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New York Firemen Helpless at Parker Building—One Body Recovered New York, Jan. 11.—The body of Thomas F. Phillips one of the three

Body Recovered Body States Body Recovered Body States Body Recovered Body States Body Batter the Body of The Old Story. New York, Jan. 11.--Arthur Man-ning aged 26 years, shot and probably fatally wounded his wife in their apartments in the hotel since last. George in Brooklyn, and then killed himself. The scaper threaten to topple into the street. The police have ordered the the vicinity to leave. A dozen buildings will fail on them. The broke out again tonight on the Farmers Make Progress. Ottawa, Jan. 11.--In his annual re-port to parliament, Dr. William Sam-por directore of experimental farms

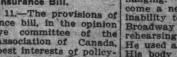
The production of the final were crowded with the product of the produc

solution has been round. The move is supported fully by the conservative politicians, and the indi-cations are that the final stages of the controversy over the abolition of the

important evidence. The commission-ers agreed to this course. Considerable public sympathy exists here for Sir Arthur Vicars in the posi-tion in which he has been placed by the restriction placed upon the inquiry by the commission. It is freely as-serted that this course has been taken in order to avoid even graver scan-dals. It is claimed that persons of high social position had free access to the office from which the jewels were taken, and that the police hold the opinion that the missing property was not removed from Ireland, but is hid-den here.

conservative politicians, and the indi-cations are that the final stages of the controversy over the abolition of the property qualification and the fran-chise are at hand. The cleavage be-tween the supporters of the existing order and the Socialists is becoming more acute. Financial and industrial interests, especially in the Rhine and Westphalian country, which naturally are liberal, support the crown in its refusal to modify the antique electoral system because this system has been the only barrier which has prevented the Socialists from obtaining influen-tial representation in the Prussia legislature. Independent observers are of the opinion that the Socialists have been supplied with strong argu-ments for the liberalizing of the suf-frage by reason of the recent financial embarrassment of the kingdom through the efforts of the government to find new methods of taxation at a period when the prosperity apparently is coming to an end. The leaders of the National Liberty

is coming to an end. The leaders of the National Liberty party are forced to silence in the pres-ent controversy by the fear of doing anything to help the Socialists, and by the hope that Chancellor von Bue-hords dependence on the so-called by the hope that chancehor von Bue-low's dependence on the so-called "Bloc" combination of the Liberal and Conservative interests-will ultimately strengthen the influence of the Liberal nearty party.



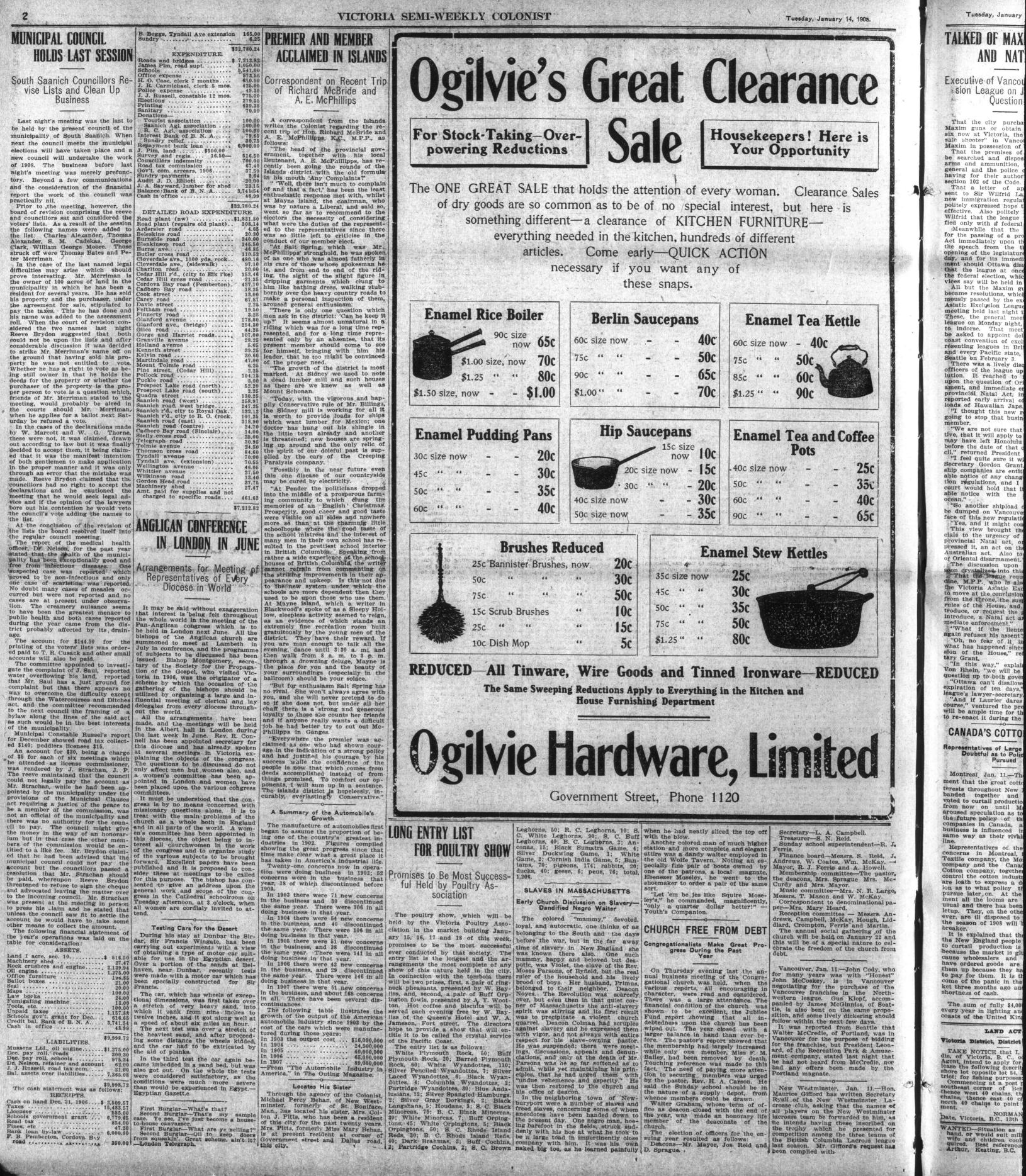


table for consideration

Office furniture Ballot boxes Seal

The cash statement was as

Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1906... Road tax Fines, etc. Bank loan by-law F. B. Pemberton, Cordova B.y

every year in lighting and coasts of the United King

LAND ACT

ictoria District, Distric

14, 1908.

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Coffee

25c

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BREAK LOW STREET

mpbell. id. rintendent—R. J.

srs. S. Reid, J. Wm. McKay, → Id A. Howell. tee—The pastor, ague Mrs. Mc-

rs. N. R. Large, W. McKay. ominational pa-

- Messrs An-ay, Hough, Lid-is and Martin. athering of the Mesars. An-

January 22 and al nature to celthe church from

John Cody, who with "Honest" Vancouver urchase of the n the North-Klopf, accominniss, of Seathe same propo-dickering should

few days. few days. om Seattle that Portland, was in pose of bidding President Leon

President Leon-Park & Amuselast night that McCredie, nor made by the

Jan. 11.-Hon.

ritten Secretary estminster La-t the names of w Westminster arded to him, as ese inscribed on presented for

presented for three teams of across league rd's request has 3

TALKED OF MAVINO	CINIDUS PAGINE		RIA SEMI-WEEKLY CO	LONIST
TALKED OF MAXIMS		LIGHT LUMBER CUT	HALDANE'S TRIBUTE	
AND NATAL ACTS	FROM THE PANIC	FOR THE PAST YEAR	TO KING EDWARD	MAMMOTH JANUARY SALE CAMPBELLS' MAMMOTH JANUARY SALE
Executive of Vancouver Exclu-	Taught British Absorbant Las	the same share a state of the same state of the		JANUARY SALE JANUARY SALE
sion League on Japanese	Taught British Observers Les- son in Regard to Finan- cial Conditions	tion as Compared With	"No Greater Sovereign Than	
Question	cial Conditions	Year of 1906	the Throne"	
That the city purchase a set o Maxim guns or obtain three of the	f Toronto, Jan. 11President Mac-	Vancouver, Jan. 11Three hundred	Mr. Haldane, M.P., on Saturday un-	
six now at Victoria, the only "whole sale shooter" in Vancouver being a	kenzie, of the Canadian Northern and Toronto Street railways, has returned from England.	and seventeen million feet of lumber was sold last year by the coast mills of British Columbia, and 178,000,000 feet	Mr. Haldane, M.P., on Saturday un- veiled a statue of the king at Univer- sity college school, Hampstead, says the London Times. The right hon. gentleman, who was accompanied by Major-General Sir A. Turner, was re- ceived by Lord Monkswell, (chairman of the council), Mr. W. Baily (vice- chairman), Captain H. F. Bowles, Mr. Arnold Mitchell (architect) and mem-	F. A . I CHI
That the premises of all Orientals be searched and dispossessed of all	Regarding the bond issue of ten to s sixteen millions, which it was report-	by the mountain mills, or an aggregate- of 495,065,223 feet for the entire prov- ince. This is a heavy falling off from	the London Times. The right hon. gentleman, who was accompanied by Major-General Sir A Turner methods	FIRST APPIVAL OF NOW
arms and ammunition, the attorney- general and the police commissioners	Mr. Mackenzie said he did not bring the money back with him, that he had	computed by those interested in logging. The figures are not claimed as exact	ceived by Lord Monkswell, (chairman of the council), Mr. W. Baily (vice-	First Arrival of New
section 102 of the Code. That a letter of appreciation be	s the money back with him, that he had a sent it before. He added, however, that his business had been carried out satisfactorily.	but as a very near approximate of the sales for the year. The inland papers state that at the	Arnold Mitchell (architect), and mem- bers of the council and staff	C
sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier for his new immigration regulation with the	Regarding the effect of the financial panic in the United States on the	beginning of 1906 there was a stock of lumber on hand amounting to 88,000,000 feet. There was cut during the year	Alter the ceremony the company as- sembled in the great hall, where Mr. A. W. Felkin, an assistant master, presided, Dr. H. J. Spenser, the head-	Spring Costumes
politely expressed hope that it will be effective. Also politely informing Sli Wilfrid that the league will be satis-	Mackenzie said: "When there I found that general	400,000,000 feet, of which 280,000,000 was put through by the fifty mills connected with the Mountain Lumbor association	Middlesex (Artists) R. V. C. The statue is of white store life	JULIE CUSLUINES
fied only with a federal Natal Act. Meanwhile that the lengue press	expectation was entertained that the financial situation in Canada would	leaving 120,000,000 feet in the woods and water. The stock on hand at the end of the season was 100 add 000 minutes	size, the work of Messrs. Martin, Chel- tenham, and is the gift of Mr. A.	
for the passing of a provincial Nata Act immediately upon the delivery of the speech from the throne at the	States. The advantages of our bank- ing system were not as well known as	the sales were but 178,000,000 feet, a decrease from the figures of the prev-	represents the king standing, crowned, in state robes, holding scentre and orb	It is a Business Axiom with us to display each Season's New Styles as promptly as they are displayed in the season's New
opening of the legislature next Thurs- day, and for its immediate re-enact-	they might be and there appeared for a long while comments in the news-	therefore 190,000,000 feet stock on hand, 1,200,000 feet in the woods and water and about 1 000 000 to be bed and water	and occupies a niche under a canopy over the main entrance.	Styles as promptly as they are displayed in London or Paris. We have just received a splendid array of Sample Costumes, AD-
ment should Ottawa disallow it. Also that the league at once prepare for the federal election, which private ad-	which prevailed in the United States would be felt to their full extent in	a total possible output of 410,000,000 feet more than double the sale of the prev-	After the ceremony the company as- sembled in the great hall, where Mr. A. W. Felkin, an assistant mean	VANCED SPRING STYLES. They have arrived in the middle
vices say will be held in June. All but the Maxim gun suggestion	Canada. It was not until the last of the three weeks or month of my visit that it became generally recognized	On the coast it has been estimated that 50,000,000 feet have been taken	presided, Dr. H. J. Spenser, the head- master, being absent through illness.	of our January Sale, at a time when every garment in our show- rooms is tremendously reduced in price, we shall make no excep-
became resolutions, which were unani- mously passed by the executive of the Asiatic Exclusion League at a special	that the situation was utterly differ- ent, and that far from having a col-	the 178,000,000 feet sold in the moun- tains, makes 228,000,000 feet. The stock	of the council to Mr. Haldane, A few	tion in the case of these fascinating new arrivals. On Monday they
meeting held last night in Labor Hall. These, the general meeting of the	lapse in Canada, the effect here was practically the same as that in Eu-	on hand in the beginning of the year on the coast was 100,000,000 feet, the ac- tual scale of logs for the year was 407	Princess Victoria honored them with their presence on the opening of the	will be displayed for your delectation and purchase at huge reduc-
league on Monday night, will be asked to indorse. That meeting will also be asked to appoint delegates to the	certain amount of nervousness. "The effect on Canadian securities	are logs in the water including booms at Harrison, Nimkish, and other north-	new building, and the secretary of state for war had kindly consented to take part in this secure to the consented to	tions from the regular prices, of which we give four examples, but would remind our customers there is a large selection from which
coast convention of exclusionists rep- resenting leagues in British Columbia	has been good, because it has been shown that Canada is much more in- dependent than anybody previously believed. I think that in a really	yards. The total unsold is 240,000,000	master, being absent through illness. Lord Monkswell expressed the thanks of the council to Mr. Haldane, A few months ago the king, the queen, and Princess Victoria honored them with their presence on the opening of the new building, and the secretary of state for war had kindly consented to take part in this sequel to the opening ceremony, busy though he was with his gigantic task, the reorganization of our military system, in which they all	you can easily make your individual choice.
Seattle on February 3. There was a lively discussion by the	believed. I think that in a really striking way the economic independ-	an on hand, leaves a balance of sold lumber for the coast of 267,065,223 feet	our military system, in which they all wished aim God-speed. (Cheers.) The Mayor of Hampstead (Mr. F.	LIGHT GREY TWEED COSTUME, with check motif, a new spring creation trimmed with silk braid, three-quarter sleeve. Regular price \$15. Our Sale Price\$10.00
officers of the league upon each reso- lution. It reached to florid heights upon the question of Oriental disarm-	strated."	cut off the Dominion lands, and the 178,- 000,000 sold in the mountains, makes the	The Mayor of Hampstead (Mr. E. E. Lake) seconded the vote of thanks, which was passed with loud cheers. Mr. Haldane, in replying, said his task was not a light	NEW SPRING COSTUMES in a variety of French grey materials with fashionable light stripe, very tastefully trimmed with grey slik braid three-quarter closer. Description
provincial Natal Act. in view of the	- The second second second second second second second second	ber in British Columbia during 1907, reach 495,065,223 feet.	task was not a light one, but it was an inspiring task, and should his efforts	FANCY SPRING COSTUME in French cloth semi-fitting cost with clobants President
reported early arrival of "more ship- loads of Hawaiian Japs." "I thought this new regulation was	CASCADE BROUGHT	Profits From Alfalfa	done. He could accomplish but little.	Price
member.	MORE GAS BUOYS	nor-did with think	their ray the loundation. If they such	SPRING COSTUMES, each distinct in style, in new designs of light dress cloths, both semi-fitting and Eton cuts, handsomely trimmed with silk braid with placed and full
"We are not sure that it is retroac- tive, that it will apply to vessels which may have left Honolulu for this port	Reached Part Vesterday Manning With	teen acres averaged five bushels to the	first step would be taken, but the na-	ed skirt. Regular price \$32. Our Sale. Price
cil," returned President Von Phoin				OUR WHITEWEAR SALE will commence, early in Feb-
"I feel quite sure it will not," added Secretary Gordon Grant, "All steam- ship companies are entitled to reason-		\$570 off of thirteen acres, or a little better than \$43 an acre. This in itself is remarkable, but when it is remem- bered that this was done by Rude		ruary in order to include all the new 1908 creations.
tion regulations and I don't think	ment chartered fleet reached govern-	Asper, who admits that he is the	was deep but he had creative matters	and the second
ocean."	the workshops of the Dominion light	entire 160 acres contained in this farm	which a great secondary school war	
"So another shiples i se t	house department at Prescott Ontario, to Capt. Gaudin. These buoys are in- tended to replace the 31-day Whigham lights in use on this costs cover and	be \$6,830.—Downs News.	that of looking upon a new regiment	
This view brought the league off	which are placed off Vancouver island	FINANCIAL OUTLOOK	ng the difficulty of gatting	
provincial Natal act, or as one ex-	The gas beacons are specially con- structed for use in British Columbia waters, and can be used only in the		provided this splendid building for the old school. This showed that there	ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.
of Oriental disarmament	waters of this province owing to the fact that the temperature conditions are such that the beacons do not freeze.	ada	headle if it could be constant in the	THIGOS CAMI DELL & CO.
soon crystalized into this motion:	It is not practicable to use gas beacons	Montreal, Jan. 11C. J. McCuaig, of he well known brokerage firm of C.	a idle ceremony, no mere display of oyalty, that made it is thand fitting hat the unveiling of a statue of our ting should be the chief event on this pression. To the isla	Sale Terms Cash The Ladies' Store Sale Terms Cash
the Victoria Asiatio Exclusion of	beacon is housed in and artificial heat	the discuss-	he part he took in the foundation of	Charged Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria Approval
rules of the House and theman	sent from Prescott were being towed	he future outlook was exceedingly	ne building, the school owed much, and it would always be associated	
LIUUUCE. OF FEEDERST the Correspondent in I	trouble being occasioned before the	"The year 1907 will be managed	of the large interest our Sovereign He	
"What if the lieutenant-governor		rolonged doppendice anada as one of	vas not easy for his ministers to fai	the army, in the navy, in foreign at-
"Oh, no fear of it, in the light of	A Shishuldan Consider No. 201	diath would undoubtedly have shar- I	f personal interview withhout trans	Magazines Duttan cooking the ini-
ary Grant.	For Motive Power of	"The rivalry among our banking in	ressing the limits of constitutional mo	ony, not only with his ministers, but the parliament and his months. Following the programme of using Grane Fruit and domain

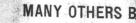
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Tuesday, January 14, 1908

VICTORIA, B.C.



Meet Death Whi Save Great B New Yo



Twelve-Storey S tally Destroye Heavy L

New York, Jan. 10.-went to their death sponded to a fire that 1 ker building, a twelv structure, occupying tween East 18th and urth avenue, tonig half the firemen of apparatus that blocked blocks, the flames w trolled, and only with trolled, and only with fined to the building originated. Floor after and dropped to the bas neath these and crum less than thirty fireme and either killed outrig injured. When the fire had bi and the firemen's roll of firemen failed to answe Thomas Phillips, Tho John Lynch and John Tim Hutchinson wa

Tim Hutchinson wa ing to a hospital. Ca Capt. Darvon, who we nally, were among th hurt. When the casu Florence hotel, which ed building on 18th s a temporary hospital a temporary hospital, department physician injured.

The monetary loss \$1,500,000. The fire most spectacular as we in recent years. From its course was marked ing scenes, sensation flashes of heroism. The building was of by publishing houses, of other businesses ha offices there. The lo. is total. The fire sta foor, in the office of I publishers, and before water had fallen upon through the elevator s ently all of the up ablaze. On the fifth watchmen discovered girls employed by the girls, employed by th en company, were at flames rose above, th down the stairs to th top floor, in the Si company's establish were at work. Their off and they fied to th had surrounded them and they were in in when rescued by mea from a mertar gun h and ladder company, the Florence Hotel, hotel is seven stories from its roof a rope the top of the burning it was seized by the and the free end was a chimney. Down this hand, dropped the six Meantime the Flore been emptied of its nearby houses vacated ran up to the fifth floo five-feet extension lad raised to the windows raised to the windows make possible the fi After a fruitless effor flames at the place of men were driven to thi to find that the tops of been burned, cutting escape. Three of the perate effort to reach

to be dead in the ru four were rescued by

der crew, who, at the r lives, ran up scaling dragged the more or l

These men had bar ground when the great ment which formed th

ment which formed th steel frame work, gs crashed through, car everything from the Tom Fallen, Jim Hutcl geant Kelly went down age. Fallen was I Hutchinson and Kelly, perately against the I ment, which threatened alive, managed to re-

ment, which threatened alive, managed to rea though frightfully inju Hutchinson was able partner, Fallen, was in when he collapsed and a dying condition. Mor of firemen were workd of firemen were workd

walls or near enough

when they collapsed. Shea was rendered un blow on the head, and

in the cheek. Deputy and Captains Weldon :

also removed to the te tal. Meantime the fire

its own way, and the e fighters were successf

ward the saving of

The manufacture of I whitch fifty years ago

pation for whole villa ands of families in t

ands of families in the Kashmir, is an almost of Formerly the possession the genuine Kashmir si-hall mark of nobility, high social status, and lilles. The cheap imits tured in the Punjab, a made article from Eu aniling in striking hus

aniline in striking hu

are supplanting the of native workmansh

order for a couple of si erate price, to satisf whim of a potentate, the Maharaja of Kash

shawl tents which requires the workman or the manufacture of the shawl is almost wholly cases.

cess. The material is the Tibetan goat. He used in the prelimina

used in the prelimina converting the wool weaving of the yarn it inimitable fineness is i hand booms manipulat most dexterity; and the len border is then in dvss are natural and

dyes are natural and

Shawl Making

from the windows.

The Colonist. Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

which is undoubtedly a splendid total. The population of Nova Scotia is, in round numbers, 500,000, so that the product averages approximately \$214 a most gratifying showing. The es-timates include the products of the farms, mines, fisheries and manufac-tarms, mines, fisheries and manufactimates include the products of the farms, mines, fisheries and manufactures, ships the St. John Telegraph: At the request of the Victoria Colorist Mr. R. L. Borden sent to that and the frequence of the farms, which and is \$38,306,000. White several provinces, and the event at \$22,500,000. Fig iron, steel and steel ralls and rods make a total and steel ralls and rods make a total of \$11,925,000. Other minerals maks up \$1,565,000. Other figures justify the claim of the Chron fiele that Nova Scotia is a very prosspersor of evenal provinces, each endowed with the resources of an empire, arous for \$11,925,000. Other minerals maks up \$1,565,000. There minerals maks up \$1,560,000. There minerals maks up \$1,550,000. There minerals makes up \$1,550,000. There minerals maks up \$1,550,0

the manner in which they should be regarded by British Columbians? We have in this province approximately 200,000 white people, and Asiatics. Of the items in the Nova Scotia list, the items in the Nova Scotia list, there are three for which we have no corresponding product in this prov-ince, namely, pig iron, steel and steel rails and rods. These have only re-cently become prominent features of the produce of the Eastern province. We are without statistics of manufac-tures, ships and freights for British Columbia. All these items amount to nearly one-half the total produce of Nova Scotia, and they leave the yield of the forest, farms, mines and fisher-ies of that province, which are the items upon which we have estimates available in British Columbia 4 573.

INFLUENCES FOR PEACE

not much smaller than Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton. The area of the eastern province is 21,000 square

The United States has a fleet on its the eastern province is 21,000 square miles, whilethat of Vancouver Island is 16,000. There is no source of wealth enjoyed by that province which this change and the province which this is the base source of wealth and the province which the province source of wealth and the province the prov enjoyed by that province which this island does not possess. It has coal; so has Vancouver Island. It has fisheries; so has Vancouver island. It has forest wealth; so has Vancouver island. It has forest wealth; so has Vancouver island. It has forest wealth; so has Vancouver island. It has an army, which looks far more imposing on paper than it is in fact. On the other hand, Japan has a fleet, the fighting qualities of which have been tested, and it has the best army in the world for immediate use. Japan is short of money and has some pretty

one of the finest of Canadian prov-inces. Surely it is time that the people of the Island awoke to a realization of their limitless opportunities. GOOD WORDS. When the Colonist asked Mr. Bor-den to send a Christmas message to its readers, it had no other thought than that it would be a pleasant thing

 Image: Sex months
 Im

NOTE AND COMMENT

In these days of rumors of the r

base and of the possibility of the Brit

ish government again taking up the task of maintaining a garrison at Work Point, any discussion of the question

of Canada's ability to defend her ter

ritory in case of attack has a special

The Winnipeg Telegram

tablishing of Esquimalt as a nava

The time four lines mentioned average from the propulation. If we have how a Scotla average from the your addition of the propulation. If we have how a Scotla average from the your addition of the product of the product of the product of the minist, we get the point is animated by a broad spirit product of the minist, we get the point of that province as is Sin point freights, we are solute in the solution of that province as is Sin point freights, we are solute in the baser of the province at Sin point of the province at Sin point of the province at the solute and a confidence in its further and the province at Sin point of the province at Sin point on a pride in its point of the province at Sin point on a pride in the point of the province at Sin point on a pride in the province at Sin point on a pride in the province at the province at Sin point on a pride in the province at the the province at the province at the province at a farge without the province at Sin point on a pride in the province at the point on a pride in the province at the point on a pride in the province at a farge without the province at the province ather the province at the province at the province ath

interest.

tess of the "All-Red" project, we ap-pend the following editorial from the Toronto Globe, which will be conceded to be an eminently fair and reasonable view to take of the situation in respect to the great imperial fast steamship scheme: As it is true that "the onlooker se most of the game" so it happens that strangers frequently find themselve in a position to point out to us oppor-tunities for the development of Van-

It becomes a question whether the hope, 'enthusiasm and broader outlook of the younger Dominion are sufficouver island and the upbuilding of Victoria. Thus, in an interview, which Victoria. Thus, in an interview, which we had yesterday with Mr. F. Deane, ciently contagious to awaken the ne-cessary response among other meman American, who has for some time an American, who has for some time been in the Orient, we find that gentle-man urging us to go in for the estab-lishment of paper mills here. He thought it quite extraordinary that a move in the direction of establishing



Do Our Wagons Stop At Your Door? If They Do Not We Want to See You

YES, have our wagons ever had occasion to stop at your home and leave some of our excellent furniture goodness? Perhaps they have, for many a Victoria Home contains some furniture piece purchased at this shop, but are they calling often enough? This should be your furniture store and ours the wagons that call at your home. "Weiler" on Furniture means "Quality" goods and "Weiler" on the wagon at your door tells your neighbors of your excellent good taste and judgment in homefurnishing.

"Weiler" Furniture is GOOD, but you have to "pay for it"-ever heard that? The first part is quite correct-every piece is good, absolutely the best that is to be had. The latter part is a mistaken notion some people have and one which we wish to dispel. We sell GOOD furniture at the price charged by most houses for inferior and unreliable merchandise. If you will but give us the opportunity we shall demonstrate to your entire satisfaction that we can save you money on your home-furnishing needs-yes, heaps of it. Don't let the "high price" talk prevent you from investigating.

Another wrong idea some people cherish is imagining they must not come in unless to purchase. They misunderstand the meaning of a handsome store, and think they must have "money" before they enter its portals. We want every person to know they are perfectly free to come here as often as they care, whether they purchase today, tomorrow or never spend a cent. What more? Come in!

EXTRA VALUES IN LOW PRICED COMFORTERS

We have an excellent assortment of low-priced comforters at prices that should appeal to your "saving sense." The very mild winter has left us with a larger stock than we wish to carry, and we are making a special effort to clear these out at once. Don't think, because the weather to date has been so favorable, we shall not experience a "cold snap." It will surely come, so get one or more of these now, and be prepared.

These lines are excellent values, and for a low-priced comforter you cannot beat them. The materials are good, they are well made, the patterns are attractive, and-they're warm. They are filled with an extra quality "special process" cotton, which, while being light, makes an unusually warm covering. The coverings are of first quality material in each case. You'll agree these are excellent values if you investigate.

COMFORTERS-Filled with cotton, covered with art sateens, at, each, \$4.00 and \$3.50



as delightful to handle as to look at. Some bowls are as light in weight as old egg shell porcelain. The shapes are all made on the potter's wheel, and are such as grow out of the process under artistic

Nova Scotia, and they leave the yield Nova Scotia, and they leave the yield of the forest, farms, mines and fisher-ites of that province, which are the available in British Columbia, at \$53, \$00,000, and this is substantially the value of the produce of those inlus-tries in this province as estimated by the government officers. In other bia in the four lines mentioned aver-bia in the four lines mentioned aver-age \$265 per head of the population, while those of Nova Scotia average the and of the population. If we the policical policy of the Conserva-the can do use can deny that its the policical policy of the Conserva-the can do use can deny that its the policical policy of the Conserva-the should use remember that the spirit the government officers. In other walth alone." In commenting upon the foregoing the policical policy of the Conserva-the policical policy of the co

those of the former. Those of the former. The produce News Socia has as structure as for farming: so has Vancouver is-in the world for man-ate for farming: so has Vancouver is-in the world for man-tural land and a very favorable clim. The form only that a creage form only that is a part of the northerly thind of the island, twas 140; the form on the Alite section for the two islands in the Willng to the States the States the Willng to the States the States that the States and the States the Willng to the States the Sta respect. Nova Scotia is in the track of travel that has been beaten during three centuries. Vancouver Island is on the threshold of what is about to become the greatest highway in the it. Such are some of the innuences that make for peace at the present time. There are others, but these seen to lie upon the very face of things: become the greatest highway in the Victoria holds both hands for more

We ask Colonist readers to ponder We ask Colonist readers to ponder over these things. Nothing can be more eloquent than facts, for they must carry conviction with them. Speaking at Halifax, Earl Grey said: cruisers for the protection of our fish-eries. And this is the place to build them too. The very best of evidence that the inancial situation is improving is

Anyone making a fair and impartial financial situation is improving is contained in the announcement that the Bank of England and the Bank of France are reducing their rates of Anyone making a fair and impartial investigation of your material resour-ces and able to form a correct esti-mate of the effect of climate and posi-tion on the life and character of peo-ple, can only rise from his investiga-tion with one conviction, and that is, if you do not reach greatness you have only yourselves to blame. discount.

