well

ving.

soon

d the

Tots

morrow to

ng, as they

nd Stoles, c and 50c. ....25c

dies

ncy bibs of prices like greatly re-

a quantity

50c

len's

nd Dress rders

..15c

75

# MOROCCO READY FOR A HOLY WAR

Mulai Hafid Proclaimed at Fez as Sultan of the Whole Country

ABDEL FORMALLY DEPOSED

Anxiety to Government of France

Tangier, Jan. 11.—Mulai Hafid has been proclaimed sultan at Fez, one of the capitals of Morocco, and a holy war has been declared. Unreliable reports to this effect have been in circulation for a day or two, but today official confirmation of them was received. Mulai Hafid, who some months ago was proclaimed Sultan at Morocco, City, was not present at Fez, and consequently his uncle Mulai Caramini, was made viceregent pending the arrival of Hafid himself. Abdel Aziz, the sultan of record, was formally deposed from New Westminster, I.e., 11 m.

The three latest charges include the theff of 2 gold bracelets, 4 gold rings, 1 gold watch, 1 ladies' waterproof coat and a revolver, all valued at over \$15, from L. A. Noecker, 948 Howe street; one clock and a purse from Geo. E. Maccionald, Beech avenue, and 1 pair blankets, 1 sheet, 1 comforter, 1 sack coat, serge suit and 1 tweed overcoat from J. E. Ward, Cardero street. The coat take from Mr. Ward's houst was found on the prisoner in jail.

Body Identified. Tangier, Jan. 11.-Mulai Hafid has

The proclamations were issued at the principal mosque, and all the Moorish formalities attending such ceremonles were scrupously observed. The ulemas, or body of Moslem doctors who interpret the Koran, the heads of the Choffas tribes and the city officials Choffas tribes, and the city officials were the principal leaders in the movement. The followers of the rebel sulther ment. The followers of the rebel sultan, Mulai Hafid, made use of the decision of Abdel Aziz to co-operate with France and Spain in the execution of the terms of the Algeetras convention and the installation of an international police force in the coast towns of Morocco to arouse the fanaticism of the southern Moors. Abdel Aziz was represented as having sold-himself to the Christians as having connived at the invasion of the sacred soil of Morocco by Europeans, and as being ready to turn the country over to the foreigners.

Further advices received here state that Mula. Hafid was proclaimed sultan on condition that he abolish taxation, make an allince with the Sultan of Turkey and suppress all relations with Europe and suppress all relations when the Sultan of Turkey and suppress all relations when the Sultan of Turkey and suppress all relations when the Sultan of Turkey and suppress all relations when the Sultan of Turkey and suppress all relations when the Sultan of Turkey and suppress all relations when the Sultan of Turkey and suppress all relations when the Sultan of Turkey and Sultan of Sultan of Sultan of Sultan of Sultan o

scribed by custom and rules."

Couriers have been despatched to Morocco City to summon Mulai Hafid to Fez. That city is reported to be in an uproar. The residents are armed, and are fearful lest outbreaks of pillage

Comparison of the control of the con

### JAPANESE BURGLARS

Kato, Convicted at Vancouver, Tells Story Implicating Some of His Countrymen

Vancouver, Jan. 11.—Kato, a Japanese burglar who was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for wholesale thieving in the west end, is trying to implicate a second party, also Japanese. Whether or not his admissions to the police this morning are correct will be found out by means of an investigation, but if they are true it will mean that an organized gang of Japanese burglars will be rounded up.

Kato himself has a bad record. He has served two terms in Westminster for burglaries at Victoria and in Cariboo, and also admits having been in jail at Seattle and other points across the border for thefts.

The charge on which Kato was sentenced was for breaking into the house of L. C. Perry on Nelson street and stealing jewelry valued at \$150. Three other charges have been read to him, and it was then that he made the statement to the police. He admits having had the goods in his possession, but claims to have secured them in pawn for another Jap, whose name is withheld for the time being.

The three latest charges include the theft of 2 gold bracelets, 4 gold rings,

New Westminster, Jan. 11.—The body found floating in the Fraser river on Tuesday of this week has been pos-itively identified as that of Harry

New Westminster, Jan. 11.-Tender

# ON THEATRICAL TOUR

# TROUBLE FOR TURKEY

Sitting of the Commission of

Inquiry Abruptly Ter-

minates

Wide Enough for Satis-

factory Inquiry

Representatives of Oppressed Peoples in Sultan's Realm Organize For Liberty

Paris, Jan. 11.—Representatives of the adifferent peoples who are being oppressed by Turkey, including the Young Greeks, Armenians, Greeks, Bulgarians, Albanians, Kurds, Jews and Arabs, held a secret congress in the city today. It was unanimously decided to organize in common action to overthrow the present Turkish government and for the substitution of a liberal constitutional regime.

The basis of this revolutionary programme was not published. Armenians and Bulgarians in America were represented at the congress by delegates. KING OF ARMS WITHDRAWS

SECOND CHARGE HEARD

Vancouver Magistrate Decides That Conviction on Greater Charge Does Not Bar

Revolutionary Movement Likely to Cause Serious Complications

Conviction on Greater Charge
Dublin, Jan. 10—An abrupt termination today of the first sitting of the vicercyal commission appointed to in the vicercyal commission appointed to interest the circumstances surround the vicercyal commission appointed to interest the vicercy of the season of the commission appointed to interest the vicercy of the season of the commission appointed to interest the vicercy of the season of th

When the reserve police arrived they found the narrow stairway practically blocked with bodies, which were crushed in some cases almost beyond recognition. Scores of children were forced by the pressure from the crowd behind them to scram ble over those that had fallen, whether living or dead, and many of the injured children were found later to be suffering from fractured bones and severe lacerations, caused by the indescribable manner in which they had been trampled upon.

Soon after the accident the approaches to the hall were crowded with sobbing women searching for their missing children.

Mount Royal's Passengers.

BODY Recovered

BODY Recovered

Sody Recovered

New York, Jan. 11.—The body of Thomas F. Phillips one of the three is nearing Rio Janeiro. The despatch did not give the position of the American vessels.

New York, Jan. 11.—The body of Thomas F. Phillips one of the thirteen-story Parker building on Fourth avenue last night, was recovered late today. Search for the remaining dead will be continued when the ruins are cooled. The great blackened walls of the skyscraper threaten to topple into the street. The police have ordered the tenants of the smaller buildings in the vicinity to leave. A dozen buildings in the vicinity to leave. A dozen buildings in the vicinity to leave. A dozen building in the vicinity to leave. A dozen building in the vicinity to leave a dozen building in the burned building will fall on the wall of the burned building will fall on the wall of the burned building will fall of the burned building will fall on the burned building will fall of the burned building will fall on the wall of the burned building will fall on the burned building will fall on the wall of the burned building will fall on the wall of the burned building will fall on the burned

proaches to the hall were crowded with sobbing wome searching for their missing children.

Mount Royal's Passengers.

Queenstown, Jan. 11.—The steamer Montrose, of the Canadian Pacific rail, way Atlantic service, stopped here to the day on her way from Antwerp to St. John and took about the passengers and took about the passengers on the smouldering ruins.

And the same company. She sailed at a 2 p.m.

Norwegian Parliament.

Norwegian Parliament.

Christiana, Jan. 11.—The first session of the Sailon and O'Connor are recovered to the same companies, and the passengers are self-but to the same company. She sailed at a 2 p.m.

Norwegian Parliament.

Christiana, Jan. 11.—The first session of the same companies, and the passengers are self-but to the same company. She sailed at a 2 p.m.

Norwegian Parliament.

Christiana, Jan. 11.—The first session of the same companies, and the passengers are self-but to the passengers of the canadian passengers are self-but to the same companies.

Norwegian Parliament.

Christiana, Jan. 11.—The first session of the same companies of the same companies of the same companies.

