unless you are almost certain your answer is correct."

The Inspector was examining Grade I, and all the class had been specially told beforehand by their teacher, "Don't answer unless you are almost certain your answer is correct."



"The rose and the red rose. And lo...

And lo, the rose and the red rose. And lo, the rose and the red rose. And lo, the rose and the red rose.

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The Last Rose of Summer—A Cariboo Sketch

By D. W. Higgins, Author of 'The Mystic Spring,' 'The Passing of a Race,' etc.

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



HENEVER I see appended to a funeral notice in cold metallic letters, 'Friends will please omit flowers,' a chill runs through my veins.

Than flowers, sweet emblems of earthly purity and heavenly grace, the choicest gifts of a generous Providence 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 its 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 embodiment, the emblem of Christian faith. Without flowers the world would be a desert indeed—a Death Valley, for where flowers bloom not, nothing for the good of mankind will grow. 'Wear no crepe for me,' said a dying Christian 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.

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 considerable 'pile' of gold, which he afterwards lost on card tables and race courses.

His name 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.

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, commonly 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 'Bloody' Edwards read the service, and did 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 belief.

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 manners 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.

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 expression 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 feeling of friendship between them which soon became the subject of comment by the gossipy miners.

It was noticed that Mrs. Castle always 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 offensive 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, appeared with a fresh, red rose in his buttonhole.

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.

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-abnegation, she gave in to his pleadings.

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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:

'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.

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 saying 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 recovered 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 shouts of derision and contempt that assailed him as he went.

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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 disease. 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 carressing 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.'

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.'

'Freston, 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 streaming eyes.

'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 them.

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 limp, 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.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid on the Presidency



THE Atlantic Union gave a dinner at the Criterion Restaurant to meet the United States Ambassador and the Postmaster-General, in celebration of the establishment of penny postage between the United Kingdom and the United States, and in commemoration of the visit of the American Fleet to Australian 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. Taverne, Mr. Craig Mairhead (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 Guests.'

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

able of continuing the great record made by recent Administrations. He was brought up 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 town 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 adorned 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 administrative work, first in the Philippines, and then in the War Department, with Cuba and Panama thrown in as incidental occupations for his spare time. No American citizen doubted that his experience thoroughly framed him for his new post.

They said that it had been a heated campaign. The heat might have been partly in the perfervid 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 assailed George Washington. Even Mr. Bryan, of whom they all thought well personally—in spite, 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 Administration. 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-

ship with all nations, and particularly to be on the most friendly terms with the Mother Country.

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.

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In conclusion, the Ambassador said that everybody, excepting the cable stockholders, would warmly wish success to the insatiable Henicker 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 improvement 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 success. The best people in the city drive up in their automobiles to the rink.

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

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 surface. 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 skaters. Military bands will play and there will be fetes on skates.

STORE NEWS FOR TODAY—THURSDAY

We can serve you today better than we can the day before Christmas. The time is past when people do all their shopping the week before Christmas, so holiday shopping is beginning earlier and earlier each season, because a great many people are finding out that it does not pay to put off buying until the last few days. The morning hours have been busy ones during this week and they should be with such inducements as are offered for early shoppers.

Extra Good Values for Today

Christmas Sale of Furniture Today

We offer these special Christmas bargains in the Furniture Department for today. If you thought of giving furniture for a present these specials will appeal to you. If you want something to brighten up the home for the holiday season here's the chance to buy and at a very substantial saving. These are splendid bargains.

Fancy Lounges Regular Price \$23.50. Today..... \$14.50	Brass Bedsteads Regular Price \$75.00. Today..... \$47.50	Fancy Lounges Regular Price \$35.00. Today..... \$19.50
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More Women's Coats at \$13.75

We have put in another lot of model coats to sell at this price. Some of the nicest garments that we have in stock have been put in at this price. Beautiful coats of plain broad-cloths, richly trimmed with silk braid and fancy trimming. Many are half lined with heavy satin. This price would not pay for the materials alone. Regular values up to \$45.00. On sale today at..... **\$13.75**

More Trimmed Millinery at \$5.00

Being early in the week and our milliners not being rushed on that account, they were able to turn out a big lot of these special hats. There are some beautiful specimens in this lot, quite the best assortment, and the best values offered yet. Copies of the handsomest pattern hats and the most popular styles of the season on sale at this price. Not a hat in the lot is worth less than \$10.00, some are worth \$15.00. On sale today at..... **\$5.00**

\$50 Costumes \$23.75

Who would not pay \$23.75 for a \$50.00 model costume? That is what we offer you at this price. Some of our very handsomest garments are included in this offer. Most of the lines we have only one to sell. An early inspection gives you first choice. Don't delay. Regular values to \$50.00. Today..... **\$23.75**