In issuing their annual statements, all the Canadian banks are able to show large net profits, and, in some instances, to declare bonuses to their employees. What a contrast with the record for the last few months in "the land of the free!"

only yourselves to blame. The Colonist heartily endorses this sentiment. It looks forward to a time when Nova Scotia will far surpass her present prosperity, when she can fairly lay a claim to what the Gover-nor-General calls greatness. But do not his words apply to our own Is-land with equal force? We do not in-tend to pursue the thought or to pre-sent those considerations which come crowding in upon us as we think over It is very gratifying to be told from an authoritative source that there is absolutely no danger from a shortage of food supplies in the Buikley Valley. At the same time, in view of the re-ports that were in circulation, the provincial government acted most commodably in taking immediate sent those considerations which come crowding in upon us as we think over what is disclosed by the statements above set forth. We only ask Colonist readers to consider them. The im-mensity of British Columbia some-times makes us unmindful of the vast possibilities near at hand. It also has a natural tendency to cause the people of other parts of the prov-ince to underestimate the importance of this Island. To Canadians as a whole, Vancouver Island is little more than a geographical expression. But what has been above set out shows that it has equal potentialities, with

insistion in the future was to be along the lines of a party organ. British Columbia's difficulty in re-spect to Asiatic immigration is a mere bagatelle compared with the situation confronting the Transvaal. Can you imagine anything more ominous than the placing of British subjects in prison in a British colony because they refused to obey the order providing for their deportation? A cable from Johannesburg says that "seven Indian traders were sentenced to three months at hard labor at Pretoria for refusing to obey the law to leave the country on account of their failure to register." It requires no great stretch of the imagi-nation to understand that when this in-cident shall have become known in India the masses of that great British

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government St., near Yates

Your

freshness of our drugs.

water.

Health

Should have your careful at-

tention at all times. Our store

is known for the purity and

We also supply all requisites

for the toilet table except the

India the masses of that great British India the masses of that great British eminent of Indian pro-consuls, is dead dependency will experience a rude in his 85th year.



Many letters of congratulation and praise have been received from artists and collectors, and purchasof the pottery have been made for the principal Art Galleries and Museums.

HERE'S SOMETHING YOU'LL REQUIRE THIS WINTER

Folding Card Tables

COMFORTERS-Filled with cotton, cover-

ed with Art Muslin, at, each \$2.75, \$2.00, \$1.85 and \$1.65

Deep Mahogany finish, green felt or green leatherette cover, packed in separate carton, at, each \$5;50 Golden Oak or Weathered Oak, green felt or green leatherette cover, packed in separate carton, at, each \$6.50

Folding Chairs to Match

Deep Mahogany finish, at, each \$2.50 Golden or Weathered Oak, at, each \$3.00

Distinctive Card Trophies

Our stock offers the widest and most satisfactory array of suitable articles in this town-no matter what the limit is as to price. No reservation attached to the claim as regards to women's prizes-we're strong there, too.

It is quite out of the question to enumerate the things that suggest themselves-a glance through the display any time you have need of such things is best. Yes, looking them over is the only way to get a proper "line" on them.

Every floor holds something interesting.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT OUR CARPET DEP'T SOON

Do not miss seeing the handsome new spring styles in carpets and rugs now shown on our Second Floor. Some of the nicest patterns we have ever shown are now open to your inspection and we cordially invite you to see the showing. Come in any time-the sooner the better, though.



Bros.

VICTORIA, B.C.

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Tuesday, January 14, 1908.

BRAVE FIREMEN

PREY OF FLANES GRAVES OF BRITISH CELEBRITIES Exhumation of the Bodies of Charles I. and Oliver Cromwell-Meet Death While Trying to Save Great Building in New York

MANY OTHERS BADLY HURT MANY OTHERS BADLY HURT MANY OTHERS BADLY HURT Which was once shown him by an of-ficial of St. George's Chapel, Windsor - a fragment of the flesh of Charles I., enshrined in a locket, and 'the story its owner told of it was this: "When ensirined in a locket, and the story its owner told of it was this: "When he was a lad he accompanied his mas-ter and George IV. into the vaults of Windsor Castle to open the coffin of the 'Martyr King.' The head had been removed for George's close inspection. After 'the head had been restored to the coffin the hear discovered on the

Twelve-Storey Structure Totally Destroyed, With Heavy Loss

New York, Jan. 10.—Four firemen went to their death when they re-sponded to a fire that burned the Par-ker building, a twelve-story business structure, occupying the block be-tween East 18th and 19th streets on Fourth avenue, tonight. Fought by half the firemen of Manhattan, and apparatus that blocked the streets for blocks, the flames were never con-trolled, and only with difficulty con-fined to the building in which they originated. Floor after floor gave away nied to the building in which they originated. Floor after floor gave away and dropped to the basement, and be-neath these and crumbling walls no less than thirfy firemen were caught and either killed outright or seriously

When the fire had burned itself out

When the fire had burned itself out and the firemen's roll was called, four firemen failed to answer. They were: Thomas Phillips, Thomas O'Connor, John Lynch and John Fallen. Tim Hutchinson was removed dy-ing to a hospital. Capt. Weldon and Capt. Daivon, who were injured inter-nally, were among those dangerously hurt. When the casualties began the Florence hotel, which adjoins the burn-ed building on 18th street, was made a temporary hospital, where the fire department physician gave aid to the

Injured. The monetary loss was estimated at 1 \$1,500,000. The fire was one of the most spectacular as well as disastrous in recent years. From start to finish its course was marked by heart-rend-ing scenes, sensational escapes, and flashes of heroism. building was occupied chiefly

The building was occupied chiefly by publishing houses, though a score of other businesses had workrooms or offices there. The loss to the tenantr. is total. The fire started on the fifth foor, in the office of Kopr & Jackson, publishers, and before a stream of water had fallen upon it, had shot through the elevator shafts, and pres-ently all of the upper floors were ablaze. On the fifth floor, where the watchmen discovered the fire, five watchmen discovered the fire, five girls, employed by the Ditmore Wooln company, were at work. As the lames rose above, the girls hurried own the stairs to the street. On the op floor, in the Suffolk Engraving ompany's establishment, six men

ere at work. Their escape was cut ff and they fled to the roof. Flames ad surrounded them on three sides, ad they more sides, had surrounded them on three sides, and they were in imminent danger when rescued by means of a line shot from a mortar gun manned by a hook and ladder company, onto the roof of the Florence Hotel, adjoining. The hotel is seven stories in height, and from its roof a rope was fired across is seven stories in neight, and its roof a rope was fired across top of the burning building. There as seized by the imperilled men, the free end was made fast about immey. Down this rope, hand over d, dropped the six men to safety. eantime the Florence hotel had

Meantime the Florence notel had been emptied of its 200 guests, and ses vacated. Seven firemen hearby nouses vacated. Seven firemen ran up to the fifth floor, after eighty-five-feet extension ladders had been raised to the windows of the story, to make possible the firemen's return. After a fruitless effort to stay the flames at the place of origin, the fire-men were driven to the windows, only

ERY ions. Good es the ware

celain nder artistic rs, textures, ock pools by

To many people who have been fol-lowing the Druce-Portland case ft may be interesting to recall cases where the last resting places of great men have been disturbed for various of Incident of Incident easons. W. P. Frith, R.A., tells of a relic

believed that the water of certain lakes and streams in which the shawls are dipped has virtue to make the col-

WON \$37,500 FOR THE TUG How Abandoned Cotton-Laden

> Steamer Was Recovered From Island Coast

WILLIAM JOLIFFE

After 'the head had been restored to the coffin the boy discovered on the floor a piece of fiesh, which he quietly secured and preserved all his life as a precious relic of the unhappy king." The head of Charles' great enemy, Cromwell, met with much more irrev-erent treatment. After the late Pro-tector's remains had been dug up from their burial place at Tyburn his head was exposed for twenty-five years on the top of Westminster Hall until one stormy night it was blown down and was picked up by a sentry who, hiding it under his cloak, took it home and secreted it in the chimney The British Columbia Salvage com pany have received enquiries from W. & T. Jolliffe, the well known Liverc 1. Johnne, the well known Liver-pool tugboat owners asking if there was any possibility of the name of the big salvage tug William Jolliffe being changed as they intended to build a new powerful long distance tugboat. If the Bullens intended to make any change in the tug's name, they said it was their intention to name the new turbeat William Id name the new tugboat

home and secreted it in the chimney corner. It was later sold to a man named Russell, one of whose needy liffe, but the British Columbia Saldescendants exhibited it in a place near 'Clare Market. By him it was sold to James Cox, owner of a musvage company does not wish to make any change, naturally desiring to maintain the name which has been cont to sames cox, owner of a mus-eum, who in turn parted with it for $\pounds 230$ to three men who exhibited it in Mead Court, Bond Street, at half a crown a head, and after further strange vicissitudes, it came into the possession of a medical man named Wilkinson, in whose family it remain-ed a reversed possession down to our famed throughout the seven seas for salvage work There is at present at Esquimalt

Mr. Carter, who was a member of the original crew of the big salvage tug. This man spent ten years on the Wil-

This man spent ten years on the Wil-liam Jolliffe, and was on board the steamer when her most famous sal-vage haul, the picking up of the steam-er Loch Maree was made. He was also on the tug when she picked up the British ship Pass of Brander, a sister vessel of the Pass of Melfort which was lost with all hands off Amphitrie point, in the English chan-nel, and on other salvage cases and long distance tows. In which the wilwho had been permitted to be present overcame his reverence for Ben's re-mains to the extent of carrying away long distance tows, in which the Wilsome relics, and it was only after a threat of public exposure that they were ultimately restored. The Vener-able Bede's bones were dug up some centuries after his death by a monk named Alfred, who exposed them to public view, and then carried them to the monastey at Durham where it liam Jolliffe was at sea seeking when she, put into Queenstown for orders and was ordered back to the Mersey to fill up with coal and provisions for a long cruise in search of the Loch Maree, which had been reported ders.

was put underground. Edward IV.'s tomb at Windsor was opened about the same time, and his skeleton was found sheathed in lead, with wisps of brown hair as fresh in appearance as if they had just been removed from a living head; and when Henny IV's remains were brought to light seven-ty-four years ago his bearded face was described as almost lifelike in ap-pearance. When they reported the abandon-ment of the steamer, a large fleet of ment of the steamer, a large fleet of salvage steamers, tugs and other craft went to seek her. The search was unsuccessful for some time and all steamers arriving from the ocean were eagerly awaited, but none brought word of the missing vessel for two or three weeks when the steamer Mary-land arrived and reported having had her in tow for a time but that she had lost her owing, to the hawser paring in a gale. It was March and heavy storms occurred during the greater part of the month. Mean-while the searching flottila scoured the ocean off the Irish coast. The William Jolliffe had spent three

Edward L's tomb was open 1774 at the request of the Socie Antiquaries, and his body in its robes and with a sceptre in the lef hand was almost untouched by time the actual height of Longshanks, by the way, was found to be 6 feet 2 in-ches. A few years later King John's The William Jolliffe had spent three

body was disclosed in equal preserva-tion, and with a corroded sword by his side; and in 1838 the brave heart of Coeur de Lion was found beneath the cathedral of Rouen, enclosed in two leaden caskets, and still retaining its shape more than six centuries af-ter it had ceased to beat.—Tit-Bits.

Diet and Sleep.

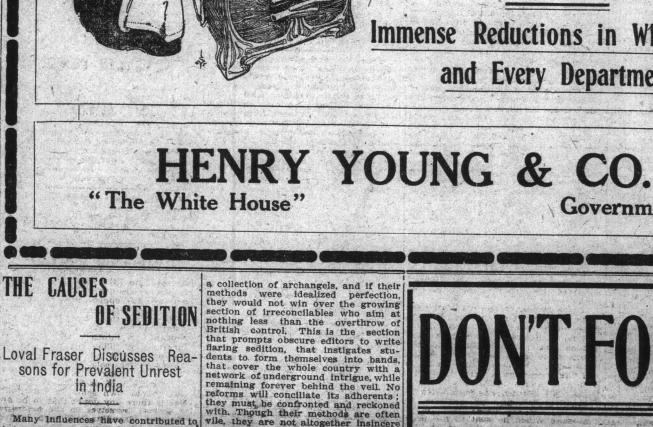
Dr. Woods Hutchison writes about sleep in the American Magazine. On the subject of eating before sleeping, he says: "Diet has little influence on sleep,

to find that the tops of the ladders had been burned, cutting off their only escape. Three of them made a des-perate effort to reach the roof. They were not seen again and are supported Except in so far as it may produce disturbances of digestion and through these of the general balance of health. The hypnotic effects of certain foods, such as onions, lettuce, milk, etc., are were not seen again, and are supposed to be dead in the ruins. The other

sons for Prevalent Unrest in India India, but there was one immediate On predisposing cause which seems to be already half forgotten in England. I mean the circumstances attending the departure of Lord Curzon. It does not weeks swinging about the high seas when she put into a small port on the atter whether Lord Curzon was right wrong upon the issue which led to

for orders. Her regular master, Capt. Clare, was ill at Liver-pool when she started, and she was is resignation, though th rdered home to the Mersey to coal and provision. It seems that a tip had been brought to the sick tain by some fishermen he tain by some fishermen he had be-friended. Capt. Clare, who died in Octaber last, in giving his account of the matter said he had during his leisure worked out the tides, currents, pre-

walling winds, etc., but it was gener-ally understood that a fisherman, hat in hand had stood on the carpet of the tugboat owners and told of sight-ing the dereliet far north of where the fleet was searching.



Many influences have contributed to ming about the prevalent unrest in ndia, but there was one immediate predisposing cause which seems to be thready half forgotten in Engiand. I "There can be no question politics of long ago: "There can be no of an Indian nation while the barrier remains. It is of no avail his resignation, though those with the best opportunities of judging are now begining to realize that he was prob-ably right. Still less does it matter whether he was ill requited for his brilliant services to India. It is the where Protestants and Catholics have temporal matter common aim in can ever fully realize the guif that di-vides the Hindu from the Mohame-dan." Until that guif is bridged, the necessity for British control must re-main. It is certain to grow increas-ingly difficult, but that is the burden of Empire, and we cannot lay it down. —Illustrated London News. brilliant services to India. It is the ' office, and not the man, that matters | chiefly in this instance. People in England do not fully grasp the way in which the viceroy bulks largely in the imagination of the Indian popula-tion. He is the king-emperor's vice-genent the chosen representative of

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> gerent, the chosen representative of the distant monarch, whom all mer hold in a certain awe. He typifies and is the outward embodiment of ent, the chosen representativ distant monarch, whom all



Immense Reductions in Whitewear and Every Department

Young's January Clearance Sale

Government St.

a collection of archangels, and if their methods were idealized perfection, they would not win over the growing section of irreconcilables who aim at nothing less than the overthrow of British control. This is the section that prompts obscure editors to write flaring sedition, that instigates stu-dents to form themselves into bands, that cover the whole country with a network of underground intrigue, while remaining forever behind the veil. No This Week Ends the

Big Clothing Sale

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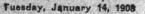
MAKERS ---OF---

FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS

That Are Better

driven to the windows, onl







Advises Early Construction of 22 Knot Modern Steamer and Two 18 Knot Craft

FISHERIES BEING DEPLETED

Says Grounds Will Be Ruined by Alien Fishermen in Six Years

Capt. Newcomb, of the fishery pro-tection cruiser Kestrel, in his annual report published by the marine and in Case of a Vancouver Prisoner report published by the marine and fisheries department recommends the early construction of the fast fishery

protection cruiser for which an appropriation of \$250,000 was voted over a year ago, to be followed by two smaller vessels, all to be equipped with fast motor launches, as the only solution of the preservation of the coastal fash-eries of British Columbia from the invasion of the poaching craft. He points out the necessiay of this protection showing that during 1906 as much as 39.334.329 pounds of halibut was taken n British Columbia waters by foreign fishing craft and fishermen.

The Kestrel's commander says in his report to the head of the fisheries department: "I would respectfully and earnestly recommend that the solution of the predatory fishing in the coast waters of British Columbia, is,viz., one first class up-to-date cruiser, about 200 feet length of keel, with a speed of not less than 20 to 22 knots (not miles) be placed in commission and ready for service within the next six months and be equipped for general service and to carry at least four fast motor launches with which to protect the coast harbors against foreign fishermen cleaning their fish in said har-bors. The cruiser to be followed at the earliest possible date by the conabout 120 feet in length (fishermen type of vessel) with a speed capacity of 18 knots, such vessel to be equipped with one fast motor leurab

sype of Vessel, ""
if 18 knots, such vessel to be the sentence of vessel is firstly, that they would be able to put to sea when the fishermen do; second, there are at the present time foreign craft frequenting our waters with a speed capacity of 15 knots, and a cruiser to be of service should and a cruise as fast as its opponent, "" will assume authority in the case. "The officer was within his rights," added the court. "I want to protect the officers."
"There is such a thing as encourt." "The Canadian foreign labor laws will hereafter affect any alien immigration." "There is such a thing as encourt." The Canadian foreign labor laws a filters to do wrong," said and a cruiser to be of service should not only run as fast as its opponent, but be able to overtake it; this com-bined with the facts that during the different months of the year the west coast of Brilish Columbia is visited by coast of Brilish Columbia is visited by but be aging the once to with the facts that during the different months of the year the west coast of Brilsh Columbia is visited by severe gales which these vessels are liable to be caught in and would have court, as he sent the accused up for trial. to contend with, it is therefore impera-tive that none by first class vessels should be put into commission in this

"My reason for asking that the above stated vessels be put into commission at as early a date as possible is, viz.: During the year of 1903 there were it United States fishing vessels (three steamer and thirteen schooners) en-gaged in fishing halibut off the coast of British Columbia. During the pres-ent year 1906, the fleet of United States vessels engaged in fishing halibut in

These odd crais operate from two to INNIGRANTS MUST of trawls to a dory. "Each and every one of the above craft, frequent and clean their fish in the harbors of British Columbia when the Kestrel is not there to prevent this yiolation of our laws and the destruc-tion of our insbore fisherias as it is tion of our inshore fisheries, as it is a well known fact that fish will not frequent waters where dead fish and offal are disposed of.

offal are disposed of. "In connection with the above it might be well to here state that when the foreign fishing vessels (herein re-ferred to) are on the fishing ground following up the halibut, when setting their trawls they often find that the halibut are not on the grounds and Dr. G. L. Milne, medical inspector and immigration officer for the Do-

halibut are not on the grounds, and instead of catching halibut they catch black and grey cod, which valuable Ottawa: fish are thrown overboard and destroyed; not only are tons upon tons of these valuable fish wasted every year, but the fishing grounds are de-

The above ordered by the gover-in order to a product of a set has wanted every better for as it has wanted every of the above matching the set of the present condition of the habove matching the set of the present condition of the habove matching the set of the present condition of the habove matching the set of the present condition of the habove matching the set of the present condition of the habove matching the set of the present condition of the habove matching the set of the present condition of the habove matching the set of the present condition of the habove matching the set of the present condition of the habove matching the set of the present condition of the habove matching the set of the present condition of the set of the present condition of the habove matching the set of the present condition of the present of the set of the present condition of the present condition of the present condition of the set of the present the set of the present the pr

others are prohibited from landing. 3. According to section 13 of the 3. According to section 13 of the Canadian foreign labor laws, citizens of countries where contract labor laws are in effect are affected in their case the same as in the United States. "The foregoing cablegram means that hereafter no Hawaii Japanese could go to Canada under the same conditions as they did in the Kumeric and Indiana ventures," said Saito this forenoon. "They went there at the solicitation of others. This practise will be stopped. IN THE LAW'S NET

Two Men of Mississippi Charged With Theft Caught in

 The source state of the source port, just published in the annual re-port of the fisheries department, was worth of the funds of the bank of their Another effect of the regulation port, just published in the annual re-port of the fisheries department, was made to Capt. O. G. V. Spain, under date of Nov. 5, 1906. Since then, al-though parliament voted \$250,000 for the building of a cruiser along the lines suggested by Capt. Newcomb nothing has yet been done toward giving a contract for the construction of the boat. Plans were prepared recently, but nothing can be learned as to when tenders for the construction of the cruiser will be invited. Capt. Newcomb in his report says alcruiser will be invited. Capt Newwomb in his report says al-so: "I would respectfully recommend that all foreign vessels frequenting or entering the harbors, or passing through the coast waters of British columbia, be required to report in-ward and outward at the nearest cus-toms office, and failing to do so be lit-ble to the penalty provided by the cus-toms office, and failing to do so bein-that all to a be required to report in-ward and outward at the nearest cus-toms office, and failing to do so bein-the men took, for immediately after-have boarded 21 fishing and two other vessels in British waters (one of which if detained and he other sized), which the to the possend shortly after the departure vessels in British waters (one of which if detained and number of foreign vessels in British columns, the other sized), which the to the the other sized), which the to the the sale after the departure of Harper and Smith. Bahind the alleged crimes of the two if harper's first attempt to communicate with his wife and obtain news of her inshing in the waters of the coast inshing in the waters of the coascilar inshing in the waters of the coascilar in and here the solities the following that all to brite balaged crimes of the two of Canada. For the purpose of engaging that all to here beaching the coascilar in the swife shale alloged crimes of the two of Canada. For the purpose of engaging to balage and number of coreign vessels inshing in the waters of the coascilar the waters of the coascilar to the solumning the men is a story of human interest and of the size and obtain news of her inshing in the waters of the coascilar the waters of the coascilar to the fore oaching in and waters of the coascilar to the fore oaching in and waters of the coascilar to the fore oaching in and waters of the coascilar to the fore oaching the and help balages that gave the drive the solumner. Harper's first attempt to communicate with his wife and obtain news of her inshing in the waters of the coasci the and the brits wath by an urgent telegram received two days before the sailing of the R. M. S. Empress of China, it is also pro-posed to restrict the number of Japa-nese who come direct. Japanese

will formulate a revised emigration law, with a view to introducing it during the coming session of the COME HERE DIRECT diet. New Bank Manager

Phoenix, Jan. 10-W. S. Longhurst, the new manager for the Phoenix branch of the Eastern Townships bank, has arrived and assumed his new duties. Mr. Longhurst comes direct from the head office of the bank at Sher-brooke, Que., having been in the em-ploy of the institution for some years. Than Home Lands

Patrolman Resigns minion government, yesterday morn-ing received the following telegram Officer Thomas Gray yesterday after-from the head of the department at noon resigned from the police force, New Westminster, Jan. 10-Police this step being taken at a special meet-Ottawa: "It has been ordered by the gover-nor-general-in-council that during the continuance of the present condition of the labor market in Canada im-

done.

Ottawa, Jan. 10,—An order in council has been passed forbidding the sale of liquor on the western division of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

"AUTREFOIS CONVICT"

Point of Law Raised in Case of Van-couver Man Who Threatened to Kill His Wife

Vancouver, Jan. 10 .-- Can a man be tried on a greater charge when he has already been convicted on a lesser charge which is a constituent of the

charge which is a constituent of the greater? That is the point that was raised in the police court today when Edmund Temoins was on trial for pointing a gun at his wife and threat-ening to kill her. This objection which is known as "autrefois convict" was introduced by J. deB. Farris, counsel for the ac-cused. Temoins was convicted and fined for carrying the gun. Magis-trate Williams adjourned the case until tomorrow to enable the counsel to submit authorities.

 HEAR THEIR REEVE AND COUNCILLORS
 Oak Bay avenue. It was expected that the municipal buildings upon the lat-ther would be finished at an early date in the new year.

 Ratepayers of Oak Bay Con-sider Report of Year's Work
 With regard to the former property it was for the incoming council to de-cide waat should be done. The ground could not be used for private pur-poses and for that reason they had refused to permit the boat club to move their building to a site upon it. People, immediately it had been ac-quired for corporate purposes, began to imagine that the ground could be used for private purposes. The latest irespass upon it he had noticed that a text upon one of the rocks.

The electors of Oak Bay municipal-ity met their reeve, two of their couna text upon one of the rocks. He referred to the Bowker road ex cillors and one of the additional pros pective candidates last evening. The first three gave an account of their tension. It would be finished sometime. That was all he could say. There had been delays but all that he would say was that they were neither due to the provincial government or the munistewardship, and beyond announcing that he would be a candidate and fathat he would be a candidate and fa-vored something being done to pro-vide boating facilities the last said nothing. Several of the residents of Monterey avenue lodged a protest with regard to the condition of the drainage system at one end of that thoroughfare. Beyond the heated elo-quence of one elector, directed at the pathmaster, the meeting was devoid of interest. It was largely occupied

of interest. It was largely occupied countant, confusion would have re-with the reeve's account of the work sulted.

Councillors Speak

done. The meeting, when called to order, elected A. Haynes chairman. Without further preliminaries he called upon W. E. Oliver, the retiring receve, for his report. Mr. Oliver was received with considerable applause from the thirty odd ratepayers present. The members of the retiring coun-cil had been elected to office upon a certain platform. There was an issue before the electors at the last election. The question was whether the roads

before the electors at the last election. The question was whether the roads should be constructed on the local improvement plan or whether they should be charged against general revenue. He himself and other mem-bers of the council had been elected

Oak Bay avenue. It was expected that

revenue. He himself and other mem-bers of the council had been elected as advocates of the former plan, the balance had been against it. When they met they found that they were unanimous. It had been a misunder-standing. Mr. Arnold asked what was to be done with regard to the water nuisance at the lower end of Monterey street. The reeve after considerable discus-ston, stated that it would be given prompt attention. It was merely a question as to which of two different courses was the best to pursue.

Throughout the year the greatest of courses was the best to pursue. unanimity had prevailed. There had been no important differences be-tween the councillors. In the one unfortunate incident in which there had not been unanimity he was confident that the dissenting member, Council-lor Rattenbury, would feel in time that

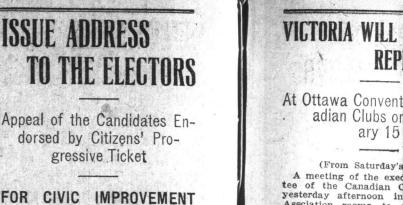
fortunate incident in was confident not been unanimity he was confident that the dissenting member, Council-lor Rattenbury, would feel in time that he had not been treated roughly and that there was really no difference. semble. The members had shown marked ability and constant regard for the good of the community. He deprecated those who had acclaimed himself in particular as the council should all share in any praise that could be given

could be given. Question of Subdivisions.

Proceeding, the reeve proceeded to discuss a number of matters which had been dealt with during the year. When they had assumed office they had found a great boom in real estate and consequently many subdivisions were in progress. The plans of all these were submitted to the council. They had felt it necessary to adopt ior warden. some rules to deal with these, an

while the application of the rules adopted had been experimenal during SUPT. FRANK EATON the past year, he believed that the time was almost ripe for their rati-fication. The adoption of these rules had

been inspired by certain object les sons which the council had to hand in some subdivisions which had taken place prior to this date. In this the Though III for a Long Time, the End Came Suddenly-His



yesterday afternoon Association rooms, to action should be taken cation received from th adian Club, inviting the send representatives to Good Water Supply, Better to be held at the Fede

Tuesday, Janua

REP

ary 15

the 15th inst. The invitation, whch

yesterday by the secre Clarke, reads as follows

Ottawa, Dear Sir—His excelle

nor-general has reques

to convene a meeting representatives of all

to consider the proposal version of the more imp the battlefields of the P

ham and Ste. Foye in park, and for the err of a monument to com reconciliation of the

French races in Canad His excellency is desi

ing the co-operation of clubs throughout the carrying this project to

issue. The Canadian feels that the proposition worthy, and that it is

would give practical exp spirit which has brou

clubs into existence fro

your club to send a rep representatives, to a co tawa on January 15.

are invited to luncheon House at 1 o'clock; the be held in the governo

fice at 2:30 o'clock, to

a large public meeting in the Russell Theatre,

dresses will be delivere

tlemen prominent in

ency Earl Grey, and an

life. The conference is ca ways and means by wi adian clubs may raise a public subscription of

\$1,000,000 to supplement of the Federal and Prov

ments towards this mos

national undertaking.

club has already pled

and has agreed to abl resolutions the confere

respecting joint actic

Canadian clubs on the tion. We would like t

pression of your supp

empowered to concur

in whatever general p for raising the sum of r

tion. By so doing yo your delegates less tran

meeting, and would expe which is in view. If it is not convenien

to send a special delega ference, will you be go entrust one of the sister

expression of your view may be represented an tions had. I would de

if you would kindly a your earliest convenienc will send representatives ing, and, if possible, w entatives will be, The tercentenary of seems a most for the reclamation ground where the found er Britain was laid.

GERALD H Honora

lertaking, and that you

I am instructed, there

to Halifax.

life

Streets and Adequate Fire Protection

The following address to the electors of Victoria has been issued by the candidates endorsed by the Citizens' Pro-

gressive tickct: To the Electors of Victoria: At the request of many of our fel-ow citizens we have consented to seek election as candidates at the coming nunicipal election. We stand for an improved water supply, better streets and adequate fire

ection. We are not pledged to any particu lar course nor do we aim to benefit any one party or faction; but will support any reasonable measure brought orward to advance the interests

the city. If elected we intend at an early date to press upon the provincial authori-ties the advisability of aiding with work of beautifying Victoria, the capital of the province, in line with the general policy adopted at Ottawa, and various other provincial capitals. We recognize the absolute necessity

of a larger expenditure of money for the maintenance and repair of the public streets, and we think the time has arrived when the taxes collected personal property, consisting of d on the nerchandise in our stores and factories, should be handed over by the gov-ernment to the city, which would place at our disposal a considerable sum of

money for the improvement of our streets. We will use our united efforts to bring about this change and feel confident with the co-operation other municipalities that such a c sirable object can be accomplished.

DR. LEWIS HALL, For Mayor. ALEXANDER WATSON,

WILLIAM MABLE, For Aldermen, Ward One.

RICHARD HALL, A. M. BANNERMAN, For Aldermen, Ward Two. JOSHUA KINGHAM.

For Alderman, Ward Three. F. A. PAULINE, A. McKEOWN,

For Aldermen, Ward Four G. CAMERON,

ANTON HENDERSON, For Alderman, Ward Five.