Norwegian Parliament.

Christiana, Jan. 11.—The first session of the same companies of the same companies of the same companies.

Norwegian Parliament.

Dominion Revenue

Dominion Re

## SOME REINDEER LOST

Great Difficulty in Landing Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell's Herd on Coast of Labrador

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 11.—The herd of reindeer imported from Norway by Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell, the celebrated missionary, were landed at Cremelia harbor, Labrador, under difficulties. The deer were placed on board the steamer Anita, at St. John's, but on account of numerous ice floes, the boat was unable to get near the shore. The animals were lowered from the steamer was unable to get near the shore. The animals were lowered from the steamer to a body of ice. When the deck hands started to drive the deer to land, it was found that the ice was very thin and in spite of the efforts of the men, several animals broke through and perished.

The bull of the herd was driven ashore safely. A short time later a storm arose and the steamer was forced on a reef. Her bottom was badly damaged and her sides were flushed by a huge ice floe, which was carried against the vessel. The boat remained afloat, however, and was able to reach smooth water. She arrived yesterday, leaking hadly

Dublin, Jan. 11.—The inquiry by a iceregal commission into the disapearance from Dublin Castle of the egalla of the order of St. Patrick, alued at \$250,000, was resumed here

important evidence. The commissioners agreed to this course.

Considerable public sympathy exists here for Sir Arthur Vicars in the position in which he has been placed by the restriction placed upon the inquiry by the commission. It is freely asserted that this course has been taken in order to avoid even graver scandals. 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 hidden here.

New York Firemen Helpless at Parker Building—One Body Recovered

New York, Jan. 11.—The body of Thomas F. Phillips one of the three

# FOR FRANCHISE

Prussian Socialists Look Upon Chancellor's Remarks as Challenge

BERLIN MEETINGS TODAY

Police Prepared to Suppress Any Attempt at a Demonstration

Berlin, Jan. 11. — Order prevails throughout Berlin today. There has been no recurrence of the demonstration of yesterday for manhood suffrage in Prussia. The police, however, are still disposed in force in the neighborhood of the palace and various public squares, or they are being held in reserve at the station houses. The police do not permit the people to form in groups, and consequently it has been impossible to assemble and start a demonstration. Most of the men ar-

of the Rulers," by Herr Bebel and Herr Singer.

Herr Bebel, Herr Singer and their associates, who compose the committee of seven which, managing the Social Democratic party, regard the terms in which Prince von Buelow, the Imperial Chancellor, yesterday rejected the demand for manhood suffrage and the secret ballot for voters, as a declaration of war. The Vorwaertz, the official organ of the committee, says today: "There will be no quiet in Prussia until universal, equal, secret and direct suffrage has been won. Prince von Buelow's declaration is quite clear. The phantom of a liberal era is ended. The seople are warned, and they will learn.

conservative politicians, and the indiscations are that the final stages of the controversy over the abolition of the property qualification and the franchise are at hand. The cleavage between the supporters of the existing order and the Socialists is becoming more acute. Financial and industrial interests, especially in the Rhine and Westphallan 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 influential representation in the Prussia legislature. Independent observers are of the opinion that the Socialists have been supplied with strong arguments for the liberalizing of the suffrage 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

The leaders of the National Liberty party are forced to silence in the present controversy by the fear of doing anything to help the Socialists, and by the hope that Chancellor von Buelow's dependence on the so-called low's dependence on the so-called "Bloc" combination of the Liberal and Conservative interests will ultimately strengthen the influence of the Liberal

# MUNICIPAL COUNCIL HOLDS LAST SESSION

South Saanich Councillors Revise Lists and Clean Up Business

be held by the present council of the municipality of South Saanich. When next the council meets the municipal elections will have taken place and a new council will undertake the work of 1908. The business before last night's meeting was merely prefunctory. Beyond a few communications and the consideration of the financial report the work of the council was

Tourist association
Saanich Agl. association
B. C. Agl. association
fiterest Bank of B. N. A.,
Sundry relief

DETAILED ROAD EXPENDITURE.

Blenkinsop road
Burns ave.
Butler cross foad
Bloverdale ave., 1100 yds. rock.
Bloverdale ave., (sidewalk)
Barlton road
Bedar Hill r'd., (city to Elk l'ke)
Bedar Hill cross road

Road tax co Gov't. com.

Prior to the meeting, however, the board of revision comprising the reeve and councillors sat and considered the woters' lists. As a result of the session the following names were added to the list: Charles Alexander, Thomas Alexander, S. M. Cadekas, George Clark, William George Moore. Those struck off were Thomas Bates and Peter Morrison. ter Merriman.

ter Merriman.

In the case of the last named legal difficulties may arise which should prove interesting. Mr. Merriman is the owner of 100 acres of land in the municipality in which he has been a resident for several years. He has sold his property and the purchaser, under the agreement for sale, stipulated to pay the taxes. This he has done and his name was added to the assessment roll. When the court of revision considered the two names last night Reeve Brydon suggested that both could not be upon the lists and after considerable discussion it was decided to strike Mr. Merriman's name off on the ground that having sold his property he was not entitled to vote. Whether he has a right to vote as being still owner in that he holds the deeds for the property or whether the purchaser of the property is the proper person to vote is a question which, friends of Mr. Merriman stated to the meeting, would probably be aired in the courts should Mr. Merriman, when he applies for a ballot next Sat-urday be refused a vote.

In the cases of the declarations made

by W. Marcott and W. G. Thorne, these were not, it was claimed, drawn out according to law but it was finally decided to accept them, it being claimed that it was the manifest intention of both gentlemen to make application in the proper manner and it was only through an error that the mistake was made. Reeve Brydon claimed that the councillors had no right to accept the declarations and he cautioned the meeting that he would seek legal advice and if the opinion of the lawyers here out his contention he would rete council's vote adding the names to list. bore out his contention he would vet

the council's vote adding the names to the list.

At the conclusion of the revision of the lists the board resolved itself into the regular council meeting.

The report of the medical health officer, Dr. Nelsom, for the past year stated that the health of the municipality has been exceptionally good and free from infectious diseases. One suspected case was reported which proved to be non-infectious and only one case of scarletina was reported. No doubt many cases of measles occurred but were not reported and no cases are at present under observation. The creamery nuisance seems to have been the greatest menace to public health and both cases reported during the year came from the district probably affected by its, drainage.

The account for \$144.50 for the printing of the voters' lists was ordered paid to T. R. Cusack and other small accounts will also be paid.

The committee appointed to investigate the complaint of J. Saul, reported that Mr. Saul has a just ground for complaint but that there appears no way to overcome the difficulty except through the Watercourses and Ditches act, and the committee recommended to the next council the framing of a bylaw along the lines of the said act, and the committee recommended to the next council the framing of a bylaw along the lines of the said act, and the committee recommended to the next council the framing of a bylaw along the lines of the said act as such would be in the best interests.

way to overcome the difficulty except through the Watercourses and Ditches act, and the committee recommended to the next council the framing of a bylaw along the lines of the said act as such would be in the best interests of the municipality.

Municipal Constable Russel's report for December showed road tax collection of 36 for each of six meetings which he attended as license commissioner, was rendered by J. Strachan, J. P. The reeve maintained that the council culd not legally pay the account as Mr. Strachan, while he had been applicated by the municipality and there was not an official of the commission, was an admitted by the municipality and there was not an official of the commission, was not an official of the commission, was not an official of the council or pay. The council might give the money in the meeting in preson to propose to co other means to collect the amount.