\$6.50 Underskirts \$3.90

SILK UNDERSKIRTS, made of a good quality of taffeta silk, a kind that will wear well and be satisfactory. These skirts can be had in pink, white, grey, green and black. They are cut nice and full and are good stylish skirts, regular values to \$6.50. Today..... **\$3.90**

\$2.50 Open Cloths 75c

The finest broadcloth for evening coats, etc., beautiful quality in the following colors, navy, light blue, light grey, heliotrope, pink and pearl, wide width. These are splendid bargains at this price, which is very much below the actual cost. Regular values to \$2.50. Today..... **75c**

35c Doyleies 10c

Fancy Doyleies on sale today, Doyleies round and square, in pretty designs, with scalloped borders, regular price 25c. Today..... **10c**

Drawn Work Doyleies, in good designs, reg. 25c and 35c. Today..... **10c**

\$2 Underskirts \$1.35

Black Sateen Underskirts, made of the very best black sateen that will not fade or crock. Nice full styles, made with deep ruffles and well finished, regular values \$2.00 and \$2.25. Today..... **\$1.35**

Women's Gloves \$1.00

Women's Kid Gloves, a nice quality of kid with a comfortable fleeced lining. They are shown in different shades of tan, and have dome fastener at wrist. Worth much more, but today's special price is, per pair..... **\$1.00**

Toys at Reductions

Save money on toys. Today, as specials for this morning we offer these lines:
Mountain Railways, complete with track and two turntables, regular \$1.00. Today..... **50c**
Fancy Painted Rubber Balls, regular \$1.50. Today..... **50c**

Men's and Boys' Gloves Attractively Priced

Nothing a man or boy appreciates more than gloves, they are a useful reminder of the giver. Our stock is very large, and the prices most attractive. If you don't know the size buy a glove scrip.

DENT'S TAN COPE GLOVES, special at..... \$1.00	DENT'S "VIATKA" GLOVES, at..... \$1.50
DENT'S DOGSKIN GLOVES, special at..... \$1.25	DENT'S TAN GLOVES, silk lined cape, at..... \$1.50
DENT'S DOGSKIN GLOVES, special at..... \$1.50	DENT'S GENUINE KID GLOVES, best make, all the newest tan shades, at..... \$2.25
DENT'S DOGSKIN GLOVES, extra heavy, at..... \$1.75	DENT'S GREY MOCHA GLOVES, silk lined, also tan shades at..... \$2.00
DENT'S DOGSKIN GLOVES, hand sewn, at..... \$2.50	DENT'S TAN MOCHA, at..... \$2.00
DENT'S "WESTEND" GLOVES, white stitched, at..... \$1.50	DENT'S TAN MOCHA, silk lined, at..... \$2.00
DENT'S BLACK KID GLOVES, 2-button, at..... \$1.00	DENT'S GENUINE REINDEER GLOVES, silk lined, at..... \$2.50
EVENING GLOVES, white kid, at..... 75c	BOYS' KID GLOVES, wool lined with knitted wrist bands, special..... 75c
EVENING GLOVES, white kid, extra special at..... 50c	MEN'S HEAVY WORKING GLOVES at..... 75c
MOCHA GLOVES, wool lined, special at..... 75c	MEN'S HEAVY WORKING GLOVES at..... 50c
MOCHA GLOVES, wool lined, at..... \$1.00	MEN'S HEAVY HORSEHIDE GLOVES with gauntlet at..... \$1.50
MEN'S AND BOYS' LINED LEATHER GLOVES, at..... 50c	DENT'S EXTRA FINE MOTOR GAUNTLETT, wool lined, at..... \$4.50
BOYS' KID GLOVES, wool lined, at..... \$1.00	
MEN'S WOOL GLOVES, special at..... 50c	



Headquarters for Santa Claus



The headquarters for the jolly old gentleman is at the big store again this season. He has forwarded us a big assortment of the best that he had in all sorts and conditions of toys, dolls, games, and everything else that interests and pleases children. Don't put off buying what you want until the last minute rush occurs. Now, if you shop in the morning you have plenty of time to make your selections calmly and carefully. The largest assortment and the lowest prices at the Big Store.



Xmas Slipper Exhibit in Shoe Dept.