SOLOMONIC JUDGMENT

DIED THIS MORNING Magistrate Alexander Decrees That Rooster Must Decide as to His

Vancouver, Jan. 10 .- "Both parties

either kill her or take his own life. The women told the court that she had had trouble with Temoins for months past. She said that she had contributed to his support out of the proceeds of prostitution. He had de-manded more money but she had re-fused to give it to him. Mr. Farris argued that it was ne-cessary for Temoins to carry the had been convicted of carrying it he could not be convicted of point-ing it as well under the rule of autrefois convict. In continuing the reeve instanced to the pound by-law. Prior to its en-attended by people in out-side communities sending their cattle to graze in the streets of Oak Bay. They caused annoyance to pedestrians the had been enacted and the grievance had been discontinued, while with certain limitations the residents of the district could, upon obtaining a license, graze their cattle to streets of the district could, upon obtaining a license, graze their cattle gave the most unique decision in his magisterial career, investing a barn-yard fowl with the dignity and juriseducation in this city for over a de-cade, and his success has been most marked. By his efforts the present school system of the city was evolved, and he assisted with his advice and active assistance in formulating the present plan of educations of the diction of a judge. Mr. Justice Re ter will hold court on the road South Vancouver this afternoon. road in present plan of education of the prov ince. CALGARY'S SENSATION ince. The late gentleman was the second son of the late William Eaton, one of the Eatons of Elmwood. He was un-married and is survived by four bro-thers, Rev. A. Wentworth Eaton, an Episcopal clergyman of New York; L. S. and R. W. Eaton, in business in this city; H. H. Eaton, a lawyer of Seattle, and one sister, Mrs. Layton of Truro. Civic Investigation Reflects on Police Force and Its Chief—Strong Charges Fade

was read. J. M. McGregor also an-nounced that he would be a candidate and that he favored making some pro-vision for boating. The meeting then adjourned. North Vancouver Freemasons Vancouver, Jan. 10 .- North Vancou Vancouver, Jan. 10.—North Vancou-ver is to have a Freemasons' lodge. There are fifty-two Freemasons in North Vancouver. A meeting was re-cently called to consider the question of starting a lodge, and it was unani-mously favored. The provisional offi-cers are D. G. Dick, master, Mr. Wheel-or same worden and Mr. Stream in

r warden, and Mr. Steacy, jun-

fishing in the waters off the coast of British Columbia, and also be a detriment to their poaching in said waters, "I would also respectfully urge upon the department the necessity of the pove stated cruiser being placed in "I would also respectfully urge upon the department the necessity of the above stated cruiser being placed in commission at the earliest possible moment, as at the persent rate at which the halibut fishing grounds are being depleted by foreign fishermen as above set forth, in another six years above set forth, in another six years no fishing industry to protect, and angaged in fishing in British Columbia, I beg to state that congaged in fishing cratt ongaged in fishing cratt curding the year 1906 by foreign fish-ermen in the waters off the coast of British Columbia, I beg to state that curding the years off the coast of British Columbia, I beg to state that British Columbia at a beap for the securing of a

with his wife and obtain news of her and their babies that gave the detec-tives of the Boylan Detective Agency, of St. Louis, their first clew to the

Search For Arms

In reference to the alien fahing erat fifting. Columbia, I bee, in the veste, in the second and their arreat was delayed to them again that not arreat was delayed to the again the view of the tessen of the tessen of the tessen to the second to the day to the tessen to the day to the tessen to the adapter to the second to the day to the tessen to the day to the tessen to the day to the tessen to the tessen to the day to the tessen to the day to the tessen to the tessen to the day to the tessen to the tessen to the tessen tessen to the day to the tessen to the tessen tessen to the day to the tessen tessen tessen tessen to the day to the tessen tess

at will.

Motors and Tallyhos.

With regard to the tax on motor cars and tallyhos, the reeve stated that this had been enacted merely in order to enable the municipality tax these vehicles for the damage they did to the roads. No tax had

they did to the roads. No tax had as yet been collected, but the incom-ing council would probably enforce it strictly this spring. The reeve expressed the opinion that to protect other people stringent laws regulating motor car traffic should be enacted enacted.

Continuing, he paid high eulogy to the different committees, and the work they had done. He particularly re-ferred to the finance committee and nie in especial for the price he had obtained for the debentures. praised the chairman, Councillor

The malady which resulted in death

Calgary, Jan. 10.—The civic investi-gation before Judge Stuart was resumed today, and resulted in sensational charges against the police force. It was shown that the red light" district flourished within a few yards of the police offices. The moral character of Chief English is also under review, it being shown that he used blasphemous and filithy language referring to re-spectable people, and especially to Rev. F. W. Patterson, of the First Baptist church. The evidence is proving start-ling in character. had afflicted him for a number of years. He was recently unanimously granted six months' vacation by the granted six months' vacation by the board of school trustees. News of his death will be received with universal regret.

The funeral will take place Sunday, but the arrangements will be an-nounced later. church. The evid ling in character.

ASIATICS IN TRANSVAAL NEW LIFESAVING CRAFT Flaw in Immigration Act-Government of Colony Will Secure Its Amendment

Jahnnesburg, Jan. 10 .- The trouble The sea-going tug Snohomish being built to be stationed off Cape Flattery for life-saving service, which was de-scribed yesterday, is being hurried to completion at the yards of the build-ers at Wilmington. Delaware, and is time.

This vessel which will be more effec-tively equipped as a life-saving craft than any other in the United States, is to be named Snohomish. Senator Piles suggested this Indian name last spring, because he began the practice of law in Washington in Snohomish county. The Snohomish probably will be

Winnipeg, Jan. 10.-The deputy ministers of education of Saskatche-wan and Alberta are in the city conferring with the Manitoba edu

department with a view to establish-ing uniform text books for the three prairie provinces .

retary to telegraph to A president, asking the convention if his will permit his presenc the 15th. Mr. McCur Washington, D. C., and ng able to proceed to (Hon. William Templen internal revenue, and Nichols, both members who are now in Ottawa, to represent Victoria or occasion.

H. P. HILL, President. The meeting was un pressing the club's syn object of the convention. tion was adopted instru

King Edward M Ottawa, Jan. 10.-Word om the colonial secre King has decided to inst to be known as the Edw ourage, in saving or save lives in the mines His Majesty's dominior not be awarded but for acts where judg age have been combined. be awarded for an atte where the would-be res must be rescued thus i danger for all concerned

Shop Hands Lai

St. Thimas, Ont., Michigan Central has I five men in the local sponse to an order from fice to curtail expenses

> Old London Citize London, Ont., Jan. 10. ccurred this morning o tie, in his seventy-eight was an ex-mayor of Lo was an ex-mayor of La largest holder of realty

Died From Rat Kingston, Ont., Jan. d son of Fred Falen, icksburg, has died as a attack by a rat whi shoulder and hands wer

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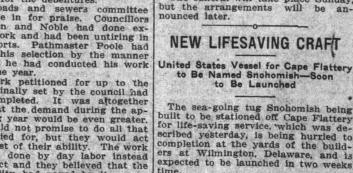
Uniform Text Books

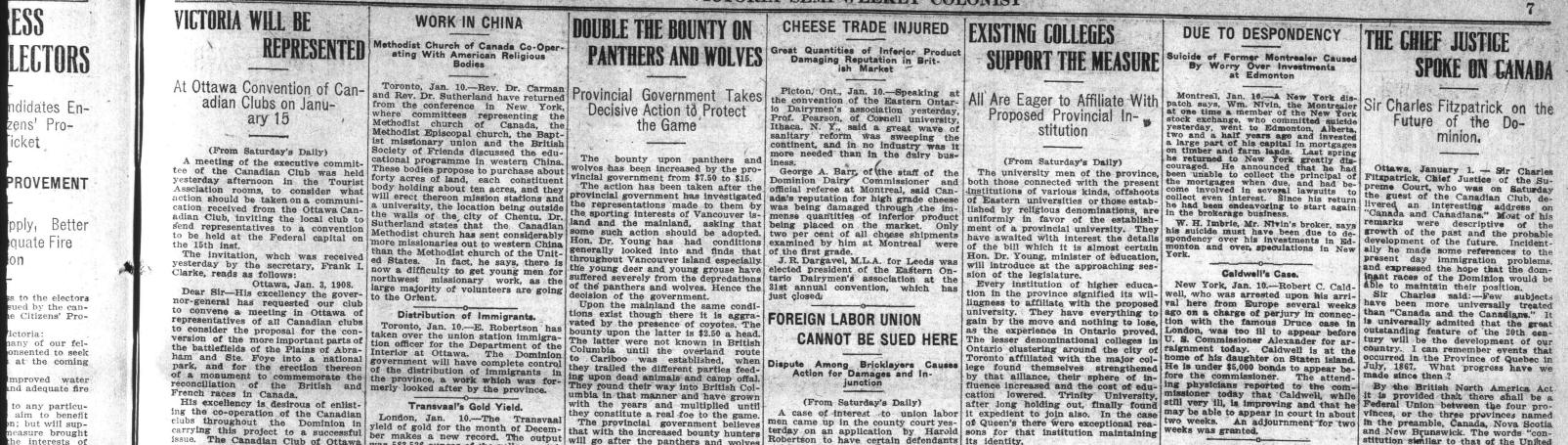
Declared Insa Kingston, Jan. 10 .- Dr.

Conwill, who was sent teen months in the Cent assaulting an aged wom later attempted to hang county jail, has been de and will be removed to a

Honorary Deg St. John, N. B., Jan. Wetmore, formerly of wick, now chancellor of versity of Saskatcheway Gov. George H. Bulyea, formerly of Gagetown,

night recommended by e University of New university senate ary degree of L. L. D.





ing the co-operation of the Canadian clubs throughout the Dominion in carrying this project to a successful

line with the at Ottawa, and l capitals. ute necessity of money for air of the pubk the time has es collected on isisting of the ver by the gov-tich would place iderable sum of nent of our ar united efforts hange and feel o-operation of hat such a demplished.

ry 14, 1908

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For Mayor. ATSON nen, Ward One.

ÁAN, nen, Ward Two. n, Ward Three.

en, Ward Four. RSON, pan, Ward Five.

JDGMENT Decrees That le as to His

-"Both parties ster. Moreover, shall let the

ants gazed in rt, but neither continued the

this afternoon in the custody dle of the road, n the homes of If that rooster F. Hughes I will of the rooster, old its judg

e home of John-time I will ad-Aonday." judgment of al mothers and nade applicable

London, Jan. 10.-The Transvaal yield of gold for the month of Decem-The Canadian Club of Ottawa feels that the proposal is entirely worthy, and that it is one also which would give practical expression to the spirit which has brought Canadian clubs into existence from Dawson City

Autos in Manitoba

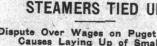
I am instructed, therefore, to invite your club to send a representative, or representatives, to a conference in Ot-tawa on January 15. The delegates are invited to luncheom at Conversion tawa on January 15. The delegates are invited to luncheon at Government House at 1 o'clock; the conference will be held in the governor-general's of-fice at 2:30 o'clock, to be followed by a large public meeting in the evening in the Russell Theatre, at which ad-dresses will be delivered by his excel-hency Earl Grey, and a number of gen-tlement prominent in Canadian public

lemen prominent in Canadian public The conference is called to devise ways and means by which the Can-adian clubs may raise a fund through adian clubs may raise a fund through public subscription of approximately \$1,000,000 to supplement the grants of the Federal and Provincial govern-ments towards this most patriotic and national undertaking. Our Canadian club has already pledged its support and has agreed to abide by whatever resolutions the conference may adopt respecting joint action by all the Canadian clubs on the matter in ques-tion. We would like to have an ex-pression of your support in this un-dertaking, and that your delegates be empowered to concur in your behalf

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ing upon dead animals and camp offal. They found their way into British Col-umbia in that manner and have grown

with the years and multiplied until they constitute a real foe to the game. The provincial government believes that with the increased bounty hunters will go after the panthers and wolves especially. The skins generally are worth from \$3 to \$5 and with the bounty hunting them should be profit-able.



Canadian clubs on the matter in ques-tion. We would like to have an er-pression of your support in this un-dertaking, and that your delegates be empowered to concur in your behalt in whatever general plan is adopted for raising the sum of money in ques-tion. By so doing you will render your delegates tess trammelled at the meeting, and would expedite the object which is in vive. If it is not convenient for your club to send a special delegate to this con-ference, will you be good enough ro entrust one of the sister clubs with the corpresented and all sugges-tions bada, I would demail a disgres-tions today took the population of Ber-in by surprise. The tercentenary of the founding of quebe seems a most fitting occasion for the reclamation of the sacred ground where the foundation of dreat er Britain was leid. GERALD H. BROWN, H. P. HILL, President The meeting was unanimous in ex-pressing the club's sympathy with the object of the convention, and a resour-the was adopted instructing the sec-tor the good of the state, and at meeting would not be stations will have any political re-strations will have any political re-tor the possible, who these repre-sentatives will be. The tercentenary of the founding of quebe seems a most fitting occasion for the reclamation of the sacred pround where the foundation of great-er Britain was leid. The needing was unanimous in ex-pressing the club's sympathy with the object of the convention, and a resour-the was adopted instructing the sec-I think, and so will the pilots. There might be a solution of the engineers' wage problem if the engineers would realize the point the owners make when they state that business is be-ing conducted without profit at present. I believe our masters, pilots and engi-neers are of the best class of men, and they realize, I think, the position the owners are in at present."

(From Saturday's Daily)

A case of interest to union labor men came up in the county court yes-terday on an application by Harold Robertson to have certain defendants stricken from a complaint. The ac-tion as originally brought is Law-rence Graham vs. Bricklayers & Ma-sons' International Union of America, the Bricklayers & Masons' Local Union, No. 2, of Victoria, R. P. Knott, corresponding secretary: Edward

able.
STEAMERS TIED UP
Dispute Over Wages on Puget Sound Causes Laying Up of Smaller. Craft
It is expected that a number of the smaller science of wages was fixed by the our orts will be tied up toget. Sound section of wages was fixed by the our willing to agree. The Puget Sound on for the Pulaintiff and sprear to be the bases of the defendants conspired and wrote scale of wages was fixed by the our will have to agree was fixed by the our orts will be tied up toget. Sound the defendants conspired and wrote scale of wages was fixed by the our will have to agree and the defendants on spread to stand by the original agreements with masters, mates, pilots and engi-lations. Members state they will agree the states for a different places. Where the agreer's Beneficial association so the dealing in the difference with their men as individual or legal entity of any kind individual or legal entity of one wind as a body not known to the lay, and individual or legal entity of any kind individual ar legal entity of any kind indivi

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION

United States Will Have Nothing More Than Understanding With Tokio Government

weeks was granted.

Logger is Drowned

The mere fact that the strength of a university depends upon the strength of its component units, as a prominent educationalist of the province pointed out to a Colonist reporter yesterday, has been recognized by them. "What does it matter whether those component units," he remarked, "con-sists of a mining school in the boun-dary country, an agricultural school in the Similkameen district and other faculties scattered where natural ad-vantages render their location advis-Word was received in the city yesterday from Duncans that E. W.



unimpaired. Lord Strathcona when asked about the deal replied that he had been a stockholder in the Times for the past 64 years. The paper used then to come to him in remote parts of the Hudson's Bay regions once every year, in batches

and New Brunswick. The words "con-stitution similar to that of the United Kingdam," are used. There are many who understand how much of the wisdom of ages and experience is con-tained in these few words. The Do-minion was made up roughly of four terday from Duncans that E. W. Midway, a recent arrival from Van-couver in the employ of Mr. Vipond, had met death by drowning while driving logs on the Cowichan river. Midway was but 25 years old and arrived from Vancouver some four days ago. With a companion he set free one of the logs from the bank and remained on the log in preference to jumping into the cold water. They expected to be able to get ashore at a jam lower down, but losing their bal-ance, failed to gain the shore. The body had not been recovered last even-ing. Island joined us.

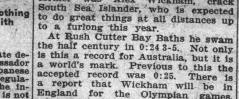
Our Progress

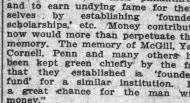
CHANGE OF OWNERS OF LONDON TIMES Lords Strathcona and Mount Stephen Hold Stock—Mr, Pearson's Policy Montreal, Jan. 10.—A special London Lord Mount Stephen are among the subscribers to the million dollar capit to of the Times. That the subscrip-tions are writely of a non-political character is evidenced by the fact that the other subscribers indude Lords Brassey and Rothschild, both ardent free traders. They regard the Times Lord Strathcona when asked about the deal replied that he had been a

a world's mark. Previous to this the accepted record was 0:25. There is a report that Wickham will be in England for the Olympian games, where he expects to have a try at the 100-yard race and other distances.
 DDDFELLOWS INSTAL OFFICERS FOR YEAR OFFICERS FOR YEAR Interesting Ceremony Participated in by Members of Local Lodges
 Interesting Ceremony Participated in by Members of Local Lodges
 Male E WORL D'S CHIPDING

Immigration Problems.

New York, Jan. 10.—Reports from Australia bring news of a new swim-former was Alex Wickham, crack South Sea Islander, who is expected to do great things at all distances up to a furlong this year. At Rush Cutter Bay Baths he swam the half century in 0:243-5. Not only is this a record for Australia, but it is a world's mark. Previous to this the accepted record was 0:25. There is a report that Wickham will be in England for the Olympian games, twhere he expects to have a try at the 100-yard race and other distances.





Bay regions once every year, in batches of 300 at a time.

uver, and the thes and Jack-charged Mr. of the bird, a Each party el, bringing out t convulsed the ate Alexander decision in his esting a barn-nity and juris-Justice Roosthe road in

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e civic investi-rt was resumed n sensational lice force. It l light" district y yards of the al character of yards of the al character of nder review, it ed blasphemous referring to re-becfally to Rev. First Baptist proving start-

ANSVAAL

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were sentenced labor at Pre-to obey the law ccount of their -3

Books The deputy of Saskatchethe city con-

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(From Saturday's Daily)

(From Saturday's Daily) The officers of Victoria lodge, No. 1, Columbia lodge, No. 1, and Dominion lodge, No. 4, for the current term, were installed last evening by Joseph York, D.D.G.M., assisted by an efficient staff of Grand Officers, and are as

Victoria lodge, No. 1.— N. G.—J. H. McConnell, V. G.—W. Paddison. Recording and Financial secretary-Fred Davey. red Davey. Treasurer-T. M. Brayshaw. Warden-P. A. McLean. Con.-W. J. Gower. O. G.-W. H. Huxtable. I. G.-R. Short, R. S. N. G.-W. J. Wriglesworth. L. S. N. G.-W. J. Wriglesworth. L. S. N. G.-J. Nelson, R. S. V. G.-J. A. Ker. L. S. V. G.-W. H. E. Dinsmore, R. S. S.-W. Grimason, L. S. S.-R. Livingstone, Columbia lodge, No. 2,-N. G.-W. H. Craig. V. G.-H. Grant.

Recording secretary-R. W. Faw-

Financial secretary-Wm. Jackson. Treasurer-H. A. Porter. Warden-S. L. Gray. Con.-J. G. Warner. Con.-J. G. Warner. O. G.-W. H. Huxtable. I. G.-Chas. Taylor. R. S. N. G.-H. Waller. L. S. N. G.-M. Waller. L. S. N. G.-M. McCahill. L. S. V. G.-W. McGregor. R. S. S.-A. Thompson. L. S. S.-E. Dempster. Chaplain-S. V. Reid. Chapitin-S. V. read. Dominion lodge, No. 4.--N. G.--G. S. Powell. V. G.--T. J. W. Hick. Recording and Financial secretary.

looks In Monday evening next a banquet on Monday evening next a banquet will be given in the hall at 8 o'clock, for Oddfellows and their wives and the Sisters of Rebekah, when an in-teresting programme will be present-ittime ed. A large attendance is anticipated.

HALF WORLD'S SHIPPING

The great majority of Canadians are neither Imperialists nor Jingoes, and they are neither big-Englanders nor little-Englanders. We are content to be purely and simply British subjects. British Empire Holds Seventeen Mill-ions of World's Thirty Million Tons Immigration Problems. It seems to me that the statesman-ship of our public men will have to be taxed to the utmost to find a way to assimilate the alien elements of our population, and to stamp it with the stamp of the dominant nationality. We should build up our country with a population that will direct its eyes eastward for national inspiration, for political ideals, and even for the bet-terment of its physical condition.

At the recent annual dinner of the

At the recent annual dinner of the Liverpool Ship Broker's Benevolent society, Lord Tweedmouth, first lord or the admirality, in a speech said: "The whole tonnage of the world amounts to about 34,000,000, and we in the British Empire hold 17,000,000, or one-half of the whole shipping of the world. And I would not have you forget when you look at the other 17,-000,000 held by the reat of the nations that it consists of ships which for the most part we have sold as useless to us. I think it was in 1906 that we sold to foreigners no less than 347,000 tons of old ships which we had done with. Therefore, this old tonnage of ours is largely the shipping of the foreigner."

CAPT. MARSHALL DEAD

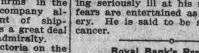
Former Adviser for Fairfield Shipyards Passes Away at Glasgow After Long Illness

terment of its physical condition. Our neighbors to the south are very proud of the story of the Pilgrim Fa-thers. But may we not also say something for that gallant band of men like Cartier, Champlain and oth-ers? Those me have left a great im-press on our public life. England and France together have achieved many things, and they can be regarded as the twin leaders of the thought of the world. Each has given its best and richest to the cementing of the unity of Canada. of Canada. If we are only true to ourselves no man can foreshadow the future which is in store for this country. We as Canadians must accentuate our ef-forts and strive to make the future more brilliant than the past.

News has been received from Glasgow, Scotland, of the death on De-

sow, Scotland, of the death on De-cember 26, after a lingering illness, of Capt. Alex. Marshall, well known here. For eighteen years Capt. Marshall was nautical adviser for the Fairfield shipbuilding yards at Glasgow, one of the largest constructing firms in the United Kingdom. This company al-ways has a large amount of ship-building on hand and does a great deal of work for the British admirality. In 1892 he came to Victoria on the Justice Burbridge III Ottawa, Jan. 10.-Justice Bur-bidge, of the Exchequer court, is ly-ing seriously ill at his residence, and fears are entertained as to his recov-ery. He is said to be suffering from

Dominion lodge, No. 4.N. G.-G. S. Powell.
N. G.-G. S. Powell.
N. G.-G. S. Powell.
N. G.-G. S. Powell.
N. G.-G. S. Powell.
David Galbraith, formerly of Toronto, is dead in Pasadena, Cal., aged 76.
David Galbraith, formerly of Toronto.
David Galbraith, formerly of Toronto.
S. M. G.-R. A. and their wives and the steam.
David Galbraith, formerly of Toronto.
David Galbraith, formerly of Toronto.
S. M. G. S. S. Scher S. S. Scher S. S. Scher S. S. S. Scher S. Sch



Tuesday, January 14, 1908

How to Make a Perennial Border



8

eventually a mass of foliage sufficiently dense to completely hide the ground. Scattered plants about a newly raked bed may look neat, but so would perfect rows of painted stakes. Neatness can be more perfectly attained by the close grouping

of plants of similar foliage. Too great a mixture of leaf-forms and colors often gives a tangled and untidy effect. The aim is the happy medium between the sameness of a too large group of one species and the careless mixture of many species. Make the groups decided enough to be called groups in comparison with the area of the planting, but let them be irregular and blend into the surrounding groupings with pleasing contrasts.

A very effective way of planting, especially where the border is long, is to use a large quantity of a few kinds of plants which follow each other in bloom through the season, and to plant the whole border in small groups, so that at one time the entire border appears attractive with flowers of one kind and of one or perhaps two colors, to be followed by a flower of another color. This method changes the color effect of the whole border almost every week, but it of course cannot give the effect of a solid mass of flowers, as would be the case if the same list were planted, each kind in a plot by itself. A list for this purpose to follow each other quite closely through the summer might be: Yellow daffodils, purple German iris, rose and white peonies, scarlet Oriental poppies, Japanese iris (white, with pencilings of color), yellow day-lilies, monardas (red), phlox (white, or nearly so), rudbeckias (yellow), purple New England aster, and hardy pompon chrysanthemum (pink and white). If a larger list, with plants of several colors appearing at the same season is used, the effect is entirely different, and care will be needed to obtain the more pleasing contrasts of color.

The preparation of the beds for perennials should be very thorough, especially as the soil cannot be deeply dug or greatly enriched afterward. If the subsoil does not provide sufficient drainage to prevent water staying on the surface of the ground or the soil from becoming excessively wet during the rainier seasons, then under-drainage to a depth of at least two and a half feet will be necessary.

A first-class perennial bed, suited to sustain a large variety of plants in vigorous growth, should have the ground made loose to a depth of two feet. It would be best to have the entire two feet made up of surface soil and then dig over the subsoil and mix with it a fair amount of manure, bone and wood ashes. If the soil is clayey or sour there is nothing better than screened coal ashes to make its condition satisfactory. An application two inches deep to a foot of soil will loosen a stiff clay,

terial in heaps over the crowns of the plants so as to at least partly shed the rain. The soil must be extremely dry to injure an established dormant plant, but it can easily be too wet. When, after a few years, the border becomes too thick or the clumps too large to give LANT thickly enough to form



conductor of cold. It is well to place this ma-

A New Paeony

satisfactory flowers,, some removal of plants and division of roots will be necessary. In general, do not separate the clumps until they show very plainly that they need it. The best season to divide any plant is the same as the best time to plant it, which is just before its roots start to grow.

It may sometimes be best to water the border during severe drought. Do it this way, or do not do it at all: Give to each square foot of the bed a two-inch covering of water as the soil will take it up. The continual application of a little water not only hinders the rise of water from the sub-soil, but tends to bring the roots to the moister surface, and so not only crowds them into a smaller feeding space, but makes the plants less able to endure the next drought, and less hardy for the winter .- F. W. Barclay, in How to Make a Flower Garden.

Natural Increase of Daffodils

Daffodil bulbs split up and multiply by offsets. The natural increase in some varieties of daffodils is so great that the second year after planting, the number of bulbs will be trebled and in time (varying from three to six years no matter what the variety is, the clumps will have become so dense that they need lifting and dividing. These offsets usually attain full growth in about four years. Of course, the clumps may be left to flower indefinitely, which they will do providing the soil and other conditions are congenial. In order to attain the best results, the bulbs must be dug, lifted and sorted every two years, the smaller offsets being grown on separately. When the bulbs are about four years old, they produce the best flowers, and in the following year will develop into the double, or triplenosed forms-that is, two or more bulbs being enclosed in one skin. These bulbs will break up the succeeding year. The cutting of the flowers this season will not have anything to do with the production of next year's crop. Of course, it will be better to prevent the seed from ripening, thus encouraging, on the other hand, the full growth of the foliage, and lifting the bulbs about the time when the foliage has yellowed down to about one-third from the top-not later. The bulbs may then be stored in a cool, airy, shaded place and allowed to ripen and cure until the old roots are dry, when they are easily cleaned off and the bulbs divided, and replanted as soon as possible. In replanting, give them new soil.

spindle tree. This latter is an evergreen. The climbing hydrangea will succeed in rather dry and more or less shaded places, but it will not bloom unless grown in the sun. The false climbing hydrangea prefers moist soil and partial shade, but will thrive in full sun. Both these are deciduous. For shrubs for hedges, the barberry (Berberis vulgaris) will make a hedge six or seven feet high. The Polish privet (Ligustrum) is the only privet which is hardy in the central West, according to Professor A. T. Erwin, of the Iowa Agricultural College. This will grow eight or nine feet high. The ground yew (Taxus Canadensis) is also suggested.

Delphiniums

tints, together with the depth of the sapphire

and the hue of imperial purple; and as the

mountain snows shine. more resplendent in a

setting of blue sky, and the purity of the dia-

mond adds to the effect of the sapphire, so the

monly known as narcissus, including of course the poet's and polyanthus groups. Group 2 is composed essentially, and perhaps entirely, of hybrids between different species and varieties of Groups 1 and 3, and embraces every degree of difference between the two extremes. The jonguil differs from the recognized daffodils in having cluster flowers, and from the polyanthus narcissus in having rush-like leaves instead of flat; it is very fragrant and the flowers are of a very deep yellow color.

A little lime sprinkled over the potatoes will help to keep them from decaying or

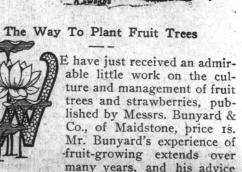
logue, so as to place your order for nursery stock for spring planting.

fruit ought not to be stored there if there is any other place for them, but, if there are such things in the cellar, be sure that they are not decaying. It is better to spend a little time in sorting fruits and vegetables than a week or two under the doctor's care.

simple method is to remove a pane of glass from one window, and replace it with a square L-shaped tunnel made of light boards extending about a foot from the window, and then for two feet pointing up. By this simple ventilating device, the foul air is removed from the cellar and very little cold air gains entrance, being kept out by the upward current of air.

water should feel warm to the hand.

earth with loveliness, to co-operate with nature in her most beautiful function, to instil into the affections of the people an appreciation of the art and a zeal for its products. And to serve and gratify this desire is the mission of the horticulturist. The materials in which he now deals were once classed among the luxuries of life, but the world is fast coming to recognize them as necessities of healthful and all the roots are spread out and covered, add rational living, and as this sentiment grows a little more soil and tread it firmly (not hard), so also will grow the importance and influence and fill up the hole slightly above the sur-



planting fruit may well be reproduced, as the subject is opportune. It is mentioned that trees received during frost should (without unpacking) be placed in a warm cellar or frost-proof house till the return of suitable weather for planting, and thus treated they will take no harm; the roots should not be allowed to become dry through the wind or sun. If trees appear dry or shrivelled on their arrival from the nursery, place them in water for twelve hours to plump them up before planting. All main coarse roots should be shortened with a sharp knife and injured roots cut clean away. Prune back the roots that go right down and remove the bruised portions-cutting from the underside. The best months for planting bushes and trees are the end of October, November, February, and the first half of March, or in open weather before Christmas. Merely digging a hole, cramming the roots in, shovelling the soil over, stamping it down and burying it, is the wrong way to plant and can only result in failure. The right way is: (1) Never to let trees lie about with their roots exposed to the air. If several have to be planted lay the roots in the ground first and then plant at your leisure, or lay a mat over those to be planted within an hour. (2) Open a hole at least I ft. broader than the roots spread. Throw out the top spit, then well break up the bottom to the full depth of a fork or spade, replace some of the finer soil in a mound in the centre of the hole, and set the tree upon it. (3) If the roots are in any way jagged or torn, cut the ends cleanly off with a sharp knife from the underside, and shorten back all roots pointing downwards. (4) Place the tree in position at such a depth that when the planting is finished it will be at the same depth as it was in the nursery, as will be seen by the soil mark on the stem. The depth should be such that the upper roots will be about 3 in. or 4 in. below the surface when finished. (5) The roots will generally be found to be growing from several parts of the stem. Spread the lowest roots out carefully on the mound, and scatter a little fine earth over them; then spread out the roots next above these, adding more soil; also those higher up, and so on,

giving a slight shake now and then to let the

fine soil run in between the roots. (6) When

rounding soil, as it will sink I in. or 2 in. (7)

Give one good watering, unless the soil is very

damp. (8) Put a strong stake to the tree, and

be sure the two are fastened together in such

a way as to make it impossible for the bark of

the tree to chafe itself against the stake when

the winds blow. If two stakes can be used so

much the better. (9) Protect the trees from

rabbits, cattle, and sheep. (10) As soon as

the land is dry enough in spring, hoe the sur-

face round the tree to prevent evaporation.