The following financial statement of the year's operations was laid on table for consideration:

	Land I acre, sec. 10	516.50
	Rock crushers and engine	27.47
	Oil ongine	2,139.94
	Oil engine	1,275.00
ķ	Office furniture	190.85
N	Ballot boxes	21.00
	Seal	20.00
	Maps	100.00
	Law books	24.00
	rumigating machine	12 00
		400 00
	Unpaid taxes	1,157.88
	Unpaid taxes Schools gov't. grant for Dec	616.65
IJ IJ	Credit bal, Bank of R. N. A.	3,741.54
	Cash in office	48.99
	And the best of the control of the c	40.93
		\$9,998.72
	LIABILITIES.	
	Mussens Ltd., oil engine	\$1 275 00
ij	Dec. pay roll, roads Dec. pay roll, schools. Dr. Nelson, retainer and account	300.20
	Dec. pay roll schools	075 04
	Dr. Nelson, retainer and account	010.04
	J. J. Russell, road tax com	02.00
	Bal. assets over liabilities	21.00
	Dan about over natimities	7,365.08
		9,998.72
	The cash statement was as fo	11000.12
	RECEIPTS.	
	Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1906\$	2 500 57
	Taxes Licenses Schools government grant	15 482 57
	Licenses	E0E 00
	Schools government grant	6 770 01
	Road tax	0,119.66

Bank loan by-law 6,000.00 F. B. Pemberton, Cordova B.y road ..... exercise

### B. Boggs, Tyndall Ave extension 165,00 6.25 PREMIER AND MEMBER **ACCLAIMED IN ISLANDS** EXPENDITURE.

Correspondent on Recent Trip of Richard McBride and A. E. McPhillips

A correspondent from the Islands writes the Colonist regarding the recent trip of Hon. Richard McBride and A. E. McPhillipps, K.C., M.P.P., as follows:

"The head of the provincial government, together with his local lieutenant, A. E. McPhillipps, has recently been going the rounds of the Islands district with the old formula in his mouth 'Any Complaints?'
"'Well, there isn't much to complain
of and that a fact,' has been the least \*\*\* at Mayne island, the chairman, who was by nature a Liberal, and said so, went so far as to recommend to the electors the necessity of considering

Road plant (nw) \$1,831.80
Road plant (repairs old plant) 308.14
Ardersier road 4.65
Beleskine road 20.30
Burnside road 340.00 electors the necessity of considering what were the duties of the represented to the representatives since there was so little left to criticise in the conduct of our member elect.

"At Salt Spring, which was Mr. McPhillipps' stronghold, he was spoken of as one who was almost fatherly in a care of those whose spokesman he is, and from end to end of the riding, the sight of the slight figure in dripping garments which crung to him like bathing dress, walking stubbornly over the heavy country roads to make a personal inspection of them, make a personal inspection of them, aroused general enthusiasm.

"There is only one question which men ask in the district: 'Can he keep it up? It seems almost unnatural in a riding which was for a long time represented, and for a long time represented only by an absentee, that its present member should come to see for himself, bringing with him his leader, that he too might be convinced of the proper need.

"The growth of the district is most

marked. At Sidney we used to note a dead lumber mill and such houses

"Today, with the vigorous and happily Conservative rule of Mr. Billings, the Sidney mill is working for all it is worth to provide loads for ships which want lumber for Mexico; one doctor has hung out his shingle in the little town already and another is threatened; new houses are spring-ing up around and the only relic of the spirit of our doleful past is sup-plied by the cars of the Creeping Paralysis commany Paralysis company.

"Possibly in the near future even

"At Pender the politicians dropped into the middle of a prosperous farm-ing community to which clung the ing community to which clung the memories of an English Christmas. Prosperity, good caeer and good taste were visible on all sides and nowhere nore so than at the charming little choolhouse where the good taste of he school mistress and the interest of the school mistress and the interest of many men in their own school has resulted in the prettiest school interior in British Columbia. Speaking from rather a wide experience of the schoolhouses of British Columbia, the writer cannot refrain from commenting on the striking improvements in their appearance and upkeep. Is this not due to the new system under which the schools are more dependent then they used to be upon those who use them. used to be upon those who use them. At Mayne island, which a writer in Blackwood's spoke of as a Sleepy Hollow, sleepless activity seemed to reign, as an evidence of which stands an extremely fine recreation room built gratuitously by the young men of the district. They have their reward. If you are man enough to talk all the evening, dance until 3:30 a. m., and then walk from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m. through a drowning deluge, Mayne is the place for you and the beauty of your surroundings (especially in the ballroom) should be your solace.

"But for enthusiasm Salt Spring has no rival. She won't always agree with you, and she will never pretend to do so if she does not, but under all her chaff there is a strong and generous lovality to those she counts how friends

Twenty-one concerns now in operation were doing business in 1902; 52 concerns were in the business that year, 18 of which discontinued before 1908.

In 1903 there were 71 new concerns in the business and 20 Signosticates.

In 1903 there were 71 new concerns in the business and 30 discontinued the same year. There were 106 in all doing business in that year.

In 1904 there were 54 new concerns in the business, and 40 discontinued the same year. There were 106 in all clation in the market building Janubalance of this week.

Early Church Discussion on Slavery—Dandified Negro Waiter

The poultry show, which will be held by the Victoria Poultry Association in the market building Janubalance of the same year.

Ogilvie's Great Clearance

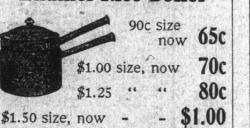
Housekeepers! Here is Your Opportunity

The ONE GREAT SALE that holds the attention of every woman. Clearance Sales of dry goods are so common as to be of no special interest, but here is something different—a clearance of KITCHEN FURNITURE everything needed in the kitchen, hundreds of different articles. Come early—OUICK ACTION necessary if you want any of

**Enamel Rice Boiler** 

For Stock-Taking-Over-

powering Reductions



Berlin Saucepans

these snaps.

oc size	now		-	40C	
5c "	"	-	-	50c	
oc "	**	-	-	65c	
1.00"	"	-		70c	

**Enamel Tea Kettle** 

75c " " 50c, 85c " " 60c \$1.25 " " 90c	c _
[44] 전 시대는 살 ( ) 그는 이 시대는 ( ) 그는 이 시기를 가는 시간을 가는 사람이 되었다면 생각이 있다는 사람들이 없다.	
\$1.25 " " QOC	

**Enamel Pudding Pans** 

30c size now	-	-	20c
45c " "	/	4	30c
50c " "	_	-	35c
60c		-	40c

Hip Saucepans 15c size 10c 40c size now 50c size now

**Enamel Tea and Coffee** 35c 60c 40c 65c

e diam eq		Rest	shes	Dod	acod.	
40 30 3000	25c°I		er Brus			20c
er transcription	50c	•			11.01 S. F. St.	30c
	75c		"	<b>1</b>	•	50c
	15c S	Scrub B	rushes	•	•	10c
	25c	**			•	15c
- WANTE	10¢ I	Dish Mo	ор	1		5c

**Enamel Stew Kettles** 25c 35c size now 45c 50c .. .. 75c \$1.25 " "

REDUCED-All Tinware, Wire Goods and Tinned Ironware-REDUCED

The Same Sweeping Reductions Apply to Everything in the Kitchen and House Furnishing Department

# Ogilvie Hardware, Limited

Government Street, Phone 1120

# LONG ENTRY LIST FOR POULTRY SHOW

held by the Victoria Poultry Asso- loyal, and autocratic, one thinks of as CHURCH FREE FROM DEBT

Leghorns, 50; R. C. Leghorns, 10; S. C. Buff
C. White Leghorns, 90; S. C. Buff
Leghorns, 40; B. C. Leghorns, 2; Anconas, 15; Black Sumatra Game, 4;
Silver Duckwing Game, 1; White
Game, 2; Cornish India Game, 5; Bantams, 70; pigeons, 174; rabbits, 20;
ducks, 40; geese, 6; peus, 76; total, 1,206.

Sumatra Game, 4;
Men he had neatly sliced the top off
with the blow.