Without doubt the most complete and extensive showing of Xmas Footwear Novelties ever made in the city. Nothing makes a more appropriate Xmas present than these. Kosy Komfort and dainty Slippers for evening wear. We are the exclusive selling agents for the undermentioned specialties:

Ladies' Kosy Slippers

Made of superior quality felt in the new moccasin design, fitted with patent spring heel cushion soles. These soles are made of one inch pure carded wool and are so constructed that they give the support of a foot or shoe with the comfort of the lightest bedroom slippers. Come in pale blue, red, brown, and black. Price..... **\$2.00**

The Kosy Travelling Slipper for Ladies and Gentlemen

Certainly the cutest slipper creation yet designed. Made of 1st quality vici kid or suede leather, enclosed in dainty leather cases to match. The ladies' are in red kid or green suede calf. The men's come in black, tan or oxblood kid. Price right through..... **\$3.50**

Another Xmas Specialty

An exquisite range of Mercerized Silk Moire Gibson Tie Shoes, hand turned soles, three-quarter Louis heels, an ideal evening shoe. Come in black, pink, blue, heliotrope, and white, at..... **\$3.00**

Also Suede Calf Gibson Tie to match above, in golden brown and oyster grey..... **\$3.00**

GENUINE INDIAN MAKE MOCCASIN SLIPPERS, for gents, ladies, and children, up from..... **\$1.00**

FELT BEDROOM SLIPPERS, up from..... **25c**

A DAINY RANGE OF CROCHET SLIPPERS, in colors, Lambswool soles, ladies' sizes, 3 to 7..... **\$1.25**

Caramels On Sale Today

Our caramels are delicious. They are made fresh every day of pure cream, the best butter, sugar and nuts. If you have not tried them you should. You'll be convinced then that they are the best.

Xmas Books and Stationery

BOYS' BOOKS at 25c, 35c, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and..... \$1.50	RED AND GREEN TISSUE PAPER, just arrived. Per roll..... 10c
POSTCARD ALBUMS at 15c, 25c and..... 35c	ALGER AND HENTY BOOKS..... 35c
PADDED POETS in black or red leather, comprising all the noted poets. Price..... \$1.00	HENTY BOOKS at 50c and..... \$1.25
SHAKESPEARE, LONGFELLOW, in seal grain leather, illustrated with colored pictures, large type, well bound. Price..... \$2.50	SMALL GIFT BOOKS, illustrated, at 15c and..... 20c
GIFT BOOKS, bound in white with gold letters, comprising a large number of titles. Price..... 25c	CHRISTMAS STATIONERY, a splendid assortment at all prices, starting at..... 25c
EVERYMAN LIBRARY, cloth bound, 25c; leather bound..... 50c	CHRISTMAS CARDS, in boxes, at, per box, 25c, 35c and..... 50c
PEOPLES LIBRARY, cloth bound, 25c; leather bound..... 50c	CHRISTMAS CARDS, a tremendous assortment, at, each, 2 1/2c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c and..... 50c
MAGNOLIA LIBRARY, bound in green cloth with illustrated cover, titles by well-known authors, such as Spethworth, Garvice, Braeme, Mary J. Holmes, Fothergill, and many others.	CHRISTMAS POST CARDS per doz. 25c
BOYS AND GIRLS OWN LIBRARY, large list of titles, including Alger books, L. T. Meade and Rosa N. Carey books. Price..... 25c	CALENDARS, a big assortment, nicely boxed, at prices ranging from \$1.75 to 5c
	CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS, prices ranging from 50c to..... 5c
	LINEN TOY BOOKS, at 15c, 25c, 50c and..... 75c
	PANSY BOOKS, E. P. ROE BOOKS, for boys and girls, each..... 25c
	CHUMS, price..... \$2.00
	GIRL'S REALM, price..... \$1.75
	BOYS' AND GIRLS' OWN ANNUALS, price, each..... \$1.75

Free Shine Coupons Given With Regular Footwear Purchases

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Up-to-Date Shoe Shine in Our Boot and Shoe Department

VOL. L. N. JUDGM. M. Full Court the Ca. UNION F. A. He... peal C. Vancouver was won of Victoria court late vs. Knott, tary of the cision relie bility to a submit to the union s ment as a comply w They can employed, work, as a still not be F. Aug millionaires Shaughness cover the o the Colum land grant will now C Council, the trial in Helma m... that last court agr Hon W. J of Helme agreement to the C forced to lands, and in which grant. Re involved o "It has b is seeking that to be the crown The cou decisions; allowed; appeal d... and Port dismissed; allowed; and Smel mised; F allowed; judgment. The latt which the orally dec company i ince could to collect ting asid which LI obtained i in Seattle Co. of Vi The mo cases decl han vs. K cutter just arrival at mission to refused to test. Lat but his em from the r he were n posted w Graham a Lampman able wron to remedy Justice m mously all ing that t the union tions, but "It may acted har tice, "in a unfair test cause pla to it, that You list a their comp no choice plaintiff's "But I s many har no remedy After in as dismis given the service of who in hi membered. "It was disputed, f for the pr and prom scribe th scribe con rejection g If any o hardship of any ap by which associa An cant. An to attempt would be out right own asso The un on of J with cost C Woodst Malcolm, Zorra, he on the c father's \$ 33,000. B Calgary tically all pany, the to install quickly a natural should the put on. be called artificial possible.