Constant hoeing is one great secret of success

in fruit-growing. No drought will hurt trees

round which the soil is hoed every ten days. In

America fruit-growers hoe once a week .--

Discount Rate Paris, Jan. 9.—The has reduced its rate 4 to 3½ percent. Refusing to Quebec, Jan. 9.--I vice-consul of Belgiu again refused this a swer, before the royal vestigation of the Abit estions put to him gram sent on the 26th the name of Reg. L. Go nand Dejardines, and by the commissioners disposed to answer morning, he will be o hours' incarceration 1

Timely Suggestions sprouting. Write to your nursery firm now for a cata-The Delphinium of today is one of the most beautiful of all flowers, and provides a colorblue-of which we have too little amongst Keep an eye on the cellar. Vegetables and flowers. It is most rich, indeed gorgeous, in coloring, and its stateliness of habit is marked. We know of no flower which exhibits more splendidly the various shades of that most lovely color, blue; the Forget-me-not is loved for its fresh azure; the Gentian for the shade which is called by its name; the Delphinium possesses both of these in its repertoire of

Every cellar ought to be ventilated. A

-This is the time of year to make plans for the coming season's work in the garden and about the grounds. There are a multitude of valuable hints and suggestions to be found in the various magazines and papers which publish articles on such topics. It is not a bad plan, to have several scrap-books for clippings, one to be devoted to the flower-garden, another to the vegetable garden, one to poultry, and so on.

* All trees and shrubs should be inspected for the purpose of locating injurious insect pests.

Plants kept in the living-room require plenty of water, but it is far better to water thoroughly at intervals than to make a light application of water every day. Wait until the plant is dry, and then water it abundantly. Cold water should never be used for watering house plants, and, in the case of calla lilies, the

The mission of horticulture is to clothe the

many years, and his advice may always be relied upon. The notes on

and it will stay loose. Sand will answer to the same end, but not as well.

The top soil should, if possible, be a good loam, and be at least one foot deep. It should be well enriched with well-rotted manure, bone and wood ashes, or other mineral fertilisers, and put in a finely pulverized condition. The growth of vegetation cannot be vigorous without a deep, rich, well-drained soil. Keep the surface soil rich, and do not get part of the subsoil mixed with it, as many of the garden plants are shallow-rooted and need a very mellow soil; and further, a good friable surface is needed to allow the growth of annuals and small plants, especially those raised from seed. A good depth of soil gives a lower feeding-room for the strong-rooted plants, and allows the growth of more shallow-rooted plants among them, with far better results than could possibly be obtained on a thin soil.

When purchasing plants for a border, take pains to obtain good, healthy stock, and see that it is carefully planted as soon as received. The best season to transplant any particular plant is while it is yet dormant and just before its roots start to grow. Plants in general, and early flowering ones in particular, make considerable root growth in the fall. A good rule to follow is: Plant in the early fall those species that blossom before July, and in the spring those that bloom later in the year.

If it seems best to make the planting all at one time, then early fall will perhaps be the best season for the greatest number. Fall planting should be early, so that the plants can become established in the soil at any season, but more care must be used.

A well-drained, deep soil under the plants is the first and best protection. Too much water in the soil and too weak a root system, with the alternate freezing and thawing, are the main reasons for the winter-killing of otherwise hardy plants. If the beds are given a dressing of short manure in the fall, just sufficient to cover the earth without smothering the crowns of the plants, it will prevent the too quick freezing and thawing.

Plants that are really tender to cold must be mulched to keep the frost from the roots. This can be accomplished with any material, such as straw, leaves, etc., that is open enough to form interior air spaces and so be a poor

Vines For Shaded Places

Few plants will grow under trees, particularly under such trees as the ash and elm. which are notorious for sucking every bit of moisture from the ground. All that can be done is to suggest, which will necessitate your doing more or less experimenting, so do not buy too many plants of a kind to start with. Buy a few and if they succeed, then go ahead. Some vines which are to be recommended for shaded places are woodbine (Ampelopsis quinquefolia), Japanese ivy (Ampelopsis tricuspidata, but usually spoken of by the nurserymen as A. Veitchii), the running spindle tree (Euonymus radicans), climbing hydrangea Hydrangea petiolaris) and the false climbing hydrangea (Schizophragma hydrangeoides). The two species of ampelopsis are deciduous vines and thoroughly hardly in this latitude. In the Mississippi Valley there is a form of the woodbine which clings by means of diskbearing tendrils; be sure to get this form rather than the one which does not have the disks because then it will be necessary to constantly tack it in place. The Japanese ivy will cling to stone or wood, as will the running ed daffodils, while those of Group 3 are com- well in water.



The Stately Delphinium

striking white central petals of the Delphinium form the best of all possible contrasts to the color of the surrounding sepals.

The foliage of the Delphinium is shapely and classical in outline, possessing a similarity to that of the Acanthus, which, it is supposed, was the model for the capitals in Corinthian architecture. The columnar spikes of bloom are freely borne, as our photograph shows, and succeed one another through a prolonged season with a little management. A bed or border of Delphiniums will often remain in full flower for three months, and the whole of that time will add a color to the garden which would otherwise be wanting.

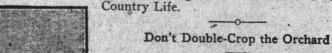
Daffodil Nomenclature

The poeticus, polyanthus (Tazetta), narcissus, the jonquil, and the large trumpet daffodil are varieties of different species in the one botanical genus Narcissus. The trumpet dafodils are varieties of N. Pseudo-Narcissus. The polyanthus narcissus (including the Paper White, Double Roman, etc.), are varieties of N. Tazetta. The poet's narcissus includes all the varieties of the species N. Poeticus: the onquil is a species known as N. Jonquilla. The narcissus family is divided into three big groups, called respectively, 1, Magni-coronati, or large trumpet; 2, Medii-coronati, or cup daffodils; 3, Parvi-coronati, or saucer daffodils.

of horticulture in the public eye.

Gaillardias

These show flowers are sometimes as much as five inches in diameter, and may be seen blossoming in the open through many months. often expanding their first blooms in June, and in open winters not becoming flowerless until November or December. . . . As dry weather flowers they have no equal among perennials, since even after weeks of drought they show scarcely any signs of flagging. Gaillardias of the perennial section make hand-



It is poor policy to try to take two totally different crops off the same land at the same time. Sod culture is all right in some sections. but taking off a clover crop would be dangerous unless there is ample rainfall in the growing season, and a heavy application of fertilizer is made to replace the plant food removed. Apple trees are particularly heavy feeders on potash which a second crop of clover, plowed under, would not furnish. Clover would draw heavily on the moisture supply of the soil at a time when it is needed by the trees. What is generally considered the best practice is clean cultivation in spring and summer, with a cover crop planted in the fall to be turned under in spring.

------The Best Mulch

The best all-around mulch for the amateur gardener to use is strawy horse manure. If it is not practicable to get, and leaves can be obtained, use them, for they make an excellent mulch and the following spring they can be turned into leaf mold. If neither of these can be used, then use salt hay, any long litter that can be found about, or some pine needles. If these latter are used, a two-inch mulch is deep enough. Do not make the mistake of mulching the bulb or other beds before the ground freezes for it gives the ground mice an excellent chance to make a winter nest.



Tuesday, Januar

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SCHMITZ W

Higher Court Sets viction in French

NO OFFENCE C

Decision Also Ber

San Francisco, Jan. 9 Court of Appeals hande cision setting aside the the case of former May convloted of extortion

convicted of extortion restaurant case. Abe R: fits by the ruling of th for, according to its pleaded guilty to an ac offense against the law According to the appell compelling of the Fren to pay "fees" to Abe F

crime, even though R "fees" with Mayor So

After discussing the p reversed the judgment a on the ground that no a a crime had been prove Abe Ruef, who pleaded for the money of the second

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they can remain at lik time as the jury finds one of the indictments

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Schmitz and Ruef or vantage of the decision The prosecution has which to ask for a re

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Consequently Schmit still be kept in the cou

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Todays decision will of invalidating the off ments charging Schm

Ruef with extortion, a the plea of guilty m the appellate court he has been committed.

By this reversal,

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There are still pendi 126 indictments, charg forty indictments Schmitz.

Who May Give

Prosecuti

Gathering at Nelson T Followed by Anoti couver

Vancouver, Jan. 9.conference of sawmill all parts of the provi the day after tomor gathering of lumber in cur in Vancouver. A number of rep Coast sawmills left thi Nelson. They expect Sunday. Within ten weeks from the time at Nelson the Vancou will take place, and that many of the inter attend the latter. It is announced that are to be held for the

cussing general trade Coast millmen desire themselves as to the interior plants for the and the latter will look

ation on the Coast due to Vancouver. Among those who Nelson were Messrs. P Patterson, J. W. Cocki mo, Small of New We Emerson, McRae and T

Alcohol in th Ottawa, Jan. 9.-D. 7 ber for Winnipeg, wil manager of the nationa tion in Canada, will m ointment of a comm into and report upon me alcohol can be used in scientific and industr without increased dange

a potable spirit. Montreal Mercha

Montreal, Jan. 9.—S member of the Montre Trade and commission Trade and commission this city for the past for a member of the firm & Cookson up to the tin of Mr. Kirkpatrick was killed by falling of a Grand Trunk pas the city yesterday whil buck to business from 1 in Longuenil and was in Longueuil, and was

some bedding plants when pegged down, as they entirely cover the soil with their leafage and are thickly studded with their large blossoms of crimson and gold. For the provision of cut bloom Gaillardias are also valuable, the Most varieties of Group 1 are commonly call- flowers being of striking colors and lasting

Gaillardias



ry 14, 1908

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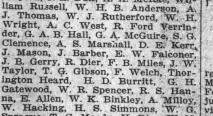
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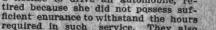
they can be r of these can ong litter that e needles. If mulch is deep ake of mulchre the ground nice an excel-

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Shanghai, Jan. 9.—Rioters at Kia-Hsing-Fu, a town in the province of Che-Kiang, have burned the Protest-ant chapel and school there. The of-ficial residence of the local magis-trate also was destroyed. The for-eigners at Kia-Hsing-Fu are safe. There has been considerable unrest recently in this province, but the disorders have been directed principal-ly against the dynasty. The Presbyterian Church South, in the United States, has maintained a follows: "Sir.—I am directed by a committee representing the Trades and Labor council and several affiliated unions to request an answer to the follow-ing question from you prior to the pending election. It is announced that these meetings are to be held for the purpose of dis-cussing general trade conditions. The Coast millmen desire to fully inform themselves as to the outlook for the The cause of the wreck is unknown at this time. Two ceaches were over-turned on the tracks and one thrown into the country read. be some as many end to the fourth of the some of the interior plants for the coming season and the latter will look over the situ-Among those who left today for Nelson were Messrs. P. D. Roe, T. F. Patterson, J. W. Cockburn of Nanai-mo, Small of New Westminster, J. S. Emerson, McRae and Tucker. Ottawa, Jan. 9.—D. W. Bole, mem-ber for Winnipeg, who is general manager of the national drug associa-tion in Canada, will move for the an-pointment of ber for winnipeg, who is general manager of the national drug associa-tion in Canada, will move for the ap-pointment of a commission to inquire into and report upon methods by which alcohol can be used in legitimate and scientific and industrial operations without increased danger of its use as a potable spirit. a potable spirit. Montreal Merchant Killed Montreal, Jan. 9.—Settier Cookson, member of the Montreal Board of Trade and commission merchant of this city for the past forty years, being a member of the firm of Kirkpatrick & Cookson up to the time of the death of Mr. Kirkpatrick the years ago, was killed by falling for the wheels of a Grand Trunk pass-nger train in the eity yesterday while on his way back to business from lunch. He lived in Longueuil, and was 66 years old. Collingwood Shipyard Closed Toronto, Jan, 9.—At a meeting of the Mechanics' union last hight it was reported that the works of the Colling-wood Shipbuilding company will be closed down for the winter. The con-pany is said to have notified its in that wages would be cut five per cent, whereupon about 140 platers, riveters, to close down. About 250 men are idle as a result. Montreal Merchant Killed Collingwood Shipyard Closed









TOR SALE

Estate of Whitfield Chase, Deceased

in course of erection on the adjacent property. 320 acres pasture land, fenced, at Ski-meekin, back of Shuswap. 438 acres pasture land, fenced, at Ski-meekin, back of Shuswap. 438 acres pasture land, fenced, at Ski-meekin, back of Shuswap. 438 acres pasture land, fenced, at Ski-meekin, back of Shuswap. 438 acres pasture land, fenced, at Ski-meekin, back of Shuswap. 438 acres pasture land, fenced, at Ski-meekin, back of Shuswap. 438 acres pasture land, fenced, at Ski-meekin, back of Shuswap. 438 acres pasture land, fenced, at Ski-bewar trying "Fruit-a-tives"—those wonderful Fruit Liver Tablets that are curing so many people. Here is what Mrs. Dewar says about "Fruit-a-tives." "I have much pleasure in stat-ing that I have found 'Fruit-a-tives' the best medicine I ever used for Con-stipation and Biliousness. I suffered from headaches of a severe kind for a long time, but, after taking 'Fruit-a-tives,' I have become entirely well. I tives,' I have become entirely well. I

Headaches."

ecutors. 'The highest or any tender not neces-sarlly accepted. can, with every confidence, recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' to anyone suffering SKEENA LAND DISTRICT

District of Coast

District of Coast TAKE NOTICE that W. P. Johnson, of Aldermere, occupation rancher, in-tends to apply for permission to pur-Commencing at a post planted on the west line of J. H. Gray's survey and att-tached to J. H. G. '4 sec. post of section 29, Tp. 9, the plot being known as S. W. 14 between W. P. Johnson's S. W. 14 W. P. JOHNSON. Headaches." Calomel, salts, oil and other violent cathartics act simply on the bowels. "Fruit-a-tives" are a liver tonic and stimulant. They act directly on the liver--reducing inflammation and increasing the flow of bile. Besides insuring complete digestion, bile makes

W. P. JOHNSON, the bowels move. That is why "Fruit-Date, October 25th, 1907. a-tives" also cure Constipation. They

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LICENCE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada: Province of British Columbia. No. 416.

Canada: Province of British Columbia. No. 416. This is to certify that "The London Life Insurance Company" is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends. The head office of the Company is situate at the City of London, in the Province of Ontario. The amount of the capital of the Company is one million doilars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hun-ded collars each. The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and William Bernard Ryan, agent, whose address is Victoria, B. C., is the attorney for the Company. Given under my hand and Seal of Of-the Avenue of British Coumband within a, this Twenty-third day of No-wember, one thousand nine hundred and seven. S. Y. WOOTTON, Presistrar of Joint Stock Commanies

Seven. S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. The objects for which this Company has been established and licensed are: To transact the business of life insur-ance in all or any of its forms or branches.

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VANCOUVER ELECTS

 Estate of Whitheld Chase, Deceased

 Scaled tenders for the purchase of the above estate, addressed to the Executors of the Chase Estate, care of the Hon for the State consists of 1338 acres (more or less) situated and described as follows:-560 acres-less the C.P.R. right of way at Shuswap, B.C.—ne mile from the station. This land is in a high state of cultivation, with ample water productiveness. There are two sawmilis in course of erection on the adjacent property.
 Ottawa, Ont.—Acquaintances of Mrs.

 Will be received until the first of Jan
 Ottawa, Ont.—Acquaintances of Mrs.
 M. E. Dewar, of this city, are showering her with congratulations on being rescued from what promised to be hopeless invalidism. Mrs. Dewar had not been herself for years. Physicians treated, her for various complaints, but none of them did any permanent good. Finally, a friend determined that something must be done and that quickly. So she insisted on Mrs.
 Results of Voting Yesterday—Majorities

 Vancouver, Jan. 9.—The civic election on the adjacent property.
 Dewar trying "Fruit-a-tives"—those
 Wancouver, Jan. 9.—The civic election of Mrs.

from Constipation, Biliousness

ANNOUNCEMENTS IN

SAVED HER FRIEND

Vancouver, Jan. 9 .- The civic election results today were: Mayor Bethune, re-elected by ac-clamation. Aldermen: Ward 1-J. W. Prescott

ITS NEW COUNCIL

Adderinent: ward 1-J. W. Prescott and W. Hepburn: Ward 2-D. M. Stewart and J. B. Campbell; Ward 3-T. F. McGuigan and W. J. Cavanagh; Ward 4-A. McDonald and G. Mc-Spadden; Ward 5-R. Milis and J. Morton; Ward 6-John McMillan and T. H. Calland. License commissioners-George Mc-

Donald and William Hunt. By laws for the expenditure of a million and three quarter dollars for new bridges, etc large majorities. were adopted by **GIVEN SIX MONTHS** or

Vancouver Magistrate Makes Exam-ples of Two Men Guilty of Petty Larceny

Vancouver, Jan. 9.—"There is such an epidemic of this petty thieving that I am going to make an example of you. Too much of this going into rooms in hotels and taking things is going on and it is so each done that on, and it is so easily done that I will make the punishment so great that it will deter people from doing are made of fruit and tonics. 50c a t if possible." So spoke Magistrate Williams toit if box; 6 for \$2.50. At all druggists, or

sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives. day in passing sentence upon Alex. Garney and George Munond, two half-breeds, who went into George Neadon's room in one of the down town hotels and took three pairs of boots and a quantity of clothing. **PROVINCIAL GAZETTE**

They were given one year at first, but this was changed to six months, the court learning that the value of the court learning that the value of the articles did not exceed ten dol-lars, and consequently the limit was six months. "I am sorry that I cannot make it the year." remarked the mag-

istrate, "but probably six months will have a good effect." Garney and Mundon had been

Vancouver but a few days, having come over from Seattle. The theft was committed during the day time, but the police were not long in ap-prehending the accused men.

though there is no balance in hand to commence the year with. We think it well to take this opportunity to cor-rect, a rumor that the home had changed hands, by stating that there has been no change in the manage-ment, and that Sister Frances Is still in charge, and likely to be so, we hope, for many years to come. We look for the continued patronage of the medi-cal men of the city as in the past, and we trust that they will continue to send in attend their patients in the send in attend their patients in the

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

FRASER IMPROVEMENT

Royal City Men Bestir Themselves the Matter of Deepening the Channel

New Westminster, Jan. 9 .- As an-New Westminster, Jan. 9.—As an-ticipated, the question of Fraser river improvements took up considerable time at the board of trade meeting yesterday evening, several of the members speaking at length on the subject. Every one was of opinion that the proposed deepening of the could not be undertaken too soon, the only diversity of opinion being as to the method of raising funds. The board passed a motion allowing a sum of \$100 to be used in defraying the expenses of a competent engineer come a branch of that organization

the expenses of a competent engineer to report on the cost of the undertak-ing, and to take soundings of the river at different points along the proposed line of improvement. Fresident Gilley in introducing the subject to sudden charges and con-taining a minimum amount of moist-ure. The elevation is one that has been decided by the Climatalogical culated to produce good results in the treatment of tuberculosis. At present

subject from the chair, remarked that the time had come when money was needed to actively prosecute the work which had been started several months ago. In company with the mayor, he had called upon the majority of the millowners of the city, and in every with an invitation to all members of

hillownen-tary assistance for the undertan-Engineer Le Baron, who had been se-Engineer Le Baron, who had been se-lected to do the preliminary work, was considered to be the best of twelve ap-plicants for the position, and was coming to the city highly recommend-ed. He had been promised valuable and a delegate appointed to attend the annual meeting of the general board. Dr. Fagan and Dr. Stephen, who are, together with Mayor Gordon of Kamloops, a committee appointed to the immediate needs of the for Tranquill

institution, left today for Tranquille, in order to be able to make a complete report to the board of governors, who Wisconsin Operator Buys a Hundred Million Feet on Land at Indian River will meet some time toward the end of February.



He Did Not Receive All the Money

timber, situated on 2,500 acres of lands staked by timber cruisers in behalf of Jones during the early part of 1906. The limits are situated near Indian river, and are said to be among the finest within easy distance of Van-couver. It is Mr. Norton's intention to first make an exhaustive survey of the limits, after which he will decide whether it would be advisable to build a mill at Indian river, or whether he will bring the logs down to Vancou-

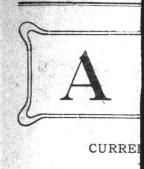
will bring the logs down to Vancou-This is one of the more interesting

Northern British Columbia.

seeking from the Ashcroft Water, Electric & Improvement Company the fifty transfer of certain property mention in those historic and "contemporation

Some of England Officers New Westminster, Jan. 9: Sixty-six members of Western Jubilee and Wilberfore Lodges, S. O. E., of Van-couver, paid a fraternal visit to Rose of Columbia lodge yesterday evening, spending the evening in social inter-course. A special car was chartered to bring the visitors to this city. The installation of officers resulted in the following being honored: E. B. Web-ber, past president; R. Oddy, presi-dent; D. Bowell, vice-president; G. Simpson, chaplain; H. Disney, sec-retary; P. B. Brown, treasurer; E. L. Warman, B. Cherry, R. Patterson, committee; F. W. Muttett, I.G.; F. S. Oddy, O.G. ing spirit, Mr. Shields, decline to make this transfer because, as they say, they have not received \$20,000 which, as they allege, Peter Ryan, who sold the properties to Mr. Fowler for the Ashcroft company, agreed to pay that





Tuesday, Januar

On New Year's Day a pened in Vancouver. The the Japanese stores at 2 the Japanese stores at 2 of them tripped and brok store. The firemen we half dressed Japanese an theim were very seriousl explain that they meant the knives to wound una be severely punished. There has been much Vancouver about the Ja

There has been much Vancouver about the Ja citable people, whether to to fear and hate each oth that should not exist in There have been a s built in Canada during a great advantage. If wh it is sent out of the co work than when it is sol are not yet railroads end grain to the seacoast as This will not be the

This will not be the This will not be the lest four great compani-the wheat lands. They a Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific. time before the farmers within a second the farmers within a very short dista it is to be hoped, the frei than they are at present.

The grain merchants The grain merchants Eve showed that they w They threw wheat abou with flour like so many times had been as hard in the United States at men would not have bee

The C. P. R. has beg hundreds of men at won Wellington and Alberni, that all will be glad to H up on Vancouver Island Victoria faster than any

It looks as though the find something else to ta are, we are told, but few have timber to sell. The sia, Finland and Austria and Canada and the Un these Canada, Sweden a forests. There is the co forests. There is the g tries to take care of thei British Columbia we hav in the world. Every ye many miles of them. It to grow and it will pay wasted.

Although we have ha currency the money has will not be the case in 1 day Earl Grey opened Governor-General and C copper cent. It will not using coins made in Ca

There is much discor-men are determined that of their own. They hav parliament but they are ireland as in England a ireland as in England a is owned by gentlemen who work upon it. Lav industrious men in Irela holdings, as their small many threes the landlo any places the landlo ome of these districts and try to injure them plan is to drive away This cattle-driving cause anoyance. It is very h as in the districts whe league to shield the show how hard it is to have once been aroused and best of British sta energies to making Irel as Scotland or Wales, there is still discontent

A month ago a larg Royal left Antwerp for sengers on board. The she made little headway fortnight her machinery forced to steer for Quee arrived safely on Tuesda

There will not be a know what a football g the home team defeated and Stanford univ is worth doing at all is Victoria fobtball men ca did American team is so It is not so very lon take an interest in spon time and when some of men were too busy clean work in a new country

ork in a new country and football. The you

and football. The youn were in such a hurry to they had bodies as well perfect their bodily heal study. Among the fi could hold their own in skill was Edward Hanlar ed to manage a hoat o

d to manage a boat Hanlan won trophies in and in his time was the He died this week, leav the life of a strong and

The agricultural asso a better and larger agri that has been destroyed factory. 'A good exhibi Next year the children s they can do, and if it co Victoria pupils good to

Victoria pupils good to mainland can accompli association want a school to ask for it, so that the of time in preparing it.

On Tuesday Mr. Lem to Japan, on the Empres membered that Mr. Lem

membered that Mr. Lem to persuade the govern allow so many of its st When he arrived at th Lemieux refused to tell till he had first made h ment at Ottawa. Among those who vi on board the Empress w

ford, Wis., yesterday parchased from J. J. Jones 100,000,000 feet of standing timber, situated on 2,500 acres of lands Dance at Asylum New Westminster, Jan 9.—A most successful dance was given last even-ing at the provincial asylum, the em-ployees of that institution acting as hosts. About 150 couples attended.

Fruit Land in Demand.

Nelson, Jan. 9.-Fruitvale,

New Westminster, Jan. 9 .- W. N.

orton, a wealthy timber man of Med-

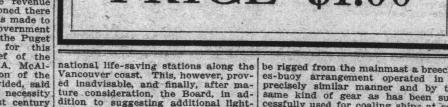
will bring the logs down to validou. This is one of the more interesting of a thousand questions recently fired at the head of George W. Fowler, M. Energy Several Wisconsin and Minnesota at the head of George W. Fowler, M. P., in a commission which has just been returned and filed with the Regtimber men are associated with Nor-ton in the purchase of the limits. Mr. Jones still owns considerable timber in

miles south of Nelson, where in July

ous" agreements. The Ashcroft Company and its guid-



They are direct on the standard and an entering of the standard and the standard and the standard and the stand



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and the state of the

vears has represented ti Ottawa. This genletma Japan, whither he has g consul in Van that both Mr. Lemieux tell their government w tell their government w fairs concerning the emianese at the begining The men who are kn federation have almost them were strong men. carry out their plans wi They had great faith in They had great faith in the foremost speakers o tian named Charles Tup suade the people, not on all Canada, that confed He has lived to see that the wonderful progress (years since the plan of was accomplished. The tiddne in Yoney and the second siding in Vancouver wi bert Tupper. He has re British government, and willing to rest. But h

and enthusiasm which r A few days ago he made men who heard it. A new railway, the . extension into the Croy

Tuesday, January 14, 1903

C A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

On New Year's Day an unfortunate incident hap-pened in Vancouver. Three firemen were passing by the Japanese stores at 2 o'clock in the mornig. One of them tripped and broke the windows of a Japanese store. The firemen were surrounded by a crowd of half dressed Japanese armed with knives and two of them were very seriously wounded before they could explain that they meant no harm. The men who used the knives to wound unarmed citizens will, no doubt, be severely punished. There has been much foolish, if not wicked talk in Vancouver about the Japanese and ignorant and ex-citable people, whether brown or white, have learned to fear and hate each other. This is a state of affairs that should not exist in a Christian city. There have been a great many new flour mills built in Canada during the past year. This will be a great advantage. If wheat is made into flour before it is sent out of the country, more people will get On New Year's Day an unfortunate incident hap-

it is sent out of the country, more people will get work than when it is sold before it is ground. There are not yet railroads enough in Canada to move the grain to the seacoast as fast as it is sold.

grain to the seacoast as fast as it is sold. This will not be the case long, for there are at lest four great companies building, roads through the wheat lands. They are the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern, the Great Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific. It will be but a very short time before the farmers will have failroad stations within a very short distance of their homes and when, it is to be hoped, the freight rates will be much lower than they are at present.

The grain merchants of Winnipeg on New Year's Eve showed that they were "only boys grown tall." They threw wheat about and covered one another with flour like so many disorderly school-boys. If times had been as hard in Canada as they have been in the United States at the end of the year the grain men would not have been so merry.

The C. P. R. has begun the New Year by setting hundreds of men at work to build the road between Wellington and Alberni. This is a piece of good news that all will be glad to hear. As the island is opened up on Vancouver Island all its cities will grow and Victoria faster than any.

It looks as though the world would soon have to find something else to take the place of wood. There are, we are told, but few countries in the world that have timber to sell. These are Norway, Sweden, Rus-sia, Finland and Austria-Hungary in the old world and Canada and the United States in America. Of these Canada, Sweden and Finland have the largest forests. There is the greatest need for these coun-tries to take care of their great timber areas. Here in British Columbia we have some of the grandest trees in the world. Every year the forest fires destroy many miles of them. It takes a long while for trees to grow and it will pay to see that our timber is not wasted.

Although we have had for many years a Canadian currency the money has been made in England. That will not be the case in future. At Ottawa, on Thurs-day Earl Grey opened the Canadian mint. The Governor-General and Countess Grey coined the first copper cent. It will not be long before we will all be using coins made in Canada ising coins made in Canada.

There is much discontent in Ireland. Many Irish-men are determined that they will have a parliament of their own. They have Irish members in the British parliament but they are not satisfied with that. In Ireland as in England and Scotland much of the land is owned by gentlemen who rent the land to the men who work upon it. Laws have been made by which industrious men in Ireland have been able to buy their holdings, as their small farms are called. But in oldings, as their small farms are called. But in any places the backeds still over the land. The me of these districts the tenants hate the landlords d try to injure them in many ways. The latest some of these districts the tenants hate the landlords and try to injure them in many ways. The latest plan is to drive away the cattle from the pastures. This cattle-driving causes some loss but much more anoyance. It is very hard to discover the offenders, as in the districts where it is practised every one is in league to shield them. The troubles in Ireland show how hard it is to subdue feelings of hatred that have once been aroused. For many years the wisest and best of British statesmen have devoted all their energies to making Ireland as prosperous and happy as Scotland or Wales, but in spite of all their efforts there is still discontent in that part of the kingdom.

A month ago a large passenger ship, the Mount Royal left Antwerp for St. John, N.B., with 300 pas-sengers on board. The weather was very stormy and she made little headway. After she had been out a fortnight her machinery broke down and she was forced to steer for Queenstown, in Ireland, where she arrived safely on Tuesday last.

will be two lines now to take coal out and the mine-owners are hiring more men and putting in new ma-chinery. In the Boundary country, too, every one is busy. Copper is cheap, but the men are content to accept lower wages so that the owners can keep the mines onen mines

The news from the Kootenay country this week is very cheering.