Another colored man of much higher station and more complete and elegant attire was a dandy waiter employed in the old Wolfe Tavern. Noting an especially fine pair of boots owned by one of the patrons, a local magnate, Ebenezer Moseley, he went to the shoemaker to order a pair of the same sort.

SIAVES IN MASSACHUSETTS

SLAVES IN MASSACHUSETTS

Tasting Cars for the Desert

Testing Cars for the Desert

During his stay at Dumbar the Siron the

St. Francis Wiphate. has been

The string cars for the Desert

During his stay at Dumbar the Siron the

St. Francis Wiphate. has been

The string cars for the Desert

During his stay at Dumbar the Siron the

St. Francis Wiphate. has been

The string cars for the Desert

During his stay at Dumbar the Siron the

St. Francis Wiphate. has been

The string cars for the Desert

During his stay at Dumbar the Siron the

St. Francis Wiphate. has been

The string cars for the Desert

During his stay at Dumbar the Siron the

St. Francis Wiphate. has been

The string cars for the Desert

During his stay at Dumbar the Sir
String cars for the Desert

During his stay at Dumbar the Sir
String cars for the Desert

During his stay at Dumbar the Sir
String cars for the Desert

During his stay at Dumbar the Sir
String cars for the Desert

During his stay at Dumbar the Sir
String cars for the Desert

During his stay at Dumbar the Sir
String cars for the Desert

During his stay at Dumbar the Sir
String cars for the Desert

During his stay at Dumbar the Sir
String cars for the Desert

During his stay at Dumbar the Sir
String cars for the Desert

During his stay at Dumbar the Sir
String cars for the Sir
String cars for the Dumbar the Sir
String cars for the Sir
String cars for the Sir
String cars for the Dumbar the Sir
String cars for the Sir
String cars for the Sir
String cars for th

sort.

"Let 'em be jes like Squire Moseley's," he commanded, magnificently,
"only a quarter dollar better!"—
Youth's Companion.

Curdy and Mrs. Mayor.

Music committee—Mrs. N. R. Large,
Messrs. T. Mason and W. McKay.

Correspondent to denominational paper—Mrs. Mary Heard.

Reception committee — Messrs. Andrews, Campbell, McKay, Hough, Liddiard, Crompton, Ferris and Martin.

The annual social gathering of the church will be held on January 22 and this will be of a special nature to celebrate the freedom of the church from debt.

# TALKED OF MAX AND NAT

Executive of Vanco sion League on Ouestion

That the city purch Maxim guns or obtain six now at Victoria, the sale shooter" in Vanc That the premises of be searched and dispo arms and ammunition general and the police having for their auth 102 of the Code. That a letter of sent to Sir Wilfrid immigration regul politely expressed hope effective. Also politely Wilfrid that the league

fied only with a federal
Meanwhile that the
for the passing of a pro Act immediately upon the speech from the opening of the legislatu day, and for its immed ment should Ottawa dis that the league at onc the federal election, whi vices say will be held in All but the Maxim g Exclusion Leagu meeting held last night These, the general med league on Monday night, to indorse. That m That mee resenting leagues in Bri and every Pacific state, Seattle on February 3.

There was a lively dis officers of the league u lution. It reached to upon the question of O ament, and immediate provincial Natal Act, reported early arrival o loads of Hawaiian Japs "I thought this new going to stop that busi We are not sure that

tive, that it will apply to may have left Honolulu before the date of that cil," returned President "I feel quite sure it Secretary Gordon Gran ship companies are entiable notice of any chan tion regulations, and court would hold that able notice with the

"So another shipload be dumped on Vancouve face of this new regulati "Yes, and it might con This view brought th cials to the urgency of provincial Natal act.

ressed it, an act on t Australian act. Also to of Oriental disarmamen The discussion upon That the league reque e, M.P.P. who is also Victoria Asiatic Exc to move at the conclusion from the throne, the sus rules of the House, and

"What if the lieut 'Oh, no fear of it sion of the House," retary Grant.

"In this way," explain Von Rhein, "we will be question up to both gover "Ottawa can't disallow expiration of ten days eague's lawyer-secretar, "And if Laurier dare ventured the p to re-enact it during the

CANADA'S COTTO Representatives of Large Doubtful as to Police

Montreal Jan. 11.-Th ment that the great cotte terests throughout New banded together and voted to curtail production

from now on until M aroused speculation as to the future policy of the companies in Canada, ousiness is influenced same way as their rival

Representatives of the concerns in Montreal, to Textile company, the Montreal to Cotton company, and the Canac Cotton company, together control the cotton industriare loath to express a dign as to what nolicy the ion as to what policy the pursue later on. At the ment all the looms are usual and there has been letup. They, on the othe ever, are ill disposed to the season of 1908 will h

the New England people to curtail production is because the market is glu cause wholesalers and have ordered goods are them up because they ha to pay for them. It is the come of the panic in the ket three months ago and shortness of cash.

The sum of fully \$4,000 every year in lighting and coasts of the United King

ictoria District, Distric

LAND ACT

TAKE NOTICE that I, die, of Victoria, B. C., of Agent, intend to apply for lease the following describ shore lot opposite lot 54, I trict; for fishing purposes: Commencing at a post I southeast corner of Ben thence west 40 chains, the chains, thence east 40 chorth 40 chains to point ment.

Date, Victoria, B.C., 13th WANTED—Situation as hand, or would suit mill wife and children coul quired. Best reference Arthur, Keating, B.C.

re is

e Sales

offee

25c 350 40c 65c

UCED

intendent-R. J. srs. S. Reid, J. Wm. McKay, — ad A. Howell.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON

ague Mrs. Mcrs. N. R. Large, W. McKay. minational pa-

January 22 and

John Cody, who with "Honest" ne same propo-dickering should om Seattle that ortland, was in pose of bidding

Park & Amuse made by the

Jan. 11.-Hon. t the names of w Westminster arded to him, as ese inscribed on presented for rd's request has

# TALKED OF MAXIMS AND NATAL ACTS

Executive of Vancouver Exclu- Taught British Observers Les- Figures Show a Heavy Reducsion League on Japanese Question

# CANADA'S ESCAPE FROM THE PANIC

son in Regard to Financial Conditions

# LIGHT LUMBER CUT FOR THE PAST YEAR

tion as Compared With Year of 1906

# HALDANE'S TRIBUTE TO KING EDWARD

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

"No Greater Sovereign Than the One Who Now Occupies the Throne"

# MAMMOTH JANUARY SALE CAMPBELLS'

The control of the co

Eggs—Fresh Island, per dozen.
Cooking, per dozen
Cheese—Canadian, per lb.
Neufchatel, each
Cream, local, each

Ports233,930.

70, havtons,

The stand poultry.

15 to 25

Mutton, per lb.

12½ to 20

Lamb, per quarter, fore . 1.00 to 1.50

Lamb, per quarter, fore . 1.00 to 1.50

Lamb, per quarter, fore . 1.00 to 1.50

Lamb, per quarter, hind . 1,75 to 2.00

Veal. dressed, per lb.

20 to 25

Chickens, per lb.

Chickens, per lb.

Chickens, per lb.

Guinea Fowls, each

Fork, dressed, each

Fork, dressed, each

Sacon, per lb.

Sacon, per

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership existing between the undersigned as general merchants at Mayne Island under the name of Island Store has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the said firm will be paid by John Locke Paddon, to whom all outstanding accounts due the said firm are to be paid.

APPLICATIONS for teacher at Retreat Cove school will be received until Jan. 1st. 1998. John Georgeson, sec-retary, Retreat Cove, P. O. d6

Gasoline Motors Head Office and Works: Cos. Cob. Conn.

25 DIFFERENT KINDS AND SIZES 1600 POWELL ST., VANCOUVER

# 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 product averages approximately \$214 been touched by the lofty spirit perper head of the population, certainly a most gratifying showing. The estimates include the products of the farms, mines, fisheries and manufactors. The population of Nova Scotia is, in ably hardly an English reader in the equate protection from fire, the third the desirability of securing the constitute of the new fishery cruiers of the new fishery cruiers of the following from the standard products of the following from the standard products of the St. John Telegraph:

At the request of the Victoria Column and the population of Nova Scotia is, in ably hardly an English reader in the equate protection from fire, the third the desirability of securing the constitute of the desirability of securing the constitution of the desirability of securing the constitution of the desirability of securing the constitut

regarded by British Columbians? We have in this province approximately 200,000 white people, and Asiatics. Of the items in the Nova Scotia list, there are three for which we have no corresponding product in this province, namely, pig iron, steel and steel rails and rods. These have only recently become prominent features of the produce of the Eastern province. We are without statistics of manufactures, 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 fisheries of that province, which are the items upon which we have estimates available in British Columbia at \$52. Nova Scotia, and they leave the Merco of the forest, farms, mines and fisheries of that province, which are the items upon which we have estimates available in British Columbia, at \$53, sounds, and this is substantially the value of the produce of those inlustries in this province as estimated by dominant and that national greatness the government officers. In other words, the products of British Columbia and that national greatness wealth alone."

In commenting upon the foregoing message the Ottawa Free Press (Lib.) says:

"However much one may differ with the population, while those of Nova Scotia average and steel the population. If we the population, while those of the population, while those of the population. If we the population of t

not much smaller than Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton. The area of the eastern province is 21,000 square miles, whilethat of Vancouver Island way to the Pacific, which is formidationally only on the province which this qualities have yet to be tested, and the province which this qualities have yet to be tested, and the province which this qualities have yet to be tested, and the province which this qualities have yet to be tested, and the province which th 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 wer Island, although the forests of the latter are incalculably greater than those of the former. Nova Scotia has iron deposits; so has Vancouver Island, and apparently they are more extensive, than those of the eastern province. Neve Scotia has agricultationally and apparently they are more extensive, than those of the eastern province. Neve Scotia has agricultationally and the scotial has a narmy, which looks far more imposing on paper than it is in fact. On the other hand, Japan has a fleet, the fighting qualities have yet to be tested, and have been severely criticized by those who ought to be in a position to form an opinion of some value. 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 have been severely criticized by those who ought to be in a position to form an opinion of some value. 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 world for immediate use. Japan is short of money and has some pretty those of the former.

Those of the former is the world for more sextensive, than those of the eastern province. Neva Scotia has agricultural land and a very favorable climate for farming; so has Vancouver Island. We are unable to estimate the world for money than it needs for normal conditions. These things will work to gether for peace. The Pellow presson was allowed that the tilled sland, but we know the tilled sland, but we know the tilled sland that can be profitably cultivated. Mr. J. H. Grey sland that the tilled sland that can be profitably cultivated, mr. J. H. Grey sland that the tilled sland that can be profitably cultivated. Mr. J. H. Grey sland that the tilled sland that the tilled sland that can be profitably cultivated. Mr. J. H. Grey sland that the tilled sland that the ti 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 become the greatest highway in the

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: Anyone making a fair and impartial

investigation of your material resources and able to form a correct estimate of the effect of climate and position on the life and character of people, can only rise from his investigation with one conviction, and that is, if you do not reach greatness you have only yourselves to blame.

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 Governor-General calls greatness. But do not his words apply to our own Island with equal force? We do not intend to pursue the thought or to present those considerations which come crowding in upon us as we think over 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 immensity of British Columbia sometimes 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 province 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

The SEM.-WEEKLY LOLONST than that it would be a pleasant thing to have at a season of the year when the minds of the people were taken a little out of the people were taken a little out of the people were taken a little out of the ordinary routine, and in responding to our request it was evident that Mr. Borden simply fell in with the motive prompting the request and expressed thoughts that animated him as a true Canadians. We supposed, and probably Mr. Borden did that the message would be an incident of a day, pleasantly remembered by many and inspiring them to higher ideals of citizenship. But we "builded wiser than we knew." Mr. Borden's wiser wiser at the prospect of extortion, has been courts of California, which had the effect of Californ

In commenting upon the foregoing message the Ottawa Free Press (Lib.) says:

In commenting upon the foregoing message the Ottawa Free Press (Lib.) says:

"However much one may differ with the political policy of the Conservative party, no one can deny that the product of the ministration of justice will not be nearly so much weakened as it will be nearly so much weakened as it will be the product of the ministration of justice will not be nearly so much weakened as it will be nearly so much weakened as it will be the product of the ministration of justice will not be no flightly so much weakened as it will be nearly so much weakened as it will be the fact of national spirit of national sentiment and that he is getting the product of the ministration of justice will not be rearly as much outraged and the confidence of the people in the administration of justice will not be ministration of justice will not be no flightly so much weakened as it will be nearly so much weakened as it will be the product of the propriety so much weakened as it will be the fact of the product of more social rotten.

But what it is apparently impossible to of another trial, public opinion will not be no initiated with the confidence of the people the ministration of justice will not be pround the confidence of the people to product on of the province as it will be the fact of the propriet of another trial, public opinion will not be possible to the ministration of justice will not be possible to the ministration of justice will not be possible to the ministration of justice will not be possible to the province as the province as so it will not be possible to the province as a single province as a single province as a single province as a

# INFLUENCES FOR PEACE

The United States has a fleet on its it. Such are some of the innuences that make for peace at the present time. There are others, but these seem to lie upon the very face of things.

Victoria holds both hands for more cruisers for the protection of our fisheries. And this is the place to build them too.

financial situation is improving is contained in the announcement that the Bank of England and the Bank of France are reducing their rates of

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!"

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 Bulkley Valley. At the same time, in view of the reports that were in circulation, the provincial government acted most commendably in taking immediate

one of the finest of Canadian provinces. 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. Borden to send a Christmas message to its readers, it had no other thought to be stampeded by the howls of an than that it would be a pleasant thing to the sightest impression on the government has government and the government has government has of certain classes who are enjoying the for certain classes who are enjoying the lawrance of the grovernment is face to face with one of the gravest problems in the history of the Empire.

A strong representation is to be sent to Ottawa in regard to the docking facilities at Esquimalt. This seems than that it would be a pleasant thing

As it is true that "the onlooker se most of the game" so it happens that strangers frequently find themselve couver island and the upbuilding of Victoria. Thus, in an interview, which Victoria. Thus, in an interview, which we had yesterday with Mr. F. Deane, 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

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.

timates include the products of the farms, mines, fishertes and manufactures, and the earnings of ships The largest single item in the list is under the heading "Manufactures, Ships and Freights," and is \$39,800,000. Next comes the produce of the farms, which is put at \$23,500,000. Pig from, seed and steel rails and rods make a total of \$13,635,000. Coal counts for \$1,225,000. Other minerals maks up \$1,550,000. Other minerals maks up \$1,550,000. There figures justify the claim of the Chronicle that Nova Scotia is a very prosperous province.

But if they are encouraging to the people of the far Eastern section of the sade of the manner in which they should be regarded by British Columbians? We have in this province approximately.

On this coast and the fourth the endargement of the dry dock. Mention of these matters shows how large amount of good work is done by an ective board of trade.

At the request of the Victoria Colonist Mr. R. L. Borden sent to that journal a Christmas message. His words are being quoted widely in the newspapers of several provinces, and many praise the breadth of view and the express, and steel rails and rods make a total of \$13,635,000. Coal counts for \$1,225,000. Other minerals maks up \$1,550,000. These figures justify the claim of the Chronic than the province of the province of the dry dock. Mention of these matters shows how large amount of good work is done by an ective board of trade.

Mr. Gauvreau will ask parliament to enact a measure similar to en

### NOTE AND COMMENT

In these days of rumors of the re base and of the possibility of the Brit Point, any discussion of the question of Canada's ability to defend her ter The Winnipeg Telegram

cess of the "All-Red" project, we append 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:

hope, enthusiasm and broader outlook of the younger Dominion are suffimission in the future was to be along the lines of a party organ.