The news that British ships are again going to be stationed at Esquimalt has been followed by word that British soldiers are coming to man the garrison, both at Esquimalt and Halifax. We in Victoria will welcome the men in khaki and the bluejackets, but most of us hope it will be long before they will need to use their rifles or their gunboats.

The need for keeping the city cleaner is causing the health officers a good deal of trouble just now. For years people dumped their rubbish on the James Bay flats and now it will cost a great deal to make the place as clean as it should be. The boys and girls of this city could, if they would, make a great im-provement in our streets. If every one of them took care not to throw orange peel or paper or any other rubbish on the sidewalk, and if the children of the family saw to it that the little space in front of their own houses was swept clean Victoria streets would be much neater. In the centre of the city it is pos-sible to employ ment to do this work, but this cannot be done everywhere. Victoria will not be the beau-tiful city it ought to be till we are all so proud of it that the smallest child will do its best to make it pretty. The need for keeping the city cleaner is causing

This week we publish two pictures. Many more have been received. Several are from the country and are very pretty. A dear little lame boy sent one this week that will soon be published.

It would be very interesting to get letters from some of the readers of this page whose homes are in other towns or in the country. Our letter-box is open till Wednesday afternoon every week.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE

(Second Part.)

At Algoa Bay Livingstone began that long series of journeys, 29,000 miles in length, which was to end more than thirty years later with the life of the

the wild ostriches, the zebras and buffaloes, noticing and describing them all and protesting against the cruelty of the English hunters who slaughtered the creatures for sport

creatures for sport. Again and again the explorer tells of the kindness of the natives. Sometimes a woman would save him and his companions from danger and lead them to a place of safety. Again a man would risk his life to save his white friend. As they journeyed westward and northward the

save his white friend. As they journeyed westward and northward the party met with those great African animals, the elephant; the rhinocero's and hippotamus, with many a strange bird and insect. After six months the travelers reached Loanda. The negroes were astonished to find what they de-scribed as the end of the world. Here Livingstone mailed his journals and letters to England. He was urged to go himself, but he had promised his black companions to lead them back to their own land. This he did, and then from what is now Rhodesia started for Tuillimane, on the east coast. After an interesting but thresome journey through a savage country, Livingstone arrived at Tuillimane and set sall for home.

sall for home. Here he met his dearly loved wife and children, and his mother. His father died a few days before his arrival. The man who had been years without seeing one of his own race was now visited by the greatest in the land, Queen Victoria herself delight-ing to honor the man of humble birth who had shown himself so great a hero. Poor Mary Livingstone had missed her husband sadly in the five years since they parted, and she now returned with him to share his labors once more. But she was not to live with him long, for the terrible fever that attacks those who journey in Central Africa carried away the devoted wife, and the bereaved husband, for the first time, felt that his task was too hard for him, and longed to lay beside her.

In the meantime Livingstone had discovered Lake Nyassa, and he still continued his explorations. Lake Nyassa, and he still continued his explorations. Livingston was forced to give up his explorations for a time as the government recalled the men and a vessel that had been sent out to him. His own little ship, the Lady Nyassa could have been sold to the Portuguese for a large sum but rather than let her fall into the hands of the slave traders the mis-sionary took her to India. He himself was captain and pilot. He was forty-five days crossing the In-dian ocean and was obliged to sell the vessel for very much less than she cost. On his second return to his native land the discoverer was welcomed as before and

You know most of us love the things that are near g You know most of us love the things that are near and can be touched and handled and understood. Lit-tle Brother was different. He loved best what was big and far off and mysterious, like the night and thunder-storms, and the shadowy pine wood where he dared not go alone, for that would be to disobey his mother. She had said that he might get lost. Not that he was at all afraid of getting lost; it seemed to him that to be lost in such a quiet, holy place would be like going to church and forgetting all about the rest of the world; and as he said to himself by way of argument—for he was fond of reasoning things out with himself—"She means that I might not know argument—for he was fond of reasoning things out with himself—"She means that I might not know where I was on the way home; but God would know, and He would be sure to show me the way when it was time to go home!' However, his mother had for-bidden him to go there alone, and he was an obedicat obid

He had all sorts of strange fancies about night. Oftenest she seemed to him a beautiful and grand woman with a great deal of long black hair, covering Woman with a great deal of long black hair, covering her all up but her eyes, which shone like stars. Afraid of the dark? He loved the dark; and yet his bedtime was at seven o'clock in winter and eight in summer, and he had never been out of doors at night in his whole west.

And then there was the majesty of a summer hunder-storm sweeping over Fray Mountain; how he shivered for pure joy in its approach, feeling to the ends of his fingers, and in every hair of his head, the electric thrill and tingle of it! The impulse to run out in the face of all that stir and secret turmell, out and up to some high, open place where he could read every bit of the silver writing on the cloud and feel himself the center of the clash of elements and crash of worlds, was very strong in Little Brother O' of worlds, was very strong in Little Brother 0' Dreams.

Once it actually mastered him. The child slipped Once it actually mastered him. The child slipped away unseen while his mother was hurrying to shut doors and windows against the heralding wind, and, flying up through the wood like a hunted thing, was standing alone on the bald, bare mountain summit when the floods were let loose out of heaven. Half an hour afterward, a dripping, rain-beaten and altogether foriorn little figure appeared to his startled mother at the cottage door in the last throes of the storm, with a strange, uplifted look upon his pale wet face that made her draw him hastily within

bale wet face that made her draw him hastily within and chide in muttered undertones, harmless as the echoes of the departing thunder. He never remem-bered being punished for naughtiness; somehow it was impossible to punish Little Brother !

"And where is the other side of the world, Little Brother? "Why, it's over the mountain, where the sun goes

"Why, it's over the mountain, where the sun goes when it sets," he answered. And then he showed her the old man hemlock, shaggy-haired and silent and sober; but the birds and the squirrels were fond of him; there were ever so many foot-prints all around him in the wintertime. "Do you live here in the winter; too?" He fancied that the little girl shivered a bit as she spoke. "Why, yes. Don't you? But I think you must live on the other side of the world, Little Sister, where it is always summer, and you have the sun when there isn't any sun here; and that must be what makes your hair so beautiful—and your face—" But she was dancing on before him; and they came to the tiny brook, and she said quite suddenly: "I must go home, now." And the next minute she was gone.

.must go home, now." And the next minute she was gone. The brown brook and the mother-maple were a long, long way from home, Little Brother thought. You see, he was only seven years old. It might have been half a mile, at the foot of the mowing; and his mother only let him go there when Don was in the field and had promised to "keep an eye on the little fieler." Fortunately, haying had begun again, and so the very next day he went to the same spot and saw Little Sister again, as he had been quite sure he would. He had lain awake from happiness on his cot, and stared at the cracked and stained walls, where he had been used to fancy all sorts of pictures after he went to bed. But the only picture he saw that night was of an arch and lovely little face with eyes of tumbled curis. As soon as she spied him again, Little Sister ran to meet him, crying happily: "Twe come to hear the stories this time, Little Brother!" "Well, I don't know any more stories; but I know poems, ever so many poems! Shall I say a poem for you?"

"Yes, do say a poem, Little Brother!' Then they sat down side by side under a tree, and Little Brother again:

"I love sweet fairyland; I love the lovely flowers, Their faces smile upon me To lighten weary hours.

"I love the grass; I love the sky;

From this latter place God looks down from high!"

"That's nice," said the little girl. "Where do the poems come from?"

"Oh, they just grow," said Little Brother. "They don't grow in this wood, do they?" "They grow right up inside of me-just sing them-selves to me. Whenever I'm happy, I make a poem about it, and when I'm sad I often make a poem about that they."

"I like poems, whether they're sad or happy," said Little Sister. "But it's time for me to go home now. If your mother asks you anything, you can say you dreamed a sister in the wood. That's what I told them yesterday!" "She never asks me anything, only if I got my feet wet, and if I want my dinner," said Little Brother. "Well, they asked me where I had been, and I said in the wood. I said I played with my dream brother; and they just laughed; they don't think you are real, you see!" "But I am real!" exclaimed Little Brother, in an anxious voice. "I like poems, whether they're sad or happy," said

anxious voice.

"But I am real!" exclaimed Little Brother, in an anxious voice. "Of course you are, but I call you my dream broth-er, because if they were to know about you, they wouldn't let me come here any more!" At these words everything seemed to get dark and cold all at once, and he could only cry out pitifully: "But you are coming again, aren't you?" "Of course I am, Little Brother! The coming 'most every day, if I can! And I want you to say another poem for me, tomorrow!" And then she was gone. The meetings went on for several days; not every day, but several days; and nobody knew anything about it, not even Don, who was greatly pressed just then with haying and harvest coming on, and only took time to notice that Little Brother was safe and looki 3 unusually well, for him. The pale little face actually got quite brown, and round with something of childish roundness, and a new expression crept in-to the big, black, speaking eyes. As for the little fairy whose father had bought a great castle and built a summer castle on the other side of the wood, her pretty young mother was in heaven, and she had just then a thoughtless nurse who was willing enough to be free for a part of the day, and who didn't see that the child could come to any harm, picking flowers by herself in the wood and roadside near by.

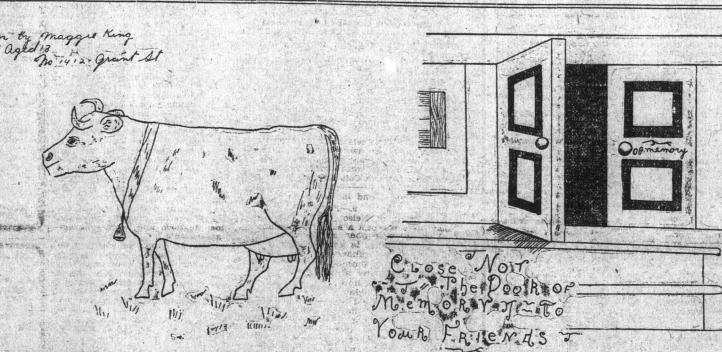
any harm, picking flowers by herself in the wood and

But one night when she spoke of her "Dream But one night when she spoke of her "Dream Brother," her grave-faced father took her on his knee, and gently and kindly began to question her closely. "Tell me some more about this Dream Brother of yours, little daughter," he said.

Drawn by maggie King aged 13 min grant St Chose Noit The Doolk of Memor Y JE To Your F.R. ner ds T -Ting Mie. Wij Kuni 17113

brave, tireless explorer. The first of these journeys was seven hundred miles long, to the mission station in the north where Robert Moffat was at work teaching the natives of Bechuanaland the truths of Christianity at the place called Kurnman. On the way, he rescued a little slave girl who had begged him to save her. This was Livingstone's first acquaintance with that horrible traffic in human lives which to this day cose on in traffic in human lives which to this day goes on in many parts of Africa. Bold as he was kind the mis-

his heart was delighted by the sight of his children and his dearly loved mother. Before his return he was called to lay the gentle old lady in her last rest-ing place. Then he set out on the voyage from which he was never to return. Again he reached that maze of rivers and lakes where the great African rivers, the congo and Nile have their sources. This time his work lay among the tribes who were captured for slaves and the Arabs who delt in human life. It was hard to convince the black men that any white man could be their friend and his life was often in danger. For many months no letters reached the world to tell, of the man, who lost in the African wilderness taught and explored, spending every spare moment in read-



14, 1908.

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FORT MARY COUNTY

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d.

There will not be a boy in Victoria old enough to know what a football game is but will be proud that the home team defeated the players who came from Leland Stanford university in California. "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well," and that Victoria fobtball men can play better than the splen-did American team is something to be proud of. It is not so very long since Canadians began to take an interest in sports. In your grandfather's time and when some of your fathers were boys, young men were too busy clearing the land and doing other work in a new country to think much about rowing and football. The young men who went to college were in such a hurry to get through that they forgot they had bodies as well as minds, and that the more were in such a hurry to get through that they forgot they had bodies as well as minds, and that the more perfect their bodily health was the better they could study. Among the first to show that Canadians could hold their own in any contest of strength and skill was Edward Hanlan, an Ontario boy, who learn-ed to manage a boat on the St. Lawrence river. Hanlan won trophies in many parts of the empire, and in his time was the champion rower of the world. He died this week, leaving the world the better for the life of a strong and honorable man. the life of a strong and honorable

The agricultural association have decided to build The agricultural association have decided to build a better and larger agricultural hall than the one that has been destroyed by fire. This is very satis-factory. 'A good exhibition is a very useful thing. Next year the children should be ready to show what they can do, and if it could be arranged it would do Victoria pupils good to see what the children on the mainland can accomplish in their schools. If the association want a school exhibition now is the time to ask for it, so that there need be no hurry or waste of time in preparing it. of time in preparing it.

On Tuesday Mr. Lemieux returned from his visit to Japan, on the Empress of China. It will be re-membered that Mr. Lemieux was sent to Japan to try to persuade the government of that country not to allow so many of its subjects to come to Canada. When he arrived at the outer wharf. Victoria. Mr. Lemieux refused to tell what he had done in Japan till be had first made his statement to the govern-ment at Ottawa.

ment at Ottawa. Among those who visited the Canadian minister on board the Empress was Mr. Nosse, who for many years has represented the Japanese government at Ottawa. This genletman was on his way home to Japan, whither he has gone by the Tango Maru. The Japanese consul in Vancouver was also present, so that both Mr. Lemieux and Mr. Noss will be able to tell their government what is the exact state of af-fairs concerning the emigration to Canada of the Jap-anese at the begining of the year 1908. anese at the begining of the year 1908.

The men who are known as the Fathers of Con-The men who are known as the Fathers of Con-federation have almost all passed away. Most of them were strong men. They could plan wisely and carry out their plans with energy and determination. They had great faith in the future of Canada. Among the foremost speakers of that time was a Nova Sco-tian named Charles Tupper. He did much to per-suade the people, not only of his own province, but of all Canada, that confederation was a wise measure. He has lived to see that he was right and to with all Canada, that confederation was a wise measure. He has lived to see that he was right and to witness the wonderful progress Canada has made in the forty years since the plan of the Fathers of Confederation was accomplished. This old gentleman is now re-siding in Vancouver with his son, Sir Charles Hib-bert Tupper. He has received many honors from the British government, and one would think would be willing to rest. But he has not lost the eloquence and enthusiasm which made him famous in his youth. A few days ago he made a speech which delighted the men who heard it. men who heard it.

A new railway, the Great Northern, has built an extension into the Crow's Nest Pass mines. There

many parts of Africa. Bold as he was kind, the mis-sionary defended the child from her pursuers. Many years after Livingstone entered the region where the slave trade was chieffy carried on and saw and de-Scribed its horrors. The young minister was warmly welcom

The young minister was warmly welcomed by the older missionary, but he was not the man to take ad-vantage of the fruit of another man's labor. - He pushed on and reaching a village where there were no white men he set to work to learn the habits and language of the negroes. He healed the bodies of his heathen friends while the faught them the truths which cured their source older

He neared the bodies of his freather friends while he taught them the truths which cured their souls. From the first, his kindness and gentleness won the hearts of the savages. There were a great many sick among these poor people whose naked bodies were exposed alike to the scorching heat and the shill nicht chill night

chill hight. After laboring among the Bechuana tribes for two years it was decided to establish another station two hundred miles further north at a place called Ma-botsa. Here Livingstone was nearly killed by a lion. The bone of his arm was so badly crushed that it was lame for life. When, as a young man Livingston

When, as a young man, Livingstone went to Af-When, as a young man, Livingstone went to Af-rica he thought he would never marry. Indeed it would be hard to find a woman brave enough to share the life of hardship and danger he was forced to lead. But such a one was Mary' Moffatt, The daughter of his missionary friend, and Livingstone persuaded her to share his home and his labors at Mabotsa. There and at other stations they worked together. The wife doing the work of the simple home, nursing the babies who came to share their love and teaching the little black children, while the husband preached and taught and performed many other tasks, for he had to be smith, carpenter and gardener, as well as doctor. as well as doctor.

But the couple were happy in one another's love, and in the approval of the Master whom they served. The only regret the kind-hearted missionary had was that when evening came he was too tired to play with the children from whom he was so soon

play with the children from whom he was so soon to be parted. The family moved from place to place, and Liv-ingstone discovered Lake Ngami and the Tonga river. The explorer was never too hurried to ex-amine the rocks or to observe the strange trees and plants of the African wilderness. He noticed, too, the habits and appearance of the birds and animals he met in his wanderings. All these things were recorded in his journals or stored in his memory. The first grief that came to the parents was the loss of a girl baby, who only lived six weeks. Then followed a terrible journey, where the guide lost his way, and water was so scarce that, like Hagar of old, Mary Livingstone must have prayed that she might not see her children die. But she never mur-mured, and on the fifth day their anxiety was relieved by finding an abundance of water. The tribes lived among the swamps near the river Zambesi, and here, too, a great sorrow came to him. The tribes lived among the swamps near the river hed, and the danger from sickness and the difficul-ties of traveling became so great that be had to re-worked a set wan be with and libre of the swamps near the river

bed, and the danger from sickness and the difficul-ties of traveling became so great that he had to re-solve to send his wife and little ones to England. He took them to the Cape, and they sailed for home in the year 1852. Then the lonely man returned to finish the task he had set himself. On his return journey he found that the Boers had attacked the Christian negroes among he had labored, and de-stroyed the mission house. Pushing resolutely nothward, he was soon in the heart of Tropical Africa, among the great ant hills,

and explored, spending every spare moment in read-ing that Bible which gave him hope that at last this great world upon which he had entered would learn to know the God in whom he believed and the Son whom he had sent to save them from their sin and

At last a brave, young American started an expe-dition into the wilderness to find the explorer if alive or to bring back certain news of his death. To his own great joy and to the infinite comfort of the toilworn and now old missionary, Stanley was successful. He spent some months with Livingstone, nursed him, shared his labors and learned to love him.

But the explorer was resolved to find the source of the Nile and would not be persuaded to give up his task. Stanley reluctantly left him to bring back the news of what Livingstone had accomplished to the envious world outside

the news of what Livingstone had accomplished to the anxious world outside. A few months longer the brave old man remained with his black friends, toiling among the forests and wading through swamps but the task was too great for his overwrought frame and early one May Day morning his faithful servant and friend found him kneeling beside his bed still in death. The long, fong journey was over! His work was done and the weary traveler had reached the better country.

country

country. Kind hands bore the frame from which the heroic soul had departed to the sea and it rests now in Westminster Abbey where so many of the greatest of Britain's sons sleep. But among them all none were more loyal to what he believed to be his duty than David Livingstone.

LITTLE BROTHER O' DREAMS

By Elaine Goodale-Eastman in St. Nicholas.

Conclusion. II.

Of course, he knew now that he was different from other children. He supposed that was why his moth-er hadn't sent him to school; at least, it must be part of the reason; and maybe it was why she looked so sad and tired and far away. She couldn't love him as much as she could have loved a little boy who was strong and beautiful; of that he was sure. Yes, he was quite sure of that! But the trees loved him, and the flowers.

But the trees loved him, and the flowers, and the sky; and the little people of the woods, the birds and squirreis, didn't mind his plain face and crooked little body; and Don was always good to him and never looked sorry for him, either! And then there were the sunsets on Fray Mountain ! "Oh, mother, mother! Is heaven on fire?" cried Little Brother one evening when he was five years old. "Will it all burn up, mother? And what will God do then?"

God do then?

Two or three years later he made a poem about the two sunsets—the autumn of day, you know, and the sunset of the year. It was like this:

On the castle of Night a red, red flag, that flies For the Prince Tomorrow; In the face of the Cold a blazing world; and Hope

At the door of Sorrow I

and gnaried, with a broad, low, comfortable seat near the ground; and hidden among a world of pointed, Gothic-shaped leaves in the lap of that old mother-maple, Little Brother told her many things. More than once or twice he had told her about the little girl—or the fairy, he wasn't quite sure which—who was so very beautiful, and yet whose loving brown eyes had hurt him so without meaning to do it. At first the hurt had been sharper even than his delight in her loveliness; but the more he thought about it the sweeter it was to think of so perfect a creature, and patiently as the tree herself takes a frsh wound right into her heart and surrounds it with living wood, he accepted the hurt, and covered it up and smoothed it over till nothing but a little scar was left—a scar that only Don noticed left-a scar that only Don noticed.

Iett—a scar that only Don noticed. Not far from the maple there was a brown brook that rippled in singing shallows over a pebbly bottom, and as this brook was so tiny that even the most anxious or careful mother could not conceive it to be a danger, Litle Brother was allowed to play there, on the express condition that he must not wet his feet. Since he did not know how to play like other chil-dren, fishing, and sailing boats, and since wading was forbidden, he usually lay flat on his face at the edge of the water, gazing downward into the clear was forbidgen, he usually lay hat on his face at the edge of the water, gazing downward into the clear, brown pools, which reflected his own face—and something more. And one long midsummer day while he lay thus, a whole year after the coming of

while he lay thus, a whole year after the coming of the strangers to Fray Mountain, there came to his ears a pitiful little cry, like that of a lost or frighten-ed bird,—just one cry, and then silence. Little Brother awoke from his dream of a sweet face looking up to meet his from the rounding rip-ples in the pool, and scrambling to his feet, he scur-ried along like a rabbit in the direction of the sound. The ground was rough, and in a little hollow there was a heap of something which he soon made out to be a little girl who had fallen and was fright-ened, or hurt, or perhaps both. She sat up as he came near, and he saw the tumbled brown curls and the brown eyes that, this time, met his with neither the brown eyes that, this time, met his with neither

"Oh, it is you, little boy" she exclaimed joyfully. "Tm not Little Boy," he replied at once. "Tm Little Brother

'Then if you're Little Brother, I must be Little Sister

The old, old wish had come true; he had found

A red blush of delight covered his whole face as he held out a small, frail hand to help the little maid-en to her feet. But with a merry laugh, she sprang lightly up, and gamboled about his like a young fawn, as she exclaimed:

"I wasn't hurt a bit, not a bit, not a bit! I was running and I caught my foot in a vine, and I cried out because I was all alone!"

out because I was all alone!" "But which and I thied "But you won't be all alone now you have found me, Little Sister." "No, of course I shan't, Little Brother ! But what do you do here? Show me everything in this wood, and tell me all the stories you know!" So he took her to the old mother-tree, the maple whose lap was no nice and wide and her arms so comforting, and who kept secrets so well. And there he told her several little stories. Next, he took her to the lady birch, who seemed to be ever learing forward as if she were listening, and trying to pull her foot out of the ground, so that he thought she wanted to get away and go somewhere eise—to the other side of the world, perhaps !

She gazed straight into his eyes

"He makes poems, father," she said. "What sort of poems? Where does he get them?" "They grow right up in his heart, he says. I can say one of them to you now." And she did. "Hm, hm," said her father. "And what does he

look like, daughter?"

"Hm, hm," said her father. "And what does he look like, daughter?" "He looks—oh, he looks—different! And he is different; but he is my Little Brother and Im his Little Sister that he had been looking for, ever and ever so long; and he says he'll die if I don't come any more; and I—shan't die, because I don't want to die, but you will let me go and listen to his poems,— won't you, father dear!" "Is my child a poet?" thought her father. "Or is there really some one in the wood?" So the very next day when she slipped away from her nurse he followed. And the day after, he made some inquiries about the tumbledown cottage on the mountain side, and heard about the young woman who had lived there with her boy ever since his fath-er died; how the boy was dreadfully deformed, and, some said, not quite right in his mind; and they never called him by his name, but only "Little Broth-er." He heard about the faithful "hired man" who worked the timp place on shares, and in this way kept the woman and her boy from going to the poor-house. When he had heard everything they knew

When he had heard everything they knew, he called at the cottage, and there was a long talk be-tween the rich man who had lost the wife of his heart. and whose hair was streaked with white, but not from years, and the woman whose youth and prettiness were quite gone, and whose life held nothing save poverty and toil and bitterness—and her poor frail boy with the twisted little body that it hurt her to boy with the twisted little body that it hurt her to look at, and with the poet soul that she could not un-derstand. They talked a long time in low voices; but what they said I shall not tell you, and you may guess. for yourselves how it came about that before Christ-mas Day Little Brother O' Dreams went to the other side of the world with his Little Sister.

WITH THE POETS

For Spellers When "ei" and "ie" both spell "ee," How can we tell which it shall be? Here's a rule you may believe That never, never will deceive. And all such troubles will relieve— A simpler rule you can't conceive. It is not made of many pieces, To puzzle daughters sons and piece To puzzle daughters, sons and nieces. Yet with it all the trouble ceases; "After C an E apply; After other letters I." Thus a general in a siege Writes a letter to his liege, Or an army holds the field, And will never deign to yield While a warrior holds a shield Or has strength his arms to wield. Two exceptions we must note, Which all scholars learn by rote; "Leisure" is the first of th For the second we have "Seize."

Now you know the simple rule. Learn it guick, and off to school ! Tudor Jenks, St. Nicholas.

Tuesday, January 14, 1908



Think Before You-Talk

If you are tempted to reveal A tale someone has told, About another, make it pass Before you speak three gates of gold. Three narrow gates: First, "is it true?" Then: "Is it needful?" in your mind, Give truthful answer; and the next Give truthin answer; and the next, Is last and narrowest, "Is it kind?" And if to reach your lips at last It passes through those gateways three, Then you may tell the tale, nor fear What the result of speech may be.

12

These lines may be useful to those .who are addicted to tittle-tattle.

Distinctness in Speaking and Writing

T seems really a pity that so many people T seems really a pity that so many people laying claim to a fair amount of educa-tion should speak our language in what may best be termed a slipshod way. English is a beautiful language, but it does need to be beautifully spoken, with due regard to grammar and to the use of the voice. Comparing the way in which our language is spoken by a cultured person and by a low class Londoner one could hardly believe it to be the same in both cases. Much might be done to im-prove the speaking of English in our schools, in addition to the learning already imparted to the children which would teach them to speak their

to the children which would teach them to speak their own language well. In speech as writing, distinct-ness is no longer so highly esteemed as it deserves to ness is no longer so highly esteemed as it deserves to be. We are in a hurry, or our thoughts are confused, or we have somehow picked up the silly notion that it is "good form" to mumble our words and scrawl our letters; hence a painful lack of sense, a distress-ing waste of time. It is essentially selfish to write indistinctly, for what does it mean but that the writer saves time at the expense of the reader Nor is it less selfish to speak in such a way as to give unneces-sary nain inconverience or mortification to our hearsary pain, inconvenience or mortification to our hear-ers, be they gentle or simple, old or young, few or many. It is sometimes urged against women who speak in public that their voices are monotonous, but sary pain, inconvenience or mortification to our hear-ers, be they gentle or simple, old or young, few or meny. It is sometimes urged against women who speak in public that their volces are monotonous, but a more serious fault would seem to be that with the exception of those who have seriously studied elocu-tion they will not take the trouble to enunciate with sufficient distinctness to make their words intelligible to those at a distance. Nor is distinctness, or rather intelligibility of speech simply a matter of pronuncia-tion. The greatest care should be given to the con-struction of every sentence and pronunciation—the greatest difficulty in our language to a foreigner—is, of course, often merely a matter of fashion, or at any rate there are few rules with regard to it. Foreign poor do not speak their language half so badly as our poor do and speak their language that volces sound so harsh and vulgar. Ours is a beautiful language, dif-ficult if you will, to write or speak fluently, but cap-able of infinite variety of expression and well able to repay those who will take the trouble to study it. But how little really correct and beautiful English do we hear spoken round about us, or find in the pages of what we truly call current literature. Clearness suffers in many ways by the needless introduction of foreign, technical or cant words, by the incorrect ap-plication of words allowable in themselves, by sloven-ly construction or by having recourse to some tricks of expression as a short cut. But what pure joy it is to hear our beautiful language spoken as it ought to be. Should we not look to our mother tongue as an heirloom, a thing not to be lightly altered to suit our fance, or given over to those ignorant of its value, its dignity and its historical position. Mothers may do much in bringing about this desirable consummation by training their children from their earliest days to speak well, by letting them hear correct speaking. If we read more we should probaly speak and write betre, "Reading," i ing, and not making trouble. It is quite easy to ex-press ourselves clearly, to speak, or to write dis-tinctly if we stop to consider and think what we are doing, and carelessness cannot appeal to any educated person of either sex. May I venture to remind my readers that distinctness is undoubtedly akin to dis-

toilet, which among its other attractions has the merit of simplicity. A little bolero of tulle worked in chenille and colored lace motifs being the leading feature which points to its modernity. These little bo-leros are the making of a simple reception gown, and they are evolved from guipure mixed with fine lace, and also from striped velvet outlined with beautiful colored embröidery—the fastening is effected with a passementerie ornament. Other little boleros may be seen made of soft satin with quaint revers of gold breiding and almost invariable a track braiding, and almost invariably a touch of colored embroidery is introduced either upon the lace che-misette, or immediately inside the aperture of the misette, or immediately inside the aperture of the bolero. These decorative bodices look extremely ef-fective when made of parme handsomely embroidered, and bound upon the edge with satin, while a lacing of the satin pulled through wide eyelet holes would form a suitable fastening. What for want of a better term may be called Princess pinafore gowns, are a favorite style for the afternoon recention sour These are may be called Princess pinatore gowns, at These are style for the afternoon reception gown. These are made with a wide arm hole and show a deep lace of fine lace, and the corset chemisette and sleeves of fine lace, and the corset skirt with draped bodice is again in the first rank of skirt with draped bodice is again in the first rank of fashion, though it is a very different thing from the ill-fated predecessor of two years ago. Gowns of soft face-cloth, with a bodice composed of tulle grec-que are to be seen at all the leading houses, but the tulle is the merest foundation for a maze of intricate applique of cloth, velvet or passementerie. Very thick cloth is conspicuous by its absence, excepting for long paletots and driving coats which are splendid for cold weather. Every superflous vestige of under-clothing has been discarded by those who affect the very latest extremes of fashion, so that the very slender have reduced themselves to almost incredible dimensions.

ensions.

The Lace and Jewels of Queen Alexandra

Having written last week on the "Revived Art of ce Making," it may interest my readers to hear out Queen Alexandra's lace and jewels.

about Queen Alexandra's lace and jewels. Queen Alexandra is well known to be a connisseur in lace, acquainted with the technicalities that mark out real lace from even the best imitations, and possessed of the same kind of "flair" for that exqui-site fabric as distinguishes the experts in old mas-ters, old ivories and old china. Long before the death of the late sovereign the Queen's treasures of lace were valued at £50,000, while Queen Victoria's own were worth £75,000, and the only personage in Eur-ope whose collection outvied theirs was the late Pope, whose store of lace at the Vatican was estimated to beworth £175,000. beworth £175.000.