British Columbia's difficulty in respect 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 imagination to understand that when this incident shall have become known in India the masses of that great British dependency will experience a rude.

Sit John Strachey, one of the most emission of a party organ.

Sit to reach destination from starting point with the least outlay. There is no more justification for an expensive transportation route than for a needlessly costly method of manufacture. The few discouragements so far encountered are by no means sufficient to warrant even a temporary abandonment of the all-red line. But if the project, appealing as it does to the imperial imagination, is too advanced for the present day, the Dominion can wait with the assurance that it has pointed out a great imperial highway that sooner or later commerce will take. The project has still many friends, and no one need despair that the initial difficulties will not all be overcome.

Sir John Strachey, one of the most eminor of Indian pro-consuls, is dead

# Your Health

Should have your careful attention at all times. Our store is known for the purity and freshness of our drugs.

We also supply all requisites for the toilet table except the



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

The Largest and Best the Whole Wide West. Established 1862

# 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



COMFORTERS-Filled with cotton, cover-

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

# OUR SHOWING OF ARTISTIC RUSKIN POTTERY

The aims of Ruskin Pottery are good potting, beauty of form and rich or tender colorations. Good potting means a sound body and delicate workmanship, and such a coating of glaze as makes the ware

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 ngs range from slightly broken single colors to combinations of colors, texture and patternings rivalling eastern cloisonne enamels, and suggestive of the rich hues seen in rock pools by the sea. The color effects are almost unlimited (an Oriental expert states that they are equal to those of the best period of the Chinese Myng Dynasty), and include well-known blues, greens, purples, clairde-lune, pink, crushed strawberry, yellow, turquois, and combinations of these colors, also others which are more difficult to produce, as a special greenish blue, robin's egg blue sang-de-boeuf, peach bloom, lustres, crystallines, shagreen, etc., many being unique specimens. The colorings harmonize with each other, and with flowers, fruit, silver and artistic furnishings.

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

Deep Mahogany finish, green felt or green leatherette cover, packed in separate car-

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

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.

FURNISHERS HOTELS CLUBS



THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

MAKERS -OF-**FURNITURE** FITTINGS That Are Better

**BRAVE FIRE** PREY OF

MANY OTHERS B

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 we 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 outriginjured.

When the fire had be and the firemen's roll of firemen failed to answer Thomas Phillips, T

Tim Hutchinson waing to a hospital. Ca Capt. Darvon, who we nally, were among the hurt. When the case Florence hotel, which ed building on 18th 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

flashes of heroism.

The building was oby publishing houses, of other businesses ha floor, in the office of I publishers, and before water had fallen upon through the elevator sently all of the upablaze. On the fifth watchmen discovered girls employed by the girls, employed by th down the stairs to th were at work. Their off and they fied to the had surrounded them and they were in it when rescued by mea from a mortar gun in 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 fit After a fruitless effor flames at the place of men were driven to the find that the tops of

to be dead in the refour were rescued by der crew, who, at the ilives, ran up scaling dragged the more or from the windows. These men had bare ground when the great ment which formed th ment which formed the steel frame work, go crashed through, carreverything from the Tom Fallen, Jim Hutol geant Kelly went down age. Fallen was I Hutchinson and Kelly, perately against the I ment, which threatener alive, managed to rement, 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 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

ward the saving of Shawl Making

its own way, and the efighters were successful

The manufacture of I whitch fifty years ago whitch fifty years ago pation for whole villar ands of families in the Kashmir, is an almost formerly the possession the genuine Kashmir shall mark of nobility, high social status, amounted in the Punjab, a made article from Euranilies. 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 requenced the workman or the manufacture of the shawl is almost wholly cess. The material is the Tibetan goat. His used in the prelimina converting the wool weaving of the yarn tinimitable fineness is hand looms manipulat most dexterity; and then border is then in dress are natural and dyes are natural and

a Home g often at your agon at home-

d that?

think know

ERS

ortment of prices that ng sense." t us with a effort to think, beas been so perience a come, so w, and be

values, and ou cannot are good, rns are at-They are special pro-eing light, covering. uality magree these nvestigate.

ton, coverch, \$4.00 .. \$3.50

ERY

nder artistic s, textures. ck pools by rples, clairhers which each bloom,

ions. Good

with each nd purchas-

INTER

phies and most les in this is as to the claim re strong

o enumeriselves—a time you Yes, lookget a pro-

iteresting.

SOON shown on n to your

time-the

MAKERS --OF--

AND OFFICE FITTINGS

That Are Better

# BRAVE FIREMEN PREY OF FLAMES GRAVES OF BRITISH CELEBRITIES

Meet Death While Trying to Save Great Building in New York

New York, Jan. 10.—Four firemen went to their death when they responded to a fire that burned the Parker building, a twelve-story business structure, occupying the block between 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 controlled, and only with difficulty confined to the building in which they originated. Floor after floor gave away originated. Floor after floor gave away and dropped to the basement, and beneath these and crumbling walls no less than thirfy firemen were caught and either killed outright or seriously injured.

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 dying to a hospital. Capt. Weldon and Capt. Darvon, who were injured internally, were among those dangerously hurt. When the casualties began the Florence hotel, which adjoins the burned building on 18th street, was made a temporary hospital, where the fire department physician gave aid to the

The monetary loss was estimated at \$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-rending scenes, sensational escapes, and flashes of heroism.

The building was occupied chiefly by publishing houses, though a score of other businesses had workrooms or offices there. The loss to the tenants is total. The fire started on the fifth floor, in the office of Kopr & Jackson, publishers, and before a stream of water had fallen upon it, had shot through the elevator shafts, and presently all of the upper floors were ablaze. On the fifth floor, where the watchmen discovered the fire, five

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

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

Exhumation of the Bodies of Charles

MANY OTHERS BADLY HURT

Which was once shown him by an official 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 he was a lad he accompanied his master 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 boy discovered on the

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 irreverent treatment. After the late Protector'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 un'til 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 descendants exhibited it in a place near 'Clare Market. By him it was sold to James Cox, owner of a mus-

Dr. Woods Hutchison writes about sleep in the American Magazine. On the subject of eating before sleeping,

To many people who have been following the Druce-Portland case it may be interesting to recall cases where the last resting places of great men have been disturbed for various

Member of Crew When Loch Maree Was Salved Tells

of Incident of Incident

WON \$37,500 FOR THE TUG

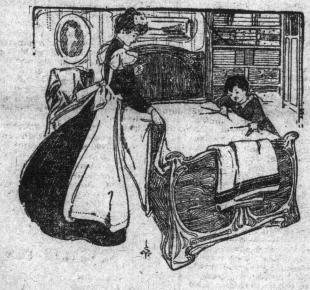
How Abandoned Cotton-Laden Steamer Was Recovered From Island Coast

The British Columbia Salvage com vage company does not wish to make any change, naturally desiring to maintain the name which has been

This man spent ten years on the William Jolliffe, and was on board the steamer when her most famous salvage haul, the picking up of the steamer 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 channel, and on other salvage cases and long distance tows in which the Willer

# Young's January Clearance Sale

# Six Big Blanket Bargains For Monday's Sale



We would call special attention to their excellent "All Wool" quality-the nice, soft "fluffy ruffles" kind of blankets that will make sagacious housekeepers delighted with their purchase. Many should buy at hese low figures:

5-lb., 56 x 74 in.,	\$4.2
6-lb., 60 x 80 in	
7-lb., 64 x 42 in	\$5.90
8-lb., 68 x 86 in	\$6.7
10 4, 64 x 80 in	\$4.90
9 4, 60 x 78 in	\$4.00

Immense Reductions in Whitewear and Every Department

# HENRY YOUNG & CO.

"The White House"

Government St.

# THE CAUSES

OF SEDITION

Loval Fraser Discusses Reasons for Prevalent Unrest in India

Fig. 1. The control of the control o

Many influences have contributed to pring about the prevalent unrest in india, but there was one immediate predisposing cause which seems to be thready half forgotten in England. I

# 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 students to form themselves into bands, that cover the whole country with a network of underground intrigue, while remaining forever behind the veil. No reforms will conciliate its adherents:

This Week Ends the Big Clothing Sale

# CAPT. NEWCOMB WANTS CRUISERS

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 protection 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 approprotection cruiser for which an appro-priation 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 fish-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 construction of two smaller cruisers, about 120 feet in length (fishermen type of vessel) with a speed capacity of 18 knots, such vessel to be equipped with one fast motor learners

with one fast motor launch.

"My reason for asking for this type 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 an and a cruiser to be of service should and a cruiser to be of service should not only run as fast as its opponent, but be able to overtake it; this combined with the facts that during the different months of the year the west coast of Brilish Columbia is visited by "I don't believe we have that class of men on the force," concluded the coursel.

"I don't believe we have that class of men on the force," concluded the United States contract labor laws. These coming at the solicitation of but be able to be countried by the bined with the facts that during the different months of the year the west coast of Briish 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 16 United States fishing vessels (three steamer and thirteen schooners) engaged in fishing halibut off the coast of British Columbia. During the present year 1906, the fleet of United States vessels engaged in fishing halibut in these vertex.

port, just published in the annual report of the fisheries department, was made to Capt. O. G. V. Spain, under date of Nov. 5, 1906. Since then, although parliament voted \$250,000 for this was undoubtedly lost in Wall street speculation, but some was 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.

Gapt. Newcomb in his report says al-

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 bove stated crulser being placed in

These odd crafs operate from two to four dories each and about one mile IMMIGRANTS MUST

of trawis 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 destruction of our harbors februs 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.

New Ruling Will Bar Japanese and Hindus From Elsewhere 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 referred 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 halibut are not on the grounds, and instead of catching halibut they catch black and grey cod, which valuable 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-

Two Men of Mississippi Charged With Theft Caught in

port, just published in the annual report of the fisheries department, was worth of the funds of the bank of their Another effect of the regulation

with his wife and obtain news of her and their babies that gave the detectives of the Boylan Detective Agency, of St. Louis, their first clew to the "If would also respectfully urge upon the department the necessity of the Boylan Detective Agency, Japan and men trained for special avocations, such as gardeners, etc.

The new regulation will have the Exclusion league this evening passed a resolution companies that she should come to St. Louis to above set forth, in another six years these valuable fisheries will be fished out and be worthless, and we will have no fishing 'industry to protect, and a valuable asset to the government of Canada will have ceased to exist."

In reference to the alien fishing craft of the victorial eague this evening passed a resolution calling on Mr. Jardine, because the should come to St. Louis to striction of passports given to Japan neet him. She feared, however, that he would be captured, and instead she worthless, and we will have cased to exist."

Canada will have ceased to exist."

In reference to the alien fishing craft of the victorial eague this evening passed a resolution calling on Mr. Jardine, because the solution of the reflect of rendering useless the agitation of the reflect of rendering useless the agitation of the resolution of the reflect of rendering useless the agitation of the victorial league this evening passed a resolution calling on Mr. Jardine, Exclusion league this evening passed a resolution calling on Mr. Jardine, the fifted of rendering useless the agitation of the resolution of the legislature, to the house for the suspension of the move immediately on the opening of the house for the suspension of the house for th ese valuable in at and be worthless, and at and be worthless, and to fishing industry to protect; and of fishing industry to protect; and of fishing industry to protect; and valuable asset to the government of Canada will have ceased to exist."

In reference to the allen fishing craft congaged in fishing in British Columbia vaters, the report says: "Referring to the 39,334,329 pounds of halibut caught during the year 1906 by foreign fishermen in the waters off the coast of British Columbia, I beg to state that said amount is accounted for as follows:

Pounds

Pounds

Pounds

1,946,666

3,973,333

1,000

Pounds

2,000

Pounds

1,000

Pounds

Pounds

2,000

Pounds

3,973,333

2,000

Pounds

1,000

Pounds

# COME HERE DIRECT

Than Home Lands

Dr. G. L. Milne, medical inspector and immigration officer for the Dominion government, yesterday morning received the following telegram Officer Thomas Gray yesterday after-from the head of the department at noon resigned from the police force, Ottawa:

Ottawa:

"It has been ordered by the govering of the police commissioners, held in order to look into certain irregularities of the present condition arities in connection with the force. His successor has not yet been ap-

als are thrown overboard and destroyed; not only are tons upon to certain irregulation of these valuable fish wasted every the governor-general-in-council that during the fishing grounds are destroyed; not consider the fishing grounds are desposed of."

JUSTIFIES POLICE

Question of Power to Arrest is Raised in Case of a Vancouver, Jan. 10.—'I will do all this public and notify all concerns the fishing the country of their birth or citizenship by continuous Journey, and on through a country of their birth or citizenship by continuous Journey, and on through a country of their birth or citizenship by continuous Journey, and on through a country of their birth or citizenship by continuous Journey, and on through a country of their birth or citizenship by continuous Journey, and on through a country of their birth or citizenship by continuous Journey, and on through a country of their birth or citizenship by continuous Journey, and on through a country of their birth or citizenship by continuous Journey, and on through a country of their birth or citizenship by continuous Journey, and on through a country of their birth or citizenship by continuous Journey, and on through a country of their birth or citizenship by continuous Journey, and on through a country of their birth or citizenship by continuous Journey, and on through a country of their birth or citizenship by continuous Journey, and on through a country of their birth or citizenship by continuous Journey, and on through a country of their birth or citizenship by continuous Journey, and on through a country of their birth or citizenship by continuous Journey, and on through a country of their birth or citizenship by continuous Journey, and on through a country of their birth or citizenship by continuous Journey, and on through a country of their birth or citizenship by continuous Journey, and on through a country of their birth or citizenship by continuous Journey, and on through a country of their birth or country of their birth or country of their birth o

others are prohibited from landing.
3. According to section 13 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 threatening to kill her.

This objection which is known as "autrefols convict" was introduced by J. deB. Farris, counsel for the accused. Temoins was convicted and fined for carrying the gun. Magistrate Williams adjourned the case until tomorrow to enable the counsel to submit authorities. 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.

Capt. Newcomb in his report says also: "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 inward and outward at the nearest customs office, and falling to do so be liable to the penalty provided by the customs office, and falling to do so be liable to the penalty provided by the customs office, and falling to do so be liable to the penalty provided by the customs office, and falling to do so be liable to the penalty provided by the customs office, and falling to do so be liable to the penalty provided by the customs office, and falling to do so be liable to the penalty provided by the customs office, and falling to do so be liable to the penalty provided by the customs office, and falling to do so be liable to the penalty provided by the customs office, and falling to do so be liable to the penalty provided by the customs office, and falling to do so be liable to the penalty provided by the customs office, and falling to do so be liable to the penalty provided by the customs office, and falling to do so be liable to the penalty provided by the customs office, and falling to do so be liable to the penalty provided by the customs office, and falling to do so be liable to the penalty provided by the customs office, and falling to do so be liable to the penalty provided by the customs office, and falling to do so be liable to the penalty provided by the customs of such emigrants. According to the Language and restriction of the number of any language to the salling of the R. M.

S. Empress of China, it is also provided to make the number of Japanese heavspapers say the two main items newspapers say the two main items that there were other times than that on which Temoins of such emigrants. According to the Language and the canadian proposals were reduction of the number of emigrants from Japan and restriction of the number of language and of yokohama times that the canadian proposals were reduct 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

In reference to the allen fashing craft insistives. Tenderities Columbia, I be the Detectives before reaching the system of the Systas, 429 pounds of halbut caught in the Systas, 429 pounds of halbut caught in the Systas of the Systas, 429 pounds of halbut caught in the Systas of the Systas, 429 pounds of halbut caught in the Systas of the Systas of

will formulate a revised emigration law, with a view to introducing it during the coming session of the 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.