The most remarkable and costly piece of Brussels lace is doubtless the very fine and exquisitely design-ed dress, with scarf and handkerchief to match, pre-sented by the king of the Belgians to Princess Alexlace is doubliess the very fine and exquisitely design-ed dress, with scarf and handkerchief to match, pre-sented by the king of the Belgians to Princess Alex-andra as a wedding gift, which she has worn, over and over again in various forms and combinations. Queen Victoria gave her some very wonderful honiton point lace flounces and garnitures, which are literally-"more precious than rubles," and she has more than one beautiful honiton lace veil. There is a particu-larly fine one of most lovely design which her majesty wore on the day when she accompanied the king to the opening of parliament, during the first week of his reign. Queen Alexandra has always shown herself very appreciative of the laces made in the Emerald Isle. A point lace shawl was given her by Irish ladies at her wedding. Many years ago she purchased some very handsome cappoquin lace and a considerable quantity of Limerick lace, so fine that vast widths of it can be drawn without injury through the prover-bial wedding ring. Of the needlepoint laces made in Irish convents she has been a lavish purchaser, and a most elaborate specimen presented to her during her last visit to Ireland was at once placed among her special treasures. She by no means ignores the most modern Irish laces, but buys fine specimens of crochet and once fell in love with apd purchased a parasol covered with "frivolite," or tatting, that looked as if it could only have been the work of fairy fingers. She also expresses great admiration for the revived Buckinghamshire pillow laces that are made in the centre and noth of the country, and has made some important purchases. From lace to jewels the transi-tion is natural, since both are among the choicest or-naments that can adorn a queen or any other woman. The most remarkable trinket in the jewel case of the Danish princes when she came to England was a replica of the cross made for Queen Dagmar, who died in 1212. In it are set some relies of Canute, and it is an heirloom in the Danish royal family. Her father had given toons of brilliants with a pear and connected by fes-toons of brilliants with a pear-shaped pearl pendant from each of the three principal clusters and a brooch to correspond, as well as a diadem with two rows of brilliants with ten very large brilliants at equal distances, surmounted by scroll work and Greek devices in brilliants. <text> Queen Victoria, who did not share the popular

boil for twenty minutes, season with pepper and salt and lemon juice, and serve with plain boiled rice.

Hashed Cod

Required: One pound of boiled cod, half a pint of white sauce, two hard boiled eggs cut in pight pieces, half a pound of mashed potato, half an ounce of but-

ter. Method—For this have the fish freed from skin and bone. Make some good white sauce, seasoning it delicately with pepper and salt, and tarragon vinegar. Flake the fish coarsely and warm up in the sauce, with the hard boiled eggs. Lightly stir in the mash-ed potato. Mix all together lightly, arrange it pyra-midically on a dish, and brown in the oven.

Stewed Ox Tail

Required: One Ox Tall, two ounces of dripping, one onion, one carrot, lemon juice, gherkin, half an ounce of flour and half an ounce of butter, stock. Method—Joint the tall, carefully melt the drip-

Method—Joint the tail, carefully melt the drip-ping in a pan and when hot put in the pieces of tail and keep moving until slightly browned. Take out the tail, add some sliced carrot and onion, when light-ly fried put back the meat and cover it with .stock. Stew all very slowly for three hours. When done, remove the meat, strain the gravy, add some lemon juice, and finely chopped gherkin, and thicken it with the butter rubbed into the flour. Stir until the sauce thoroughly boils. Keep the meat hot and serve in an entree dish, with the gravy poured over it entree dish, with the gravy poured over it.

Meat Ball Curry

Required: One pound of fresh beef, frying fat, a little coccanut milk, two shallots, a clove of garlic, a piece of cinnamon, a chill, a bay leaf, a little green ginger, a little curry paste, pepper and salt, boiled

Method: Make a sauce by frying two shallots, a clove of garlic, a piece of cinnamon, a cut up chill, a bay leaf and a little green ginger, until lightly brown-ed. Add a little curry paste and a little cocoanut milk. While this is cooking, chop up a pound of fresh beef (free from skin fat and sinew), with a little green ginger and a shallot, seasoning with salt and pepper, and adding a tablespoonful of water, so that the balls are not too dry when cooked. Form into small balls and fry in hot fat until the outside is crisp, but the inside left underdone. This can be managed by the fat being bolling when the balls are put in. Having thus partly cooked the balls, strain off and add the sauce. Gently simmer for fifteen minutes, when the sauce should be a nice consistency. Then serve with boiled rice. Then serve with boiled rice

Scrambled Eggs and Mushrooms

Required: Two ounces of butter, 5 eggs, chopped nushrooms, pepper and salt to taste, and slices of buttered toas

Method: First melt the butter in a saucepan, add Method: First melt the butter in a saucepan, add to it the five eggs which have been lightly beaten, and a tablesponful and a half of chopped mush-rooms seasoned to taste with pepper and salt. Stir this over the fire until it begins to thicken, then take off the fire and continue to stir until it is of the con-sistency of thick custard. Have ready slices of toast cut to a convenient size, pour the egg mixture on them and serve very hot, garnished with finely chop-ned parsley. ped parsley.

Epiqures Grill

Epiqures Grill Required: Cooked shoulder of lamb, some nice stock, sait, cavenne pepper and powdered mace, one ounce of butter, French beans. Method: Take the blade bone of a shoulder of lamb, trim it neatly, put in a shallow frying pan an up, score thoroughly, scatter, sait and cavenne over, also a very little powdered mace, pour a little dissolved butter over, and grill before the fire. Dish on a bed of nicely boiled French beans and send some savory gravy to table with it, on a tureen.

Coffee Cream

Required: Half a pint of milk, a quarter of a pint f very strong coffee, two eggs, half an ounce of gela-ine, and one ounce and a half of castor sugar. Method: Put the milk into a saucepan with the

Method: Put the milk into a saucepan with the coffee and yolk of one egg. Bring to the boil and put on one side to cool. Beat the yolk of one egg with one ounce and a half of sugar, and gradually add the coffee, etc. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, dissolve the gelatine which has been soaking in a little cold water, and strain into the coffee mir in a little cold water, and strain into the coffee mix-ture. Lastly add the whites of eggs, and beat all to-gether. Then place in a wet mould, and turn out when set.

Baked Apple Jelly

Required: Two quarts of apples, sugar to taste and whipped cream. Method: Pare and core two quarts of apples, put well she might do, for the Queen of Spain is her only daughter, and she must miss her dreadfully. How-ever, she left London on Dec. 18 to go to Spain to spend Christmas with her daughter. It has been whispered that the Prince of Asturias will have a little playfellow before very long, but of the accuracy of this rumor I cannot hold myself responsible, and I give it to you as it was given to me give it to you as it was given to me.

It is said that the French woman is always aston for the french woman would probably be still work and the French woman would probably be still on the clothes than the Englishwoman whose ex-tons in domestic affairs is well known. The extrava-ance of the English cook would horrify a French mere de menage," yet, in both cases, the extrava-ance of the English cook would horrify a French mere de menage," yet, in both cases, the extrava-show of the English cook would horrify a french mere de menage, "yet, in both cases, the extrava-show of the English sister and fewer hais, but she is not poor materials. The Parisienne has fewer gowns is book neat and elegant in them, even when the store well worn. The average Englishwoman cases is for quality than for numbers. She will buy six break woman buys one. That one, of course, cost a sum which few English women would dhey dar bendting on a single costume; nor would they dare bendting on a single costume; nor would they dare bish characteristic to have a horror of being seen often bish characteristic to have a horror of being seen often bish characteristic to have a horror of being seen often bish characteristic to have a horror of being seen often bish characteristic to have a horror of being seen often bish characteristic to have a horror of being seen often bish characteristic to have a horror of being seen often bish characteristic to have a horror of being seen often bish characteristic to have a horror of being seen often bish characteristic to have a horror of the sen the set bish characteristic to have a horror of the set set set set bish characteristic to have a horror of being seen often bish characteristic to have a horror of the set set set set bish characteristic to have a horror of the set set set set bish characteristic to have a horror of the set set set set bish characteristic to have a horror of the set set set set set bish characteristic to have a horror of the set set set set set set set bish characteristic to have a horror of the set set set set se It is said that the French woman is always aston-

The Care of the Feet in Winter

Many of the ailments which are prone to attack the feet in winter might be prevented if proper care and attention were given and adequate means taken to keep the extremilies free from cold and damp. The care of the feet, in fact is essential to the general health. Many cases of serious cold, leading to in-flammation of the internal organs, could be traced to neglect of proper protection of the feet. Now, of all seasons, is the time when the feet should be kept warm and dry. Many people suffer habitually from cold feet and hands, due to the imperfect circulation of the blood. Physical exercises are, of course, very important in the treatment of cold extremities, but other means are also necessary. When the feet are habitually cold they should be bathed every night in hot water and dried with a warm towel. They should then be brickly rubbed for a few minutes with olive habitually cold they should be bathed every night in hot water and dried with a warm towel. They should then be briskly rubbing the soles. In the morning put hem again into hot water for a minute or two, dry and rub again with 'olive oil. Stockings of wool should be worn If knitted stockings are objected to, merino ones should be worn. These, if of good qual-ity, have such a soft surface that they do not irritate the most sensitive skin, and are besides perfectly warm and comfortable. The boots should be large enough to admit of free circulation, otherwise cold feet will always be the penalty. Nothing tends more to encourage cold feet than tight boots, or shoes. Many people cannot wear goloshes as they "draw" soreness. An interlay of cork in the soles will pre-vent the need of wearing goloshes in wet weather. The soles of the boots should be fairly thick and should be worn for several days running. To have one or two pairs is far better economy, as in this way to childian, hereditary tendency and sometimes from akk of proper nourishment. If there is any tendency to childian, it is a very bad plan to sit over the free and warm the feet and hands at it. The inflamma-tion of the skin caused by childians produces itch-ing, tingling and swelling. One of the best methods of the stim caused by childians is to plunge the feet into hot water, as hot as can be borne, and after keep-ing them there for a few minutes to dry quickly and then to rub into the skin equal parts of sweet oil and spirits of turgentime.

spirits of turpentine.

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cated wife, for example, are in many respects those cated whe, for example, are in many respects those of our grandmothers, but the times are vasily differ-ent. What constituted domesticity in those days, is quite out of date now, so far as many "home" sub-jects are concerned. One has to adapt themselves to jects are concerned. One has to adapt themselves to circumstances, and a wife's domesticity depends upon her husband's social and financial position, and upon his special occupation or intellectuality. Good cook-ing is to some an essential factor but where the hus-band can afford the very best of cuisine at an hotel during the day, the wife's domesticity should move in some other direction. If the husband is musical, it may be a great pleasure for him to return home and hear her play the violin or piano, or take a hand at a card game (without gambling) or read aloud to him and it may please him for her to learn to sing or acquire a knowledge of chess. Therefore it all depends on circumstances and it may fairly be said him and it may please him for her to learn to sing or acquire a knowledge of chess. Therefore it all depends on circumstances and it may fairly be said that a wife's education in domestic matters must be acquired to a great extent after marriage. The ques-tion is asked, "How should girls be trained?" All the schools are beginning after their Xmas holidays, this week or next, and the routine of learning has to be taken up again, but how many of the girls or boys either who are beginning work after their holidays have any idea why they go to school? How many realize that they are sent there to be trained for the battle of life, to be fitted to take a place of their own in the world, to practice with the tools which carve out happiness and success. How many schools give them such practice, train them on the best lines de-finitely aiming at fitting them to be useful, contented, interested, and interesting men and women. The training which girls need is of that kind which will enable them to develop in any direction which their peculiar circumstances may demand. A good scholas-tic education should be of the utmost benefit, because it enables them to be mentally alert. The girl whose mind has been developed, will quickly learn such ac-cover, understand what she has to do in order to make home and husband happy. It is well to know some-thing of everything rather than a great deal about or two subjects. one or two subjects.

Belin's Picture Telegraphy

An engineering correspondent of the London Times writes as follows: The essential feature of practically all previous attempts to transmit pictures and hand-virting by telegraph is a selenium cell—that is, a se-lenium resistance sensitive to light, by the aid of which luminous fluctuations are converted into fluc-tuations of electricity and transmitted to a distance. Though the selenium cells are able to render excel-lent service, they are rather capitclous in working, and require a complicated apparatus for transmitting pensable for practical purposes.

This is achieved in the following manner:--At the sending station a rotating cylinder is plac-ed, on which the bichromate gelatine print is wound. This cylinder, simultaneously with its rotation, ad-vances slowly in the direction of its axis, so that a style in contact with its surface traverses the whole picture in helical lines. The style is fixed to the shor-ter arm of a double-arm lever, the longer arm of which carries a miniature trolley sliding along a small rheostat made up of 20 silver plates and 19 in-sulating mica plates. The silver plates communicate with the coils of a resistance box so that an addi-tional resistance depending on the actual condition of the trolley is inserted into the circuit, varying the current intensely in the telegraph line in proportion, in 19 uniform stages between 3 and 12.6 milliamperes. These current fluctuations, according to the above,

(Cheers.) Proceeding to speak the British Empire, he much in vogue to expl the idea that the empir cession of wicked and pire-makers were, as a and that Proceeding

A French engineer, M. Edouard Belin, Paris, has therefore adopted an entirely different principle in de-signing the picture telegraph which has just been completed and of which some particulars are made public through the courtesy of the inventor.

current intensely in the telegraph line in proportion, in 19 uniform stages between 8 and 12.6 milliamperes, correspond to the height of relief and thus to the production of the original picture are ensured by having the motion of which is maintained in agreement with that of the sending station by a convenient picture. The production of which is the picture, the picture is the receiving station is would be sending with that of the sending station by a convenient picture of the intended to give the photograph is the notion of which is maintained in agreement of the paper of film intended to give the photograph picture of the lens are not weakened in any way production. Immediately adjoining the film there is a different of the lens are not weakened in any way here is a correling to the deflection imparts of the photograph mirror) are weakened in any way here is the oscillograph mirror) are weakened in the various heights of relief and gradations of the picture of the lens are not weakened in any way here is the oscillograph mirror) are weakened in the botograph mirror) are weakened in the very picture of the lens are not weakened in the tore of the photograph mirror) are weakened in the picture of the lens are not weakened in the tore of the picture of the various heights of relief and gradations of the picture of the original picture, reproducing the latter of the various heights of relief and gradations of the picture of the original picture, reproducing the latter of the finest details of the original photograph are reproduced to be empired in the there will for point. Each picture of the finest details of the original photograph are reproduced to be details of the original photograph are reproduced to be details of the minutes. This apparatus is es-paratus, belin, however, hoges to the illustrate.

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monstration of the faith in them and in him? F as that Town-hall, whi tar of the British dem countrymen in the end was that empire mean them, why it ought to vent, though never b

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pire-makers were, as a and that Proconsuls—a tunate or unfortunate. general a peculiarly da fore Mr. John Morley showing that he could the spirit of a great s which he spoke of Wa criminal" and the foun India as "a long train o India as "a long train not know whether with would hold these view how, he believed them demonstration. Some and vicious men. By r Caesar or Napoleon po men. But these charac to the making of empir of the men who had ca they would find that manity, and an almost more common qualities or the bandit. In India examination of the evid tial case could be mad tial case could be mad Warren Hastings, and i to our empire there has and a high moral purpo he believed to be equal in the famous phrase acquired in a fit of abs

recent apophthegm that might be lost in a day. nights, even in the wid and the concentrated pu the British Empire. H

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stitution, superstition an appear, and had been re perity, humanity, and fr tion. There had also unique in the histor loyalty and enthusiasm emotest British citizen estiny which he share

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But there never rallied own loins, as Australia volunteer manhood into

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Fashion Fancies From Paris

The Long Coat—The cut away shape is no longer the sole development of the afternoon coat, as it with the sole development of the afternoon coat, as it wistcoats of the period "flouis Quinze" and very light of the sole development of the straight fronts, and . long waistcoats of the period "flouis Quinze" and very light of the sole development of the straight fronts, and very back sath waistcoat is an addition to a smart afternoon coat. Aubergine of the looks extremely well for the afternoon coat and skirt, and a bright bronze green trimmed with black braiding and large black raised buttons. Long coats and skirts of velvet, and velveteen are worn and a very fine cordury. A much softer fabric than its predecessor is a flovelty which has already made an impression among the walking skirts, and is employed own which is so useful for wearing with a troitor which is so useful for wearing with a troit to be skirt. Pleated skirts of check tweed continue to be seen in the mornings, worn with a coat of black green or brown plain cloth. These as often as not are untrimmed, but are fastened together with somegreen or brown plain cloth. These as often as not are untrimmed, but are fastened together with some-thing imposing in the way of a button. The Ragian sleeves are considerably modified since their first appearance, and one or two of the leading tailors are said to have put their veto upon their use for any but the very slightest figures. For elderly women long paletots of cloth, cut with deep empire yoke are again to the fore. The yoke proper, however, is cov-ered completely with a shaped piece of cloth, which extends over the junction of the sleeve, with the coat, forming at the back a square, or a pointed empicee-ment, according to the figure of the wearer; some-times a handsome embroidery is substituted for a cloth yoke. For the evening gown the close fitting skirt is seen to the best advantage and the shapes, which for the moment, are struggling for ascendency are the tunic skirt and the jupe collante a' plis de-vant. These latter skirts are simply an adapted fashion which prevalled in the year 1800, and which can be seen in any fashion book of that date. Un-doubtedly the tunic is far more becoming to many figures, particularly when made of the new crepe mete'ore, or of one of the many transparencies such as mousseline or of the delicate satin charmense. The very palest shades are only employed for bail gowns, and rev is amongst the favoria colors for the weins as mousseline or of the delicate satin charmense. The very palest shades are only employed for ball gowns, and/grey is amongst the favorite colors for the win-ter evening gown. Tulle of various sorts, and kinds is being used a good deal for the gowns of both young and middle-aged, but in almost all cases something substantial is added to the hem in the way of soft satin, or one of the beautiful embossed velver ribbons which make so decorative a feature of the hem of the gown. Bodices and trains of soft satin are worn with skirts of embroidered tulle. Hanging stoles of em-broidered tulle are worn across the shoulders and are left pendant over the underskirt, while long panels of lace placed closely together are a favorite form of overskirt. For the reception gown bottle green mar-

A Simple Menu For a Tasty January Dinner MENU Hasty Mulligatawny Soup Hashed Cod Stewed Ox Tail Meat Ball Curry Scrambled Eggs and Mushrooms Epicures Grill Coffee Cream Baked Apple Jelly Cheese Pudding Iced Coffee

Hasty Mulligatawny Soup

Required: One large onion, one apple, two ounces of butter, twelve cloves, one tablespoonful of curry powder, three pints of stock, pepper, salt, lemon juice and some rice (boiled.) For this, stock made either from meat bones or fish may be used, or, if none is at hand, use water flavored with meat essence.

Method—Cut a large onion into thin rings and chop it finely, grate an apple, dissolve two ounces of butter in a saucepan, fry the onion in it, add the cloves, the curry powder and a tablespoonful of flour. Then stir in the stock and the chopped apple, let all

Method: Pare and core two quarts of apples, put them into an earthenware jar in layers, with as much sugar as the apples require. This must depend on their acidity. Pour a gill of cold water over them, cover the jar with any closely fitting cover, and bake the apples slowly, till they turn red. Let them cool, arrange on a glass dish, and when set pile whipped am on the top.

Cheese Pudding

Cheese Pudding Required: Half a pint of milk, three ounces of cheese, three ounces of breadcrumbs, two eggs, salt, cayenne pepper, half an ounce of butter. Method: Boil the milk with the cheese and bread-crumbs. Stir all together and directly it boils pour into a basin, and when slightly cool add two well beaten eggs. Season with salt and cayenne pepper. Place the preparation on a greased pudding basin, and bake for twenty minutes in a nice sharp oven. Serve at once very hot. Serve at once very hot.

Iced Coffee

Put six ounces of sugar into one quart of good strong clear coffee whilst hot, and set it aside to cool. When cold add it to half a pint of milk, half a pint of cream, and vanilla essence to taste. Freeze to con-sistency of thick cream and serve in ice glasses. Small fancy biscuit wafers should be handed round with this.

Note-If desired, or if menu should be too long, the Meat Ball Curry could be omitted.

Comments of An Onlooker

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with Prin-cess Beatrice, are always eagerly sought after as guests, for their tastes are so thoroughly English and they enjoy life so simply and unstintedly. The Duch-ess and Princess Patricia, who were both such en-thusiastic hockey players in the Dublin days, have abandoned the game for golf. This they play on every possible occasion and thoroughly enter into the sport of the game. of the game.

Queen Alexandra is leading the quiet, domestic life which she sa thoroughly enjoys with her children and grandchildren round her. Queen Maud of Nor-way and Prince Olaf stayed with her at Sandringham until the arrival of King Haakon, whom they went to meet at Appleton House on his arrival from Norway. The Queen of Portugal has been another visitor at Sandringham. She is a special favorite of Queen Al-exandra's and so is her sister, the Duchess D'Aosta, who as Princess Helene d'Orleans spent so much time ham and Mariborough House. And she has entertain-ed the Queen and Princess Victoria at her beautiful villa near Naples on several occasions when they were cruising in the mediterranean.

The King and Queen of Spaln have left England, much to the regret of those who had the honro of meeting them during their six weeks' visit to Eng-land. Princess Henry of Battenberg gave a farewell dinner in their honor at Kensington Palace, the night they left, after which they took a late special train to Portsmouth, sleeping on board the "Renown" in har-bor before starting the following meeting for their crossing to France. I hear that Princess Henry of Battenberg looked very sad when she turned away after the train had steamed out of the station; and

Men Worth Cultivating

A man who is brave enough to tell you the truth about yourself is not to be quarrelied with. Never withchem to be quarrelied with. Never but how unpaintable it may be, for if he were not withchem to trouble to tell you unpleasant things the would not trouble to tell you unpleasant things else has had enough courage, or thought it worth while to tell you. A man to whom children and dogs the an instituctive liking is one to be trusted. If will invariably be found to possess a sympathetic na-will invariably be found to possess a sympathetic and there is nothing in the world a woman needs to much as sympathy in fact she must have it. A man's cool, calm advice is worth having. His know-hedge of the world -knowledge that no woman one-timable worth, and not lightly to be disregarded built or against it he draws his portrait to the eye of the companions by every word and action. Cheerful to star outping, such are its preserving qualities in the south dess of the erements, and you the sympathetic to the more of it is spent the more of it remains.

Domesticated Wives

"Times change and we with times," says the Latin proverb, but that is not quite correct. The trouble is, that we do not alter with circumstances in every di-rection. Our notions of what constitutes a domesti-

The Passing Years

They're passing away, these swift, sweet years. Like a leaf on the current cast; With never a break in the rapid flow, We watch them as one by one they go Into the beautiful past.

As light as the beautiful thistle-down, As fond as a lover's dream. As pure as the flush in the sea-shell's throat, As sweet as the wood-bird's wooing note. So tender and sweet they seem.

One after another we see them pass One after another we see them pass Down the dim-lighted stair; We hear the sound of their steady tread In the steps of centuries long since dead. As beautiful and as fair.

There are only a few years yet to love; Shall we waste them in idle strife? Shall we trample under our ruthless feet These beautiful blossoms rare and sweet, By the dusty ways of life ?

There are only a few swift years. Ah, let No envious taunts be heard; Make life's fair pattern of rare design And fill up the measure with love's sweet wine, But never an angry word.

they would find a large ing majority opposed t perial expansion. But strong for the America carried them early in th d them early in th carried them early in the and the Pacific, now the was driving them furth them to lay hands upo groups in the open Pacifi torico, as they would u charge of Cuba, to cluto and in the case of the P hands even to the shore might denounce, and the might denounce the expan might deplore the expa President, Democratic of Congress with a Messa then, even in the case o little of the instinct of as America, the countr towards an Imperial de inevitable that she was and that Providence, of side of the big battalion side of the big nations? was taught by German marck's warnings again Italy, which had barely

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any respects those

are vastly differ-in those days, is ny "home" sub apt themselves to ity depends upon ion, and upon Good cookwhere the hussine at an hotel should move in id is musical, it return home and take a hand at read aloud to to learn to sing Therefore it all ay fairly be said matters must be trained?" All the nas holidays, this earning has to be the girls or boys ter their holidays be trained for the ace of their own ols which carve nany schools giv the best lines de-useful, contented, nd women. The t kind which will on which their A good scholas. benefit, becaus The girl whose ly learn such acand will, more-in order to make

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ous in working for transmitting ithfulness indis Belin, Paris, has t principle in de-has just been lars are made

of any kind to a telegraph line racy and a relia um telegraphy. eing struck by of swelling when endent on the in-ribute affords a r sculptures by a idea has been re-e Italian engineer bichromate gela-is printed, the time the deepest t projections. As red is to produce the height of recture, in order to to the receiving ight fluctuations.

cylinder is plac e print is wound ts rotation. ads axis, so that a erses the whole ked to the shorlonger arm of sliding along a plates and 19 in so that an addial condition of uit, varying the ne in proportion, 12.6 milliamperes. ng to the above, and thus to the the picture. The ons and the reORD CURZON of Kedleston, as president of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, delivered an address in the Town-hall, Birmingham. He took for his subject, "The True Imperial-

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In the course of his address Lord Curzon said he did not suggest that there was a false Imperialism, though it might be that strange figures sometimes masqueraded under

a disguise to which they could lay no claim, says the London Times. He spoke of empire in the first place because he was a convinced and unconquerable Imperialist, who by the accident of events had been called upon to spend the whole of his working manhood in the study or the service of of events had been called upon to spend the whole of his working manhood in the study or the service of his working manhood in the study or the service of his working manhood in the study or the secular re-life to whom it had come to be a secular re-his working to whom it had come to be a secular re-his working to whom it had come to be a secular re-his working to whom it had come to be a secular re-his working to whom it had come to be a secular re-his working to whom it had come to be a secular re-his working to whom it had come to be a secular re-his to receive such a message with an enlightened but businessifie comprehension than here? The dti-his ardor had raised their town to a unique here among the great manufacturing capitals not here among the great manufacturing capitals of the set of the great manufacturing capitals is not here among the great manufacturing capitals is not here and a dagain sent out on his public mission the greatest Imperial statesman of this generation-the man of whom, whether they agreed or disagreed to deny that he was animated by a noble devolution to his dime when other places and districts had fall here and the him? From what platform se suitable is to firmingham to attempt an analysis and de-hinter mand in him? From what platform se suitable is of the British democracy, should he address his to firm the endeavor to show them what it is of the British democracy, should he address and to firm the endeavor to show them what it is of the British democracy, should he address is his to the british democracy is now them what it is of the British democracy is now them what it is of the British democracy is now them what is the secular to be deep in their hearts and fer-meter to be devised to be deep in the france to manuf (Cheers.)

Growth of Empire

Growth of Empire Proceeding to speak of the history or growth of the British Empire, he said two theories had been much in vogue to explain the facts. The first was the idea that the empire had been built up by a suc-cession of wicked and unscrupulous men, that Em-pire-makers were, as a rule, Commandment breakers, and that Proconsuls—a class to which he was so for-unate or unfortunate as to belong—represented in general a peculiarly dangerous type. Years ago, be-fore Mr. John Morley had had the opportunity of showing that he could deal with a great empire in the spirit of a great satesman, he wrote a book in the spirit of a great satesman, he wrote a book in which he spoke of Warren Hastings as "the great criminal" and the foundation of British dominion in India as "a long train of intrigue and crime." He did not know whether with fuller knowledge Mr. Morley would hold these views now. He hoped not. Any-how, he believed them to be incapable of historical demonstration. Some empire-makers had been bad and vicious men. By no stretch of imagination could Caesar or Napoleon possibly be described as good men. But these characteristics had not been confined to the making of empires. If they looked at the list of the men who had carved out the British empire, they would find that moral virtues, a spirit of hu-manity, and in almost Pirutanical fervor had been more common qualities than those of the filibusterer or the bandit. In India in particular, after a careful examination of the evidence, he held that no substan-tial case could be made out against either Clive or Warren Hastings, and that those who had added most ndia as "a long train of intrigue and crime." He did Warren Hastings, and that hose who had added most to our empire there had been men with clean hands and a high moral purpose. The second theory, which he believed to be equally fallacious, was summed up in the famous phrase that the British Empire was acquired in a fit of absence of mind, or in the more eccent anonthesem that what was won in a mint acquired in a fit of absence of mind, or in the more recent apophthegm that what was won in a night might be lost in a day. It had needed many days and nights, even in the widest acceptation of the terms, and the concentrated purpose of many minds to build the British Empire. He would describe the empire as the result not of an accident or a series of accidents but of an instinct—that ineradicable and divinely im-planted impulse which had sent the Englishman forth into the uttermost part of the earth, and made him there the parent of new societies and the architect of platted impulse which had sent the Englishman forth into the uttermost part of the earth, and made him there the parent of new societies and the architect of unpremeditated creations. As a result of three cen-turies of such effort we had the British Empire as it now existed. About one-fourth of the world's surface and more than one-fourth of the world's inhabitants were included in the British Dominion. It was the largest empire that now existed or that ever had existed. It was also unique in character and organi-zation. But numbers were not the main thing, ex-cept as indicating the scale of importance and re-sponsibility; the test was not size, but the work done, the good things accomplished, the bad things wiped out, the general impress left upon the well-being of mankind. Wherever the empire had extended its borders, there misery and oppression, anarchy and de-stitution, superstition and bigotry had tended to dis-appear, and had been replaced by peace, justice, pros-perity, humanity, and freedom of thought, speech, and action. There had also sprung, what he believed to be unique in the history of empires, a passion of loyalty and enthusiasm which made the heart of the destiny which he shared, and caused him to revere a marticular nicce of colored burding as the arcended is the destiny which he shared, and caused him to revere a remotest British citizen thrill at the thought of the destiny which he shared, and caused him to revere a particular piece of colored bunting as the symbol of all that was noblest in his own nature and of the best import for the good of the world. When Rome was threatened by the barbarians she called to her stan-dard her scattered legions from far and near, and they frequently rebelled and mutinied on the way. But there never rallied to her aid the offspring of her own hoins, as Australia and Canada poured their

own loins, as Australia and Canada poured their

Other Modern Empires

Great Britain, however, was by no means alone in her career of empire. She started earlier upon the quest. But the example had found faithful followers, and expansion seemed to be the law of the modern vigorous and progressive State. How futile it was to decry empire, or to protest that virtue was only found or was more readily found in small account

to decry empire, or to protest that virtue was only found or was more readily found in small communi-ties, when they observed that other nations, alike the most autocratic and the most republican, were follow-ing a similar bent. If Russian expansion was capable of being regarded as Caesarism, and of being identi-fied with the Imperialism of material rather than moral force, what was to be said of the Empire-mak-ing phase upon which America, the most democratic and hitherto the least Imperial of all great countries, had entered? He believed that even at this moment

volunteer manhood into South Africa.

tion before she started forth upon external expansion; and by France, the growth of whose colonial empire was only second to that of our own. Japan had been swept into the same vortex and could not resist the inexorable compulsion. If the doom of small nations had not sounded, at least the day of great nations seemed to have dawned. Amid these modern empires the British Empire stood distinguished not merely by its unique composition. It was not a mere grouping the British Empire stood distinguished not merely by its unique composition. It was not a mere grouping of territorial acquisitions achieved by the valor or good fortune of the race. It was not a cluster of su-bordinate units grouped in deferential pose round an Imperial centre. It was neither a military Empire, as was that of Rome, nor a Federal Empire, as was that of modern Germany.

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The Imperial and the Anti-Imperial View

The Imperial and the Anti-Imperial View He remembered reading a few years ago a remark made by the present Prime Minister, that the object of his party was the strengthening of the centre of the empire, instead of wasting our force upon its out-skirts. The first part of the sentence was sound enough. But there was a world of fallacy, and, as he thought, of danger, in the second. It showed in a flash the difference between the Imperial and the an-ti-Imperial standpoint. To the Imperialist the out-skirts of empire-India, Canada, New Zealand, Natal -were not less important than London, Liverpool, or Birmingham. We ought not to think more of them, but we ought not to think less. If the Colonies had taken a similar line we should have had no Colonial Birmingham. We ought not to think more of them, but we ought not to think less. If the Colonies had taken a similar line we should have had no Colonial contingents in South Africa. If they should hence-forward begin to think mainly or exclusively of themselves as the inhabitants of these islands were invited in this passage to do, we should very soon have no colonies to think about at all. If there were no outskirts there would be no empire. As America-had gone so might Canada, Australia, and South Af-rico go. There was plenty of influences at work to tempt or encourage the severance. A sheaf of popular arguments could easily be found for casting off the Indian burdens. He asked what this country would be without the empire, and whether, when India had gone and the great colonies had gone, they supposed we could stop there. Our ports and coaling stations, our fortresses and dockyards, our Crown Colonies and protectorates, would go too. For either they would be unnecessary as the toll gates and barbicans of an empire that had vanished, or they would be taken by an enemy more, powerful than ourselves. Then with a navy reduced, for there would be nothing but these shores for it to defend, and with a small Army con-fined to home service, what would be the fate of our home population ? England, from having been the shores for it to defend, and with a small Army con-fined to home service, what would be the fate of our home population? England, from having been the arbiter, would sink at the best into the inglorious playground of the world. Our antiquities, our na-tural beauties, our relics of a once mighty sovereign-ty, our castles and cathedrals, our mansion-houses and parks, would attract a crowd of wandering pil-grims. People would come to see us just as they climbed the Acropolis at Athens or ascended the wat-ers of the Nile. A congested population, ministering to our reduced wants, and unsustained by the enor-

mous demand from India and the Colonies, would lead a sordid existence, with no natural outlet for its over-flow, with no markets for its manufactures beyond such as were wholly or partially barred to it by the bestlie to see such as were wholly or partially barred to it by the hostile tariffs, with no aspiration but a narrow and selfish materialism, and above all with no training for its manhood. Our emigrants, instead of proceed-ing to lands where they could still remain British citizens and live and work under the British flag, would be swallowed up in the whirlpool of American cosmopolitanism, or would be converted into foreign-ers and aliens. England would become a sort of glor-ified Belgium. As for the priceless asset of the na-tional character, without a world to conquer or a duty to perform, it would rot of atrophy and inanition. (Cheers.) (Cheers.)

Lord Curzon on the True Imperialism

COLONIST

VICTORIA

The Spirit of Empire

Great empires before now had sunk to smal States. It might be that in the fulness of time the turn of England would come too. But at least let it not be done of her own act, and in the plentitude of not be done of her own act, and in the plentitude of her powers. Whatever our politics, let us not volun-tarily allow our locks to be shorn. In empire we had found not merely the key to glory and wealth, but the call to duty, and the means of service to mankind. Let us no more forswear empire than we would ab-jure our own souls. Such being the manner in which empire had been won and was now held, in what spirit should it be administered or regarded? The answer to that question would give them the true Imperialism. If they had an empire they must have Imperialism. Imperialism being the essence or spirit of empire. An empire could not be maintained with-out Imperialism any more than a workshop could be run without a knowledge of mechanics, or a picture run without a knowledge of mechanics, or a picture gallery without a sense of art. (Hear, hear.) He repudlated the many caricatures which were put forgallery without a sense of art. (Hear, hear.) He repudiated the many caricatures which were put for-ward with such suspicious alacrity by those who were enemies to Imperialism because they were enemies of the empire itself. Sometimes they were told that im-perialism was militarism, which he saw defined in the dictionaries as an excess of the military spirit. He confessed that to accuse us in this country of militarism, when it was with the utmost difficulty that we obtained recruits for our exceedingly limited army, when the soldier's uniform, instead of being re-garded as it ought to be, as a source of pride, seemed generally to be treated as if it were something to be ashamed of and hidden away, when we were so ab-surdly backward in military organization that every fresh war minister sought to distinguish himself by inventing a new military system (which commonly passed into oblivion along with its author), and so deficient in military knowledge that we went to war without maps of the country which we were called upon to invade or defend, when it was notorious among foreign nations that a British government al-most had to be kicked and cuffed before it would consent to fight, and when, having gone to war, we only came through, if we did, after a series of de-plorable flascoes and blunders at the start—he said that to accuse such a people of being easily tempted

into a policy of military adventure or braggadocio was almost a joke. (Cheers). If, on the other hand, militarism were held to imply that upon every nation was imposed the obligation of self-defence, and that national independence did rest in the last resort upon the possession of adequate force, then he wished that we were rather more militarist than we were; for he held compulsory training to be of the essence of the into a policy of military adventure or held compulsory training to be of the essence of citi-zenship, and he thought that our empire would very likely some day break down unless it were applied. There was no call to draw the sword from the scab-bard or to brandish it in the air. It was a common saying that we held India by the sword, and in the last resort every dominion must rest upon the sanction of force. But when he went there as Viceroy he registered a vow that he at least would never use the phrase, for it seemed to him that we held India far more by moral force than by bayonets; and in seven years he was never unfaithful to his pledge. The army was strong in India, stronger than in any other part of the empire But aven there unleas never army was strong in India, stronger than in any other part of the empire. But even there, unless we were foolish enough to impair the supremacy of the civil authority, militarism could not prevail. A variation of the same charge was the allegation that Imperial-ism meant jingoism, which he took to be a swaggering and aggressive attitude; or Chauvinism, an image for which meant the sort of exaggerated national pride that found vent in the warwhoops of the music hall stage. But music halls were not the council cham-bers of statesmen, and cabinet ministers were not, or were not supposed to be comedians, and he doubt-ed if a public man could now be found in any country who would conduct a policy in any such spirit. Even ed if a public man could now be found in any country, who would conduct a policy in any such spirit. Even if there were, it would not be in the ranks of Imperial-ists that he should expect to find him. (Cheers.) No generalization could be more historically inexact than the four product be more historically inexact than generalization could be more historically inexact than to say that Great Britain had been urged into an im-perial career by national vanity or territorial greed. If our empire had advanced by leaps and bounds, it had commonly been in spite of our government and statesmen. There was hardly an important acquisi-tion from which we had not at some time or other tried to recede. The parings of the British empire throughout the world—i.e., the areas which it had at one time held and had afterwards surrendered— would make a respectable empire of themselves Ha one time held and had afterwards surrendered-would make a respectable empire of themselves. He could not see how any fair-minded student of history could peruse its pages without realizing that, how-ever our empire had grown great, it had certainly not been from the passion of territorial cupidity or from an appetite for dimensions. (Cheers.) Comercialism and Imperialism Among the false images of Imperialism which had been set up by its enemies, there was one only against which he thought that we ought to be on our guard. In a country so qualified as ours by aptitude and ex-

which he thought that we ought to be on our guard. In a country so qualified as ours by aptitude and ex-perience for the pursuit of commerce there was al-ways a fear that empire might rest upon too material a basis. Commercialism and materialism were dan-gers against which the imperialist required to be spe-cially upon his guard. The maxim that trade follow-ed the flag suggested the planting of the flag in order that it might be followed by trade. In his view the

THE RHODES SCHOLARS

HE accompanying statement in reference

HE accompanying statement in reference to the past year has been prepared for several information. It is proposed to is-ue a similar statisment annually. The whole number of scholars at the beginning of the October term, 1907, was dence; three were temporarily absent on account of illness, or for purposes of spe-dial study. They are distributed follows: Fourteen at Balliol, fourteen at the colleges of the university as forkist Church, twelve at Queen's, eleven each at New College and St. John's, ten each at Exeter, Worcester and Merton, nine at Oriel, eight at Magdalen, seven at Heriford, University, Wadham and Trinity, six each at Brasenose and Lincoln, five at Penbroke, two each at Corpus and Jesus, one each at Keble and st.

St. Edmund Hall. Twenty-eight new scholars were elected and en-tered into residence in October, 1906. Of these, six were from Australia, 'eight from Canada, five from South Africa, one each from Bermuda, Jamaica, New-foundiand and New Zealand, and five from Germany. No scholars from the United States were elected for 1906.

1906. For 1907 seventy-three scholars were elected, forty-five of whom were from the United States, eight from Canada, six from Australia, five from South Africa, five from Germany, and one each from Bermuda, Jamaica, Newfoundland, and New Zealand. Three states of the American Union failed to supply qualified candidates. The three scholarships providqualified candidates. The three scholarships provid-ed for Rhodesia were not taken up. The work of the scholars now in residence is dis-tributed as follows over the different courses of study organized in the university...

university:-

Herbert (Newfoundland, 1904); J. J. Tigert (Tennesse, 1904); J. L. Walker (Western Australia, 1904); J. H. Winston (N. Carolina, 1904.) History—G. B. Martin (New Brunswick, 1904); W. W. Thayer (New Hampshire, 1905); B. B. Wallace (Minnesota, 1904); modern languages, B. H. Jacob-son (Utah 1904); examination for B. C. L. degree, C.D. Mahaffie (Oklahoma, 1905); R. L. Henry (Illinois, 1904) 1904.)

1904.) Third Class (14)—Mathématics, R. M. Murray Jamaica, 1904); natural science (Physiology), A. W. Donaldson (British Columbia, 1904); jurisprudence, C. C. Jarvis (Stellenbosch, 1904); N. F. Howe-Browne (Rondebosch, 1904); P. Yenng (S. Dakota, 1904); his-tory, R. P. Brooks (Georgia, 1904); L. Gipson, (Idaho, 1904); G. E. Hamilton (Indiana, 1904); S. K. Horn-beck (Colorado, 1904); English literature, S. R. Ashby (Texas, 1904); F. P. Day (New Brunswick, 1904); H. G. Merriam (Wyoming, 1904); examination for B. C. G. Merriam (Wyoming, 1904); examination for B. C. L. degree, C. R. Alburn (Ohio, 1905); W. L. Kendall (Oklahoma, 1904).

(Oklahoma, 1904).
Fourth Class (2).—Literae humanlores, R. H. Coon (Nebraska, 1904); English Bterature, J. G. Walleser (Iowa, 1904).
Pass examination for B. C. L. degree, B. M. Price (New Jersey, 1904).
II.—Diploma in Economics—L. von Krosigk (Ger-many, 1905), with distinction; E. von der Luhe, (Ger-many, 1905), with distinction; C. Roediger, (Germany, 1905); N. Carothers (Arkansas, 1904.)
III.—B. Litt. Degree—C. Brinkmann (Germany, (1904). Subject of Thesis, "The Relations of England and Germany, 1660-1688"; C. F. Tucker-Brooke (West Virginia, 1904).
Subject of Thesis, "The Shakespere Apocrypha." Apocrypha

IV.—Forestry—N. W. Jolly (South Australia, 1904) passed both parts of the final examination. Athletics—Six scholars (all South Africans) played

ON SCOTTISH LOYALTY

<text><text><text><text> Scotland reconcileable with the most complete loyalty to the British empire. (Cheers.) The subscriptions in aid of the charity, which in-cluded 50 guineas from the King, 25 guineas from the Prince of Wales, 50 guineas from the Lord Chancel-lor, amounted to $\pounds 4,634$.

reverse was much more historically correct—namely, that the flag followed the trade. (Cheers.) They had seen how our empire had been developed until it had attained its present form, and that Imperialism was the spirit in which the problem of empire was handl-ed. That spirit involved both a conviction, a policy, and a hope. The conviction was the firm belief that the empire represented no mere fortuitous concourse of atoms which by a succession of accidents had been united under the hegemony of the British crown, but that it was a preordained dispensation, intended to be a source of strength and discipline to ourselves and of moral and material blessing to others. It had been said that the first great Imperialist was Oliver Cromwell. A long succession from Chatham and Pitt to Beaconsfield and Cromer and Chamberlain had handed on the sacred torch. Each one of these men had been firmly convinced of the destiny of his coun-try. The same belief shone out from the speeches of another great Imperialist, Lord Milner. An honorable pride in our inheritance, a bellef that it carried with it great obligations, and a resolve to retain it intact were characteristics of the life work of all these men. He believed these sentiments to be shared by the great majority of the working classes of this empire. He was not himself a believer in Socialism, though there was much to attract in the Socialism theols, but were here a Socialist, he would see no reason why his ideas should not be set in the framework of an Empire as well as in that of an industrial Republic. But it was certain that, if the empire of the future was to continue, it must rest upon a democratic basis Empire as well as in that of an industrial Republic. But it was certain that, if the empire of the future was to continue, it must rest upon a democratic basis and must satisfy democratic ideals. He declined altogether to believe that this was an impossible as-piration. Whether democracies would possess the sobriety and the patience, the breadth of view, and the tenacity to maintain great empires intact remain-ed to be proved. That democracles would have the sense and the insight to understand empire and to incorporate it in their political formulas he entertain-ed no doubt ed no doubt.

The Policy of Imperialism

Imperialism, however, must give us more than a conviction. In the case of the British empire, at any rate, it would ill justify itself unless it were to fur-nish us with a policy. What that policy must be was rate, it would in justify itself unless it were to fur-nish us with a policy. What that policy must be was clear. The empire was still only in a fluid and tran-sitional formation; it had yet to be welded into a great World-State. The constituents were there; the spirit was there; but the problems were still unsolved and the plan had yet to be produced. We had so to work that the concentric rings should continue to re-volve round the central star, not merely because it had hitherto been the law of their being, but because it was their interest and their voluntary choice. In the economy of the Imperial household we were deal-ing not with children but with grown men. At our table were seated not dependants or menials but part-ners as free as ourselves, and with aspirations not less ample or keen. That they were bound to us by sentiment was a priceless asset; to throw it away would be a criminal blunder. This was the colonial problem. The Indian problem was much more diffi-cult, for there we were dealing, not with young and problem. The Indian problem was much more diffi-cult, for there we were dealing, not with young and ardent democracies of our own blood, but with a so-clety cast in a conservative and rigid mould, divorced from our own by religion, custom, and race, though here, too, a spirit of nationality was moving on the face of the waters, and unsuspected forces were dim-ly struggling to light. It was vain, however, to pre-tend that India could be granted self-government on the colonial lines. It would mean ruin to India and treason to our trust. The empire could not apply the same policy to the colonies and to India; but it could be animated by the same spirit and it could pursue ihe same end, which was continued and contented in-corporation in the Imperial union; albeit, here again the limits of disruption would be very different. Were the colonies to break away they would survive and ultimately flourish, but the empire would be Were the colonies to break away they would survive and ultimately flourish, but the empire would be weakened. Were India to be lost she herself would reel back into chaos, and the British empire, at any rate in Asia, would perish. (Cheers.) As he had said, the policy of Imperialism was confronted with many problems which it must attempt to solve. They would keep it fully occupied for generations to come. The mechanical problem—i.e., the problem of conquering distance—was being rendered less formidable every day by the astonishing development in electricity and steam, although in one case, that of India, the shrink-age that resulted cut both ways, bringing the two countries physically nearer—a condition which facili-tated communication, and therefore knowledge, be-tween the two—but estranging the heart of the Eng-lishman in India from his work, a consequence which was in every way to be deplored. The racial problem must always rematin an anxious one, since when exmust always remain an anxious one, since when ex-cited it was capable of transcending all others in ex-plosive energy and importance. The political or ad-ministrative problem would also have to be faced. It was impossible for the empire to continue permaner ly to be governed by the existing organization. So form of Imperial council, advisory if no more, must sooner or later emerge. The defence problem—i.e., the question how the empire was to divide the burden of military and naval defence between its members— and the tariff problem, or the question whether the empire could be made more self-contained and self-sufficing in respect of its trade, were still only in the molecular terms of exclusion the level. sufficing in respect of its trade, were still only in the preliminary stages of evolution. At least a quarter of a century would elapse before they were solved. If then. Of one thing he was certain—viz., that in prop-er hands the Crown would become, if not more power-ful at any rate more indispensable and more impor-tant. He looked forward to the day when the Sov-ereign would visit his dominions in person, and hold his court in Calcutta or Quebec. Nor could he imag-ine any stronger cement of empire than its govern-ment and unity, as typified by the Sovereign. should from time to time be incarnated in the alled States or dominions. The capital of the empire would prob-ably never leave London. But there was no stationery necessity or obligation in the crown. (Cheers.) necessity or obligation in the crown. (Cheers.) <section-header> Moral Basis of Imperialism He had sketched the tasks, the urgent and para-

ensured by hav-ir rotating cylin-ned in agreement by a convenient vound the sensi-the photographic g the film there der, a very small from a Nernst und the sensi an oscillograph) in aplanatic lens ovided with a set a rays traversing med in any way, nd arrested com-mediary parts of pn imparted to re weakened in a turn it propor-nd, accordingly, gradations of the beam striking ders the grada-ing the latter on Each picture ter, so that even ograph are renan oscillograph) ograph are ren-t will reduced or 18cm. contains are reproduced lteration of his educe this time apparatus is es-the illustrated

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and hitherto the least Imperial of all great countries, had entered? He believed that even at this moment, if they were to poll the whole of the United States, they would find a large and possibly an overwhelm-ing majority opposed to any concrete policy of Im-perial expansion. But circumstances had proved too strong for the Americans. The same impulse that carried them early in the last century to the Rockies and the Pacific, now that the continent had filled up, was driving them further afield. It had compelled them to lay hands upon the Samoan and Sandwich groups in the open Pacific, to assume charge of Puer-torico, as they would ultimately have to assume charge of Cuba, to clutch at the Isthmus of Panama, and in the case of the Philippines to stretch out their hands even to the shores of Asia. Political parties might deplore the expansion. But he doubted if any President, Democratic or Republican, would come to Congress with a Message proposing to revoke it. If then, even in the case of a nation where there was so little of the instinct of militarism or aggrandisement as America, the country was found the or aggrandisement little of the instinct of militarism or aggrandisement as America, the country was found heading straight towards an Imperial destiny, was not the conclusion inevitable that she was merely obeying a general law, and that Providence, once pronounced to be on the side of the big battalions, was now found to be on the side of the big nations? In Europe the same lesson was taught by Germany, which had repudiated Bis-marck's warnings against over-seas adventure; by Italy, which had barely achieved national consolida-

and physics)..... English literature

the year

Handing the difference of the state of the search of the year are: H. J. Rose (Quebec, 1904),—Chancellor's prize for Latin essay; elected official fellow at Exeter College. J. C. V. Behan (Victoria, 1904)—Appointed law lecturer at University College. W. A. Barton (New South Wales, 1904.)—Vinerian Law Scholarship, £80 per annum for three years. R. L. Robinson (South Australia, 1905.)—Burdett-Coutts Scholarship in natural science, £115 per an-num for two years.

Coutts Scholarship in natural science, 4'115 per an-num for two years. J. A. Thomson (New Zealand, 1904).—Appointed lecturer in natural science at St. John's College. Henry Hinds (North Dakota, 1904).—Demonstra-tor to assist the professor of geology for 1906-7. J. L. Walker (Western Australia, 1904.—Bacon Scholarship at Gray's Inn. £43 per annum for two

At the close of the academic year, 1906-7, the oup of scholars elected in 1904 completed their holarship period of three years.

scholarship period of three years. Of the seventy-two original members of this group two died during their term of residence; one resigned his scholarship; three remain at Oxford on their own account to pursue their studies; four German schol-ars, who were only able to remain at the university for two years, went down in 1966. Of the remainder a few took their final examinations as included in the report of 1906. The examinations of 1907 show the following results: results:

The following distinctions were gained in the course of the year: 1, In the final honor schools and the examination for the B. C. L. degree:

the examination for the B. C. L. degree: First class (8)—Literae humaniores—F. H. Forbes (Massachusetts, 1904); H. J. Rose (Quebec, 1904); natural science—(chemistry), P. W. Robertson (New Zealand, 1905); natural science—(Geology)—R. L. Robinson (South Australia, 1905); history—J. H. Kirkpatrick, (Alabama, 1904); theology—G. E. Barnes (Montana, 1904); W. L. Sperry (Michigan, 1904); ex-amination for B. C. L. degree—Paul Kleffer (Mary-iand, 1904.)

cond class (17)-Literae humaniores.-L. Brehaut (Prince Edward Island, 1905); E. R. Paterson (Ontario, 1904); J. Maclean (Manitoba, 1904); mathe-matics-R. L. Nosworthy (Jamaica, 1905); jurispru-dence-J. Archibald (Quebec, 1904); R. E. Blodgett (Missouri, 1994); C. W. Bush (Delaware 1904); S. M.

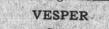
in the Rugby football team against Cambridge, and W. W. Hoskin, St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, th Africa, was elected captain of the team for 1907-8.

Six scholars represented Oxford against Cambridge in the athletic sports-four in lawn tennis-

bridge in the athletic sports—four in lawn tennis— six in lacrosse—three in water sports. The next qualifying examination for candidates is fixed for Tuesday, the 21st, and Wednesday the 22nd of January, 1908, and will be held at all centres throughout the United States, and in all the colonies where qualification is not obtained through the af-filiation of the local universities with the university of Oxford, or by special arrangements made in the case of tropical colonies. The election of scholars is to be completed and the names of succesful competi-tors notified to the Trust before the 15th of April. Steps will then be taken by the representatives of the Trust at Oxford to distribute the elected scholars among the various colleges.

among the various colleges. Each scholar is asked to furnish the Trust with a list of the colleges at which he wishes to enter, in the order of his preference. The authorities of each college then select from the applicants for admission those whose scholastic record and credentials seem to them most satisfactory. The number accepted by any single college is strictly limited.

Elected scholars are to present themselves at Ox-ford for the opening of the term in October, 1908. Circulars giving detailed information in reference to the award of the scholarship in each of the com-munities interested may be obtained on application to the offices of the Trust, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S. W.



Life is short;

The crystal pealing of the sunset bells Rolls from the golden glory of the molten west, And faintest strains of angel music steal Down from the endless visitas of the Peace of F All thro' the purpling twilight perfume floats, As from myriad unseen censers swung By those mysterious forms with eyes aglow And hands to highest heaven in rapture flung. The roaring tumult of a busy world Stills in the perfect calm of closing day, And from the sombre curtain of the state. Stills in the perfect calm of closing day, And from the sombre curtain of the night One glittering star pours forth its mellow ray, And we have lived, And loved, and suffered, won or lost:

And loved, and suffered, won or lost; Have stumbled on our way with many a fall, Yet He whose mercy far exceeds His wrath Will stoop to pity and condone them all. So let us live rememb'ring life is short, That twilight bells will peal for us one day Ushering us thro' portals of the night Into those realms where stands a vast array Of countless legions who have gone before, And wait to bid us welcome On the farther shore. On the farther shore.

-M. L. Stuart

"Some people," remarked the demoralizer, "never seem to be around when wanted." "Well," rejoined the moralizer, "it is better to be absent when wanted than to be present when you are not wanted." not wanted.'

a Contractor

USEFUL FAT

A reporter was congratulating Mr. Marconi, at Sydney, N. S., upon his success with transatlantic wireless telegraphy.

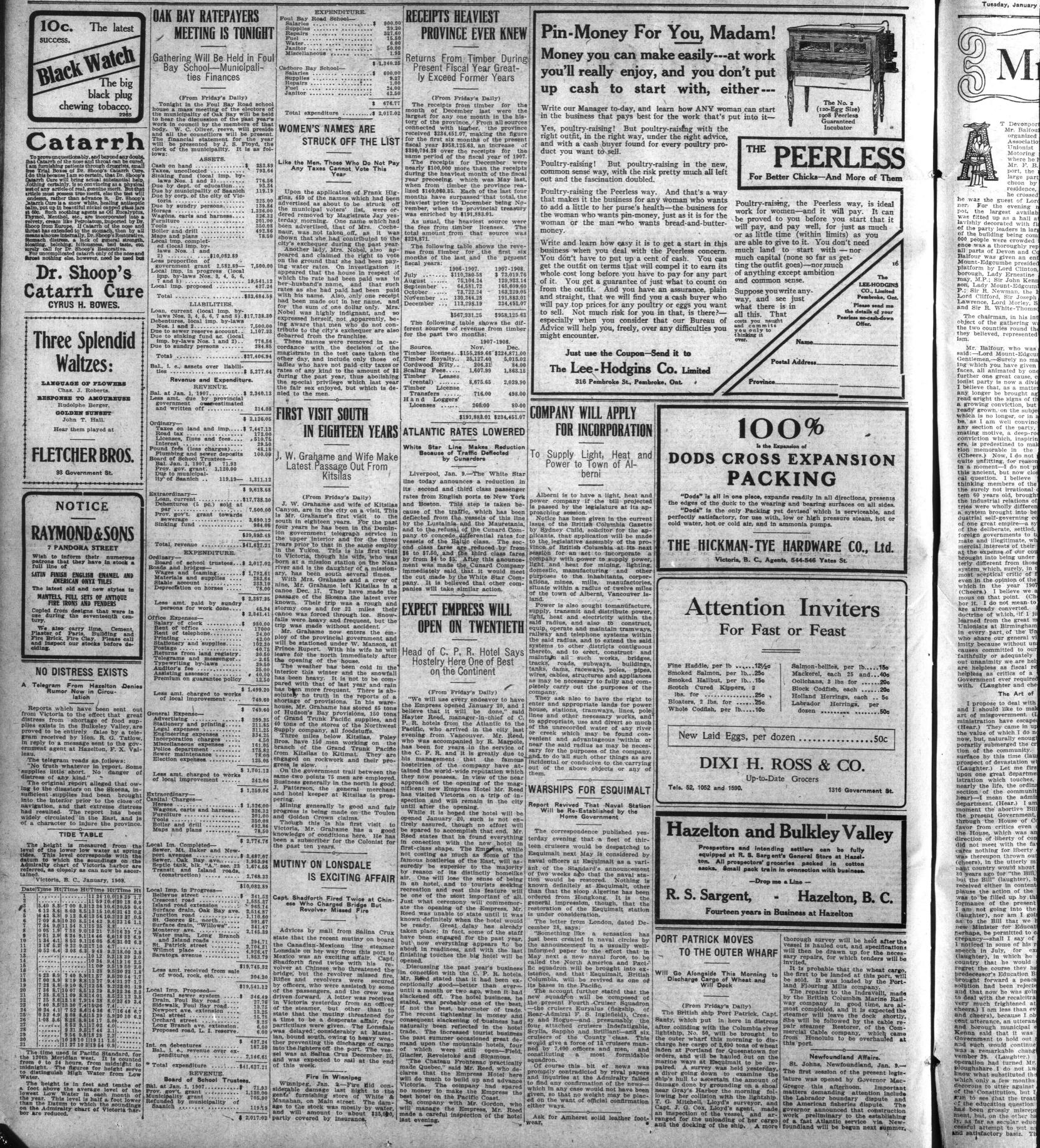
"But, sir," said the reporter, "they tell me you are working so hard that you only sleep four hours a light

"Yes, that is true," said the inventor. "No wonder you are getting thin," the reporter ob-servel. "You are growing famous, to be sure, but at what a price of flesh!"

what a price of flesh!" "I am not like the Italian admiral, Libertini, then," said Mr. Marconi, laughing. "Libertini," he went on, 'had won many battles and great renown, and at a ball given in his honor one lady said to another: "But how frightfully fat our dear admiral is

setting." "Yes, said the second lady. 'Isn't it fortunate? Otherwise he wouldn't be able to wear all his med-





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T Devonport, says the London Times, Mr. Balfour addressed a mass meeting organized by the local Conservative Association in co-operation with the Unionist organizations of Devon. Motoring in the morning from Flete, where he had spent the week-end with Mr. F. B. Mildmay, M.P., to Devon-port, the right hon. gentleman and a he was the guest of Lord Mount-Edgcumbe at din-the avening motion to the avening the terms of terms of the terms of the terms of te

he was the guest of Lord Mount Edgcumbe, where he was the guest of Lord Mount-Edgcumbe at din-ner. For the evening meeting the tramway de-pot, the largest available building in the town, was fitted up as a hall at considerable cost. It was lavishly decorated with flags, mottos, and the names of the party leaders in large letters, the real character of the building being completely disguised. Some 7.-000 people were crowded into the hall, and the audi-ence was a thoroughly representative one, drawn from all parts of Devon and Cornwall. On entering, Mr. Balfour was given an enthusiastic welcome. Lord Mount-Edgcumbe presided, and was supported on the platform by Lord Clinton, Lord Seaton, Lord Des-borough, Lady Ernestine Edgcumbe, Mr. F. B. Mild-may, M.P.; Sir John Kennaway, M.P.; Sir John Jack-son, Lady Mount-Edgcumbe, Sir A. Acland-Hood, M. P.; Sir R. Newman, the Hon. Lionel Walrond, M.P.; Lord Clifford, Sir Joseph Bellamy, Sir E. Durnig-Lawrence, Lord Morley, Sir John Shelley, Lord Eliot, and Sir R. White-Thomson. The chairman, in his introductory remarks, said the

The chairman, in his introductory remarks, said the object of the gathering was to rally the Unionists of the two counties round the flag of their party, which, they believed, represented the cause of true patriot-ism.

Mr. Balfour, who was received with loud cheers, said:—Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Surely no man who witnessed the greet-ing which you have given me and saw the vast see of faces, all animated by one belief, all determined to further one great cause, could suppose that the Un-ionist party is now a divided party. ("No.") Nor do I believe that, as a matter of fact, that charge can any longer he brought against us. (Cheers.) If I <text>

The Art of Misgovernment

I propose to deal with them faithfully (Laughter), and I should like to make two small studies in the

wholly successful. We are not bigoted advocates of this or that denomination, but we thought then, and this or that denomination, but we thought then, and we think now, that the very basis of the education of the community, of a great community like ours, should be that, if the parents desire it (cheers), their children shall enjoy the greatest of all educational blessings, the blessing of religious education. (Cheers.) Now, with the character of the religious education it is not the province of the central Government or of the county council or of the borough council to deal (cheers), but it is the affair of the parents them-selves. (Cheers.) The Act of 1902 did not indeed give the complete advantages which I should desire to see given to every parent throughout the land, and why? Because that Act was built, and purposely built ungiven to every parent throughout the land, and why? Because that Act was built, and purposely built, up; on the old foundation that we found existing. We used this foundation to the best of our ability, we improved the structure, we gradually added to the privileges which under the Act of 1870, the Radical Act of 1870, were given to Nonconformists by Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues and followers; we did our best to make that old, and in some respects, I quite admit, unsymmetrical and illogical, arrangement work to the best advantage, and I believe it is working and wherever it is allowed to work it will work. But of you mean to alter it—I do not object if you mean to alter it—in the matter of religious education there of you mean to alter it—I do not object if you mean to alter it—in the matter of religious education there is only one scheme and one principle which we can substitute for the old empirical method, and that prin-ciple, that scheme, is one by which the parent shall be allowed to decide what kind of religious education shall be given in the primary schools of this country

to settle the inevitable religious difficulty was not

shall be given in the primary schools of this country to his own children. (Cheers.) Mr. McKenna's Administration

I did not mean, I frankly admit, when I came into I did not mean, I frankly admit, when I came into this room to go at any length into the general prin-ciples on which we should act in legislation, because what I want to bring to your attention is not legis-lation, but administration, not the Bills which the Government have brought in, but the procedure of their own Education Minister. And let me remind you that it is one of the well-recognized principles of administration in this country that avery denartment you that it is one of the well-recognized principles of administration in this country that every department is given a discretion in administrative affairs on the decided understanding that discretion is to be used ir-respective of party, that though the Minister is a party man he is not to wrest and twist the powers entrusted to him by the House of Commons to carry out a policy not embedded in the statute law, and if entrusted to him by the House of Commons to carry out a policy not embodied in the statute law, and if a Minister so misuses the administrative powers granted to him, he commits an offence, in my judg-ment, not merely with regard to particulars in which he misuses his power, but in regard to the whole scheme of Governmental administration in this coun-try, of which, I would venture to say, that hitherto until the evil precedent set us by Mr. McKenna and his friends, the work has been carried on to the satis-faction of both parties in the State, no matter what party for the moment happened to be in power. (Cheers.) Mr. McKenna, the Minister of Education for the time being, has quasi-judicial powers with regard action of both parties in the State, no matter what party for the moment happened to be in power. (Cheers.) Mr. McKenna, the Minister of Education for the time being, has quasi-judicial powers with regard is trust deeds of schools and training colleges of all kinds; he has powers to make regulations, powers given him in a rash moment by Parliament. The present holder of the office, I believe, is deliberately using these powers to destroy by administrative tyranny what he has been unable to destroy by legis-lative folly. (Cheers.) I do not believe he will succeed. (Cheers.) But I do believe that, although he will not succeed in destroying the voluntary schools of this country, he will do a great deal of perfectly un-necessary damage. He will cause much suffering and greatly injure the cause of education and lower the whole position of the administrative department over which he presides. He has issued regulations about training colleges which, as I believe, violate their trust deeds. He is using all his powers to throw conditions on voluntary schools so onerous that it is impossible that they should carry them out. You are all ratepayers—I dare say you regret it. (Laughter and "No.") I wish you to consider for a moment what the effect is going to be on the rates of that kind of procedure. I was accused, as one of the authors of the Act of 1902, of increasing the education rate. The accusation was an unjust one, because although it was perfectly true that the education rate rose, that was because more money was required for education; it was not because the Act of 1902 threw a greater burden upon the rates, but simply because the county councils and the borough councils, rightly on the whole, thought that education required more money. They pressed forward their schemes, and no doubt the rates sometimes rose to 3. point which I think deplorable. But look what this Government want to do. They want to destroy the voluntary schools. For every voluntary school you destroy you must have a provided school in its plac vitation of the State great denominations—the Eng-lish Church, the Wesleyans, the Roman Catholics, and others—came forward and out of their own pockets did that which, if they had not done it, the ratepayer would have had to do. Is it not folly that the Government are coming forward now to burke all this private enterprise, if I may so call it, and insist that the whole unalleviated burden of the primary educa-tion of this country should fall upon the unwilling shoulders of the ratepayers? I called it folly, but it is worse than folly. It is folly from the point of view of the ratepayer; but from the higher, the wider, the deeper point of view of those who desire to see re-ligion remain, as it has always been, an integral and essential part of our children, is it not folly to say that there shall be a kind of religious education at all, or that it shall be a kind of religious education which happens to please this or that Edwaction Minfa-ter, this or that town or county counsel, but not the which happens to please this or that Education Minis-ter, this or that town or county counsel, but not the religious education which the parents of the children desire for their offspring? I have a great deal to say to you (cheers), and if I am to say it I have not time to dwel leither upon Mr. McKenna's treatment of the training colleges or his treatment of the secondary schools, or, indeed, in any detail on his treatment of the primary schools. I content myself, so far as this half of my study is concerned, with calling your at-tention and, in so far as my voice will carry, the at-tention of the whole community, to the misuse with which I charge the present Minister of Education in the exercise of his Ministerial and semi-judicial func-tions with which Parliament and the country have tions with which Parliament and the country have entrusted him. (Cheers.) Misgovernment In Ireland Well, I turn to the second head of my study in misgovernment. (Laughter.) I cross St. George's Channel (cheers), and I come to a country with whose Channel (cheers), and I come to a country with whose government I have at times been very closely connect-ed. (Cheers.) I think it was on the 15th of May that the present Prime Minister announced that the con-dition of Ireland was satisfactory. (Laughter.) Does even the Prime Minister think it satisfactory at the present time? (Laughter.) Seven months have pass-ed since he made that memorable announcement, and those seven months have been marked, tragically marked, by a rapid growth of lawlesness and of disorder, of outrages upon property, of injuries to those engaged in peaceful occupations. Parts of Ireland which even in the most disturbed times knew little of engaged in peaceful occupations. Parts of Ireland which even in the most disturbed times knew little of disorder, have become the very focus of lawlessness. (Hear, hear.) Twelve counties, I am informed, at least, are new involved in this growing spirit of law-lesness. It is spreading from day to day, and any of you who have studied the history of Ireland, indeed, who have studied the history of any community, know well that if you allow a spirit of lawlessness to grow unchecked, the consequences are almost lncal-culable. They reach issues which you suppose would never be touched by them, they affect interests which appeared to be remote from the original agitation. They touch the life of an organized and civilized com-munity at every point, and at every point they do in-calculable injury. (Cheers.) Now, I do not profess to understand what the general policy of the Govern-ment is with regard to Ireland. (Laughter.) We must all admit that Ireland is not a subject which it is easy to ignore. You must have an opinion on it. You cannot put it aside in a drawer and asy. "This is a subject I will consider a year hence or two years hence." Ireland is with you always. (Laughter.) it has been with you and is going to be with you (cheers), and whatever you do, whether you give and satisfactory basis. The attempt we made in 1902

Home Rule, as I am convinced you never will, or whether you withhold Home Rule, as I am sure you will—whatever alternative you accept, do not suppose that the Irish question is one which in our generation is going to see its final solution, for it is not.

Devolution

Well, but then, if that is so, and every responsible statesman knows that it is so, what, let me ask you, is the policy of his Majesty's Government upon this insistent and ever-pressing problem? I remember the Prime Minister was extremely angry with me at the time of the general election (laughter), because I sug-rested there was some kind of arrangement between sested there was some kind of arrangement between him and the leader of the Irish party as to a policy which was, on the one hand, pursued by the Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons and, on the other, by the Government of which the Prime Minis-ter was the head. I do not know why he was angry. (Laughter) If was a very network angention and y ter. was the head. I do not know why he was angry. (Laughter.) It was a very natural supposition, and I do not see that it was a discreditable one. I cannot for the life of me understand why they should not talk the matter over outside. However, the Prime Minister indignantly repudiated the suggestion, and I accept absolutely his disclaimer. Then there was no arrangement between those two gentlemen, but what did actually happen was that the Prime Minister said he would not give Home Rule in the course of the present Parliament, but that he would give them de-volution. (Laughter.) That is what he said, and what Mr. Redmond said was that the Unionist Gov-ernment had been an atrocious and a wicked Govern-met, and he hoped that everybody would agree with him and would vote for Sir Henry Campbell-Banner-man (Laughter.) Well, that is all right. (Laughter.) I make no complaint. (Laughter.) What probably would have been done after the conversation was ap-parently done without the conversation. (Laughter.) would have been done after the conversation was ap-parently done without the conversation. (Laughter.) Then came a time when this policy, which was not an arrangement, had to be carried out. Mr. Birrell brought in a Devolution Bill which was to be a steg towards the larger policy. The Devolution Bill limped and tottered through its first reading. It never got to its second reading. (Laughter.) It was kicked out, not by the efforts of the party to which we belong, though we did our best (cheers) to attain so excellent a consummation—it was kicked out by the indignant contempt of the Ifish people for whose benefit if was brought in. (Laughter.) Very well, then, it may be taken now as settled that the policy of devolution as a step towards a larger hope is abandoned. They got a mandate, so they said (laughter), from the electors of this country to give the Irish devolution. They a mandate, so they said (laughter), from the electors of this country to give the Irish devolution. They brought in their Devolution bill. It never even was read a second time. So much for the mandate. (Laughter.) But then, where are they now? They are not going to give Home Rule, they are not going to give devolution. What are they going to give? Well, they are going to give, as far as I can make out, the only thing which the Irish want, which is a free hand to do exactly as they like with regard to law, order, property, the rights of individuals, and popular liberty in Ireland.

The Government and Disorder

The Government and Disorder Mr. Birrell, the Irish Secretary, was extremely in-digmant the other day in a speech which he made, I think it was three weeks ago, at Southampton, in which he said that the Government were most falsely and he repudiated with vehemence the suggestion that they had not done their best to repress outrages, and he repudiated with vehemence the suggestion that they had not done their best to throw the whole Gov-ernmental weight into the scale of law and order. I have the bonor of Mr. Bitrell's acquaintance, and I know perfectly well that he is an English gentleman who probably loathes disordar. I do not for a moment doubt that he has the utmost disgust and horror of the kind of things which he is at this moment per-member that he has given occasion such as has never yet been given, so far as I know, by any Minister of the Cown for precisely this kind of accusation. This, cattle-raiding—you know what cattle-raiding is. It is a deliberate attempt on the part of persons in no way concerned personally with the controversy to prevent men carrying on a business which is not only lawful and proftiable in itself, but most useful for the coun-try in which they live; and they are prevented from cattle driven of, exchausted, sometimes worse, than ex-heast made an impossible business, as everybody who knows anything of agriculture as well as those who how was this offence treated by the Government res-ponsible for the time being for the preservation of rights and securities which is never yountry in the world its citizens possess? (Cheers, What was the how as the mouthplexes, " Cheers, What was the how as the mouthplexes, " the actual of the Irisi office in the House of Lords said. "We", he did not prevended the these for the preservation of rights and securities which is every country in the world its citizens possess? (Cheers, What was the how as the mouthplexe, " the representative of the Irisi office in the House of Lords said. "We", he did not preven Mr. Birrell, the Irish Secretary, was extremely inlanguage they used? The representative of the Iris) Office in the House of Lords said: "We"—he did nod speak for himself, but the Government of whom he was the mouthpiece—"we consider cattle-driving to be comparatively harmless." (Laughter.) The Irish Secretary himself made a speech in the House of Commons—I think he gave an answer to a question, I am not quite sure which—in which he said that un-doubtedly cattle-driving was illegal, but it was not nearly so bad as cattle-lifting (laughter), which took place some centurfes ago (renewed laughter) on the border country between England and Scotland. An-other member of the Government spoke in Ireland and told his audience that cattle-driving was not very serious and that it was not nearly so bad as a great many other things. (Laughter.) I tak any man of common sense in this room whether that is the way in which those responsible for law and order in any country, and most of all in Ireland, ought to speak of these combined conspiracies to injure individuals and to defeat the law? Supposing there was an outbreak of burglary in this town, and I was to come down and say. "Burglary is no doubt an offence against the law, but let us rejoice it is not burglary with violence." It is quite true that burglary without violence is not so bad as burglary with violence (laughter), and fi I was drawing a criminal code that would, no doubt, appear on the face of the code; but if you preach in public, in Ireland or in this country in a way that will reach Ireland, and, instead of spending your time in showing that the crime committed is a crime in-consistent with civilized society, you as, "This is a crime, no doubt, but it might be worse." Do not you think that in the guise of condemning it you do, no doubt unintentionally, but still most surely increase the very offence against which, in appearance and in words, you are making a protest? So it is with these people. The very events that have recently occurred in Jreland prove that it is so. people. The very events that have recently occurred in Ireland prove that it is so.

sard to the leaders? "Oh," says the Chief Secretary "If we were to prosecute Mr. Ginnell, and I am itch-ing to prosecute him—(laughter)—I did not prosecute Mr. Ginnell because if he had been in gaol four months or so, when he came out he would be a hero. He would have greater powers than he ever had before, and that is what he wants." I am not at all sure that Mr. Ginnell does want to go to prison for four months (laughter); but putting that point aside, I should like to ask you what is the Chief Secretary doing in the way of creating heroes? He is producing them by the score. He told us himself that he had prosecuted 400 people. It is quite true that 400 gloried in their crimes, but it also true that not one of the 400 receiv-ed any punishment whatever. (Laughter.) There you crimes, but it also true that not one of the 400 receiv-ed any punishment whatever. (Laughter.) There you have 400 village Hampdens sent back to their res-pective abodes with the enormous satisfaction of hav-ing flouted the law, of having made the government of Ireland ridiculous, of having made the government of a great may respectable farmers, and of having suf-fered no penalty whatever, and of having attained the summit, having worked for their country's freedom at absolutely no cost or inconvenience to themselves, not even the cost of that four months' imprisonment of which Mr. Birrell speaks with such airy lightness. I, therefore, do not think much of this arrangement that you ought not to prosecute for an offence because you turn the man you prosecute into a hero. At all that you ought not to prosecute for an offence because you turn the man you prosecute into a hero. At all events, if you are going to prosecute and if you are afraid of turning people into heroes, you had better take care your prosecution is successful, at all events so that the laugh shall not be wholly on the side of the gentlemen you prosecute. Well, why are not their pro-secutions successful? Everybody knows, there is no secret about it. It is because the Government refuse to put into force the Crimes Act. (Cheers.) It was devised by Parliament and placed on the Statute-books exactly to meet these outbreaks of agrarian crime fo which from time to time, unfortunately for herself, Ireland has for generations been subjected. (Cheers.) And why do you think the Crimes Act is not put into force? (A voice, "They are afraid to.") Well, what are they afraid of? I think I can tell you. They are not afraid of English indignation or Scottish indignation. They are afraid of their own speeches and they admit it. Mr. Birrell says al-most pathetically, "Are we really to put the Crimes Act in force? Consider how we spoke against it, how we voted against it?" Is it then come to this? The law is openly flouted. Are you going to make it re-spected? No, we make speeches. (Laughter.) Throughout whole counties, there is no grazing far-mer who is not afraid of seeing himself from day to day ruined by the outrages directed against it, how we value speeches. Men are brought up before magis-trates in the county and before judges in Dublin, their offences proved up to the hilt; it is not denied even by the defending to protect him? No, we value speeches. Men are brought up before magis-trates in the county and before judges in Dublin, their offences proved up to the hilt; it is not denied even by the defending counsel; it is a matter of uni-versal notoriety. Those men are acquitted. They go you turn the man you prosecute into a hero. At all their offences proved up to the hilt; it is not denied even by the defending counsel; it is a matter of uni-versal notoriety. Those men are acquitted. They go-back triumphantly popular herces to their own vil-lages. Are you going to do nothing to preserve au-gust traditions of the law and the privileges and the rights which I had supposed were the common herit-age of every subject of the king? (Cheers.) We are going to do nothing. We make speeches. (Laugh-ter.) It is bad enough, ladles and gentiemen, to be governed by a Radical administration (laughter), but when the members of that administration are them-selves the slaves of their perorations, when they are themaselves in a perpetual bondage of their own foolish deeds and their own rash speeches, it seems to me that our condition is doubly bad, that the ten-der mercies of these gentiemen might indeed be tol-erable if they had only been a little more careful and a little more scrupulous in their use of the weapons der mercies of these gentlemen might indeed be tol-erable if they had only been a little more careful and a little more scrupulous in their use of the weapons of political, of party warfare. The shadow of their own rash and unscrupulous statements lies over every department of their public policy. (Cheers and a volce, "Rub it in," and laughter.) The placards about Chinese labor have long rubbed from your walls, they have been condemned as inaccurate by the government themselves (hear, hear), they have been stigmatized as mendacious by everybody else; but these inaccurate or mendacious statements—choose your epithet yourselves—have bound and hampered the whole administration of the colonial office in re-gard to South Africa ever since, and have done in-calculable harm to our great colony, in addition to the harm which no doubt they did to our party when the lies were first started. It is a small matter rela-tively that we should transfer from one party to an-other the administration of the country so long as the administrators are able and honest at heart and accept these broad principles which are common to every civilized government. But it is another matter when the government go in by means of placards like those to which I have politely referred and then find

high appreciation of the valuable services he had rendered to his country and party.

Mr. J. E. Williams seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. F. B. Mildmay, M. P., and Cap-tain Morrison Bell, and carried with a great demon-stration of enthusiasm.

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tain Morrison Beil, and carried with a great demonstration of enthusiasm.
Mr. Balfour, in replying, said: —I cannot allow the resolution which has just been passed nor the speeches by which that resolution has been commended to your notice to go by without one word of warm thanks from myself. I think it is just over a quarter of a century since I addressed a great political audience in this part of the country. In the years that have passed much has happened. Our party fortunes have gone up, and they have gone down. They have risen again. They have fallen again. They have fallen again. They are about to rise again. (Cheers.) But through all those years with their changing fortunes you, gentlemen, represent a party which in their stanch kindness, in their tolerance of the defects of those who are for the time being placed in a position of responsibility, never can be exceeded. On behalf of myself and on behalf of my colleagues, to whom I feel that the motion that you have just carried was addressed and, if I may hazard a prophecy, it is to say that, while your support is going to suffer no diminution in unanimity or in enthusiasm in the future, it is to be crowned, at no very distant date with a very different measure of success than that which attended your efforts at the last election. (Cheers.) That, at al events, in the interest of the party and the country to which we all belong, is my carreet hope as well as my firm belief. (Cheers.) I most heartily thank you for this, the second great reception which you have given me in the west country. I hope it will not be the last, although I am sure that, whatever the future may have in store, you never can acceed the kindness and the enthusiasm which you have shown or be the last, although I am sure that, whatever the future may have in store, you never can acceed the chain.

On the invitation of Sir J. Jackson, seconded by Dr. May, a vote of thanks was passed to the chair-man. After the meeting Mr. Balfour crossed to Mount-Edgcumbe as the guest of Lord Mount-Edg-cumbe

THE NEW NAVAL BASE

Lord Tweedmouth, speaking at Duns, said that they were now about issuing tenders for a new great naval base in the Forth, says the London Times. <text> There had been a long exploration of the Forth, and deep borings had been sunk to find out what the soil

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

According to the Berne correspondent of the Echo

art of misgovernment. (Laughter.) I think the Ad-ministration have escaped far too easily at present. (Hear.) They came in upon a rush of public reaction the value of which I do not propose to comment upon now, but, naturally enough, under that flood was temporarily submerged the critical faculty of a large por-tion of the community. I hope it has risen to the surface by this time (laughter), and that it likes the prospect of devastation which is presented to its view. (Laughter.) Let me first make a few observations upon one great department of Governmental admin-istration which touches, as you well know, very nearly the life, the ordinary domestic life, of a large section of the community of this country. (Hear, hear)—I mean the administration of the Education department. (Hear.) I am not going to discuss at this moment the abortive Bill which was brought in by porarily submerged the critical faculty of a large pormoment the abortive Bill which was brought in by the present Government, which during its passage through the House of Commons received but scant through the House of Commons received but scant favor from critics even on the Government side of the House, which was amended in the Lords in the direction of liberty of conscience in a manner which did not meet with the favor of a Government which cares nothing for liberty of conscience (hear), which was thereupon thrown out by them in a fit of temper (cheers), in the utterly mistaken hope that an indig-mant country would shout as they shouted now nearly 80 years ago for "the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill" (laughter), but who, as a matter of fact. 80 years ago for "the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill" (laughter), but who, as a matter of fact, received either in contented silence or with loud ap-plause the action of the House of Lords, whose cup was to be filled up by this particular legislative per-formance of the present Administration. (Cheers.) I am not going into the merits of the defunct Bill (laughter), nor am I going to make any prophecies as to the Bill that we have been promised by the new Minister for Education (laughter); but I may, perhaps, be permitted to call attention to a slight dis-crepancy—shall I say of statement or tome?—which I noticed in some of his recent speeches. He made a I noticed in some of his recent speeches. He made a speech in July, for example, a truculent speech (laughter), in which he announced to an expectant country that he would make the House of Lords regret the course they had taken with regard to his regret the course they had taken with regard to his predecessor's Education Bill, that the Government had brought forward a peacable solution, but that that solution had been rejected by the House of Lords, and that now he was going to bring a sword in order to deal with the recalcitrant Assembly. But I was not very much frightened at the time. (Laughter and there is then ever frightened now (laughter cheers.) I am less than ever frightened now (laughter and cheers), because I observe that from a more recont utterance, an utterance delivered after the county and borough municipal elections (cheers), Mr. Mc-Kenna said that it was certainly the desire of the Government to hold out the olive branch (laughter), and such would continue to be their desire. There was a remarkable change between July 1 and Nowember 28. (Laughter.) What particular mechanical operation had turned Mr. McKenna's sword into the operation had turned Mr. McKenna's sword into the cloughshare I do not know. (Laughter.) I do not know what substituted the olive branch for the threats which only a few months ago he thought it wise and decorous to utter against one of the integral portions of the Constitution, but I conjecture that he has be-Fin to see that the treatment by the Unionist party of the education question was not, and is not now, as has been grossly misrepresented, a sectarian treat-ment, but, on the other hand, a sincere and admitted-ly, as far as secular education was concerned, a sucly, as far as secular education was concerned, a suc-cessful attempt to out national education on a good

The Abortive Prosecutions

You have had countless trials, all of them abor-tive, and what has been said, either by the magistrates on the Bench who, according to the Irish Secretary's own admission, are not doing their duty, or by the counsel for the accused, who, I trust, according to their lights, are doing their duty? What did they say? They guoted the Government. They quoted the very words to which I have called attention, and they told the up before whom they were speaking that in the words to which I have called attention, and they told the jury before whom they were speaking that, in the opinion of the Government, obviously these were not very serious crimes. Who is to blame for that? I do not believe Mr. Birrell approves of cattle-driving. I do not believe Mr. T. W. Russell approves of cattle-driving. But what I do believe is that in the fear of oftending their Nationalist supporters in and out of the House of Commons (loud cheers), they have at the initial stage of this movement so qualified and watered down their condemnations that they were taken to be approvals by the very people whom they watered down their condemnations that they were taken to be approvals by the very people whom they desired to condemn. (Laughter.) Now, what is the course which any Government, any self-respecting Government (laughter), any Government conscious of the fact that, whatever might be its mission in legis-lation, its primary duty was to see that the lives, the liberty, and the property of those subjects committed to its charge were secured—what would be the course they would have taken? They would have taken ad-vantage of every instrument that the statute law of the country puts into their hands and they would have seen to it that justice was done. (Hear.) The Government have not done that. They have not even tried to do it with regard to the leaders. (Hear, hear.) And why have they not tried to do it with re-

The administrators are able and honest at heart and accept those broad principles which are common to every civilized government. But it is another matter when the government go in by means of placards like those to which I have politely referred and then find themselves bound by those placards. Radical gov-ernment would be quite tolerable if the Radical gov-ernment would be quite tolerable if the Radical gov-ernment would be quite tolerable if the Radical gov-ernment could only forget what they said and what they printed at the time of general elections. (Cheers.) In the same way as I have just pointed out, their wild and foolish propaganda against the Education Act of 1902 got them into a hopeless mud-dle in their first session, which continued into the second, and, if my powers of prophecy are not wholy at fault, is going to get them into a worse muddle in the course of their third. (Laughter.) Is that be-cause they are incapable of dealing fairly if left to themselves with the education problem? Not a bit, I am sure that if you got Mr. Birrell or Mr. McKenna or the prime minister into a room and quietly talked to them over the education difficulties you would find them the most reasonable men, hut they have their speeches and us into a hopeless mess over this very dif-foult and delicate question. What is true of South Africa and education is true, and doubly true, by their own admission, of Ireland: Nothing stands be-tween them and the administration of the law as it ought to be administered but those votes and those speeches to which Mr. Birrell so pathetic-ally and so helplessly made reference the other day. Is it too much to ask that they should for a moment at all events, put aside this inconvenient memory— that they should allow speeches which nobody wishes to read to sleep comfortably obscure, unhonored but harmless, is the pages of "Hansard"—is it too much to ask them to forget the votes and wild state-ments on platforms and the shameless placards and devote themselves to that which, now th farmer of Ireland, carrying on what is the Tarmer of Ireland, carrying on what is the greatest industry of the country, carrying it on peaceably, ac-cording to law, with the approval of his neighbors, should not be allowed to be disturbed by irresponsible bands of ruffians, coming from afar, who are flaunt-ing the law which it is the business of the chief sec-retary to administer—a business to which, I regret to say, he has not as yet given much of his mind or his attention

The Beginning of a Great Awakening

The Beginning of a Great Awakening When I got up I promised that, as regards two de-deal faithfully with his majesty's present advisers, i hope you will deem that that promise has been ade-quately performed. (Cheers.) It is time for the party to which we belong, now that we are of one mind (cheers) with regard to the great constructive points of the second to the great constructive of the second to seeing that this government, so hong as it retains its majority in the House of Com-mons shall be prevented from misgoverning the possible we should remove from them all temptation the for the powers by taking their powers away from them. (Cheers.) I believe we are at the begin-menting of this kind is a conclusive proof of the en-the states which now animates our common party, and depend upon it, if we are unanimous and it we are of the will be as short as it is likely to be inglorus. (Loud cheers.)

Sir Robert Newman moved a resolution thanking Mr. Balfour for his speech, assuring him of unabated confidence in his leadership, and placing on record

stration have been conducting experiments with Marconi wireless telegraphy instruments, which once more demonstrated that such despatches cannot be kept secret, as a re-ceiver registers messages sent by other instruments with which it has no direct communication, says the London Times. An endeavor was made to establish communication between a fixed Marconi instrument on the Righi and a movable one placed in a small valley of the Canton de Valais, almost completely sur-rounded by high mountains and situated at the foot of the Dent de Morcles. Although no messages reach-ed this station from the Righi, it received numerous other despatches in German, French, English, and even Russian, the origin of which was unknown to it. These comprised reports on the health of the Emper-or William, the Duma, and the departure and arrival of ships. The intercepted messages, which were very distinct, are believed to have come from the large station in the south of England, and perhaps from Paris. In this particular instance the electric wire of the receiver, instead of being stretched between two tall poles, was fastened to two rocks in such a man-ner that it faced the Right. that such despatches cannot be kept secret, as a re-

ner that it faced the Right. At a meeting of the Commonwealth cabinet on Monday the postmaster-general announced his de-cision to call for tenders for wireless telegraphy in-stallations at some half-dozen places round Australia, including King Island, Tasmania, Rottnest Island, some convenient centre on the northern coast, Port Moresby, and Yorke Peninsula. Tenderers are to sell their Australian rights to the Commonwealth. Par-liament has decided not to allow directly or indirectly the establishment of a private monopoly. The instal-lations will be capable of receiving messages from passing steamers equipped with any of the recogniz-ed systems.

ed systems. According to Reuter's agent at Georgetown, British Guiana, the government of British Guiana has ac-cepted the offer of the West India and Panama Tele-graphy between Georgetown, British Guiana, and Fort of Spain, Trinidad, as a supplementary service to the present cable system; which is rendered very untrustworthy owing to the unsuitable nature of the sea-bed for submarine cables between Trinidad and British Guiana. The undertaking is an experiment on the part of the West India and Panama Telegraph company, and will be undertaken without extra cost to the government beyond the giving of a guarantee to continue to pay the present subsidy of £3,000 a

NOT QUITE THE SAME

A country clergyman in England, says the Tatler, vouches for the truth of this story. Having arrived at that point in the baptismal service where the in-fant's name is conferred, he said: "Name this child." "Original Story," said the sponsor nurse. "What do you say?" he asked in surprise. "Original Story," she repeated in clear, deliberate tones.

tones. "It's a very odd name, isn't it Are you sure you want him called by the name of Original Story." "Original Story—that's right." "Is it a family name?" the minister persisted. "Named after his uncle, sir," exclaimed the nurse. And so as Original Story the little fellow was christened. Some weeks after this event the minis-ter made the acquaintance of the said uncle—a farm laborer in another village—whose name was Regin-ald Story. ald Story.