Patrolman Resigns The electors of Oak Bay municipality met their reeve, two of their coun-New Westminster, Jan. 10-Police

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

Search For Arms

pective candidates last evening. The first three gave an account of their this step being taken at a special meetstewardship, and beyond announcing that he would be a candidate and fa-

done.

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 members of the council had been elected to be done during the coming year.

Mr. Arnold asked what was to be done with regard to the water nuisance. revenue. He himself and other members 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 misunderstanding.

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 discussion, 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.

cillors and one of the additional pros

unanimity had prevailed. There had been no important differences between the councillors. In the one unmaster roundly and Councillor Newton fortunate incident in was confident not been unanimity he was confident that the dissenting member, Councillor Rattenbury, would feel in time that he had not been treated roughly and what the reeve and councillors thought should be done with the waterfront, a letter from F. B. Pemberton and letter from F. B. Pemberto fortunate incident in which there had not been unanimity he was confident that the dissenting member, Councillor Rattenbury, would feel in time that 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.

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 some rules to deal with these, an while the application of the rules adopted had been experimenal during 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 was leading to the coast of British Columbia comprises six steamers and forty other vessels which I have been able to locate, making a total of 4 carft, which is an increase of 30 vessels in three years; this, combined with a country of the case is that the subject of the case of the coast of British Columbia comprises six steamers and forty other vessels which I have been having the carft, which is an increase of 30 vessels in three years; this, combined with a careful which is an increase of 30 vessels in three years; this, combined with a country of the increased catch of fish, thus the depleted grounds are not fish, thus the depleted grounds are not in the beginning of the vessels which I have been averaged in fash of Hatesburg, Mississipal to submit at the columbia of the case is that Tending with another man on Gore averaged in the submit of the case is that Tending with a case of the case is that Tending with a condition of the case is that Tend

either kill her or take his own life.

The women told the court that she had had the trouble with Temoins for months past. She said that she had contributed to his support out of the proceeds of prostitution. He had demanded more money but she had refused to give it to him.

Mr. Farris argued that it was necessary for Temoins to carry the weapon in order to point it, and as it had been convicted of carrying it he could not be convicted of pointing it as well under the rule of autrefois convict.

In continuing the reeve instanced the action of the council with regard to the pound by-law. Prior to its entered upon the district that she had been troubled by people in outside communities sending their cattle to graze in the streets of Oak Bay. They caused annoyance to pedestrians and destroyed property. The pound by-law had been enacted and the grievance had been discontinued, while he grievance had been discontinued, will be able revised and made applicable of Mr. A. Proceeding to Harvard unitous the district the degree of B. A. and entered upon the profession of teaching. For the success which had attended his efforts he was some years ago awarded the degree of LLD, by his alma mater, Acadia.

Dr. Eaton has been connected with the degree of Mr. A. Proceeding to Harvard unitous the dation with the degree of B. A. and entered upon the profession of teaching. For the success which had attended his efforts he was some years then deducation in this city for over a decade, and his success has been most unique decision in his marked. By his efforts the present strongly and juris-action of the council with regard to the bound to the pound to the pound

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

as yet been collected, but the incoming 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

Oak Bay avenue. It was expected that

AND COUNCILLORS

AND COUNCILLORS

AND COUNCILLORS

AND COUNCILLORS

Ratepayers of Oak Bay Consider Report of Year's

With regard to the former property it was for the incoming council to decide what should be done. The ground could not be used for private purposes 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 acquired for corporate purposes, began to imagine that the ground could be used for private purposes. The latest irespass upon it he had noticed that same evening. Someone had painted a text upon one of the rocks. a text upon one of the rocks. He referred to the Bowker road ex

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 muni-

that he would be a candidate and favored something being done to provide 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 eloquence 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

The meeting, when called to order, elected A. Haynes chairman. Without further preliminaries he called upon W. E. Oliver, the retiring reeve, for his report. Mr. Oliver was received with considerable applause from the thirty odd ratepayers present.

The members of the retiring council 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.

was read. J. M. McGregor also announced that he would be a candidate and that he favored making some provision for boating. The meeting then adjourned.

North Vancouver Freemasons Vancouver, Jan. 10 .- North Vancou vancouver, Jan. 10.—North Vancouver is to have a Freemasons' lodge. There are fifty-two Freemasons in North Vancouver. A meeting was recently called to consider the question of starting a lodge, and it was unanimously favored. The provisional officers are D. G. Dick, master, Mr. Wheelers are D. T. W. M. Store in the provision of the provision o r warden, and Mr. Steacy, jun-

Though III for a Long Time, the End Came Suddenly—His

education 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 education of the prov

The late gentleman was the second son of the late William Eaton, one of the Eatons of Elmwood. He was unmarried and is survived by four brothers, 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. The malady which resulted in death 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

The funeral will take place Sunday, but the arrangements will be announced later.

# NEW LIFESAVING CRAFT

United States Vessel for Cape Flattery to Be Named Snohomish—Soon to Be Launched

The sea-going tug Snohomish being between the government and the Asiatics in the Transvaal entered upon a new phase today. There has been discovered a flaw in the immigration act which renders illegal the sentences of deportation found last month against sexpected to be launched in two weeks time.

Jannesburg, Jan. 10.—The trouble between the government and the Asiatics in the Transvaal entered upon a new phase today. There has been discovered a flaw in the immigration act which renders illegal the sentences of deportation found last month against several of the British Indian traders in the country, and the sentences will have to be revised.

time.

This vessel which will be more effectively 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 completed by July, and will reach

# TO THE ELECTORS

Appeal of the Candidates Endorsed by Citizens' Progressive Ticket

# FOR CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

Good Water Supply, Better Streets and Adequate Fire Protection

The following address to the electors of Victoria has been issued by the candidates endorsed by the Citizens' Progressive ticket:
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

We are not pledged to any particular 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 authorities 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 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 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

gave the most unique decision in his magisterial career, investing a barn-yard fowl with the dignity and jurisdiction of a judge. Mr. Justice Roter will hold court on the road South Vancouver this afternoon.

# CALGARY'S SENSATION

Civic Investigation Reflects on Police Force and Its Chief—Strong Charges Fade

Calgary, Jan. 10.—The civic investigation 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 filthy language referring to respectable people, and especially to Rev. F. W. Patterson, of the First Baptist church. The evidence is proving startling in character.

# ASIATICS IN TRANSVAAL Flaw in Immigration Act—Government of Colony Will Secure Its Amendment

Jahnnesburg, Jan. 10 .- The trouble

Uniform Text Books

And the second second second

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

VICTORIA WILL

At Ottawa Convent adian Clubs or

(From Saturday' A meeting of the exe tee of the Canadian yesterday afternoon Assciation rooms, to action should be taken cation received from th adian Club, inviting the send representatives to to be held at the Fede the 15th inst.
The invitation, whch yesterday by the secre Clarke, reads as follows 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 propose worthy, and that it is

would give practical exp spirit which has brou clubs into existence fro to Halifax. I am instructed, there your club to send a rep representatives, to a cotawa 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 ency Earl Grey, and a tlemen prominent in

The conference is ca ways and means by whadian clubs may raise a public subscription of \$1,000,000 to supplement of the Federal and Proments towards this mos national undertaking. club has already pled and has agreed to abi resolutions the confere respecting joint actio Canadian clubs on the tion. We would like t pression of your supp lertaking, and that you empowered to concur in whatever general p for raising the sum of tion. By so doing your delegates less train meeting, and would expe which is in view.

If it is not convenient

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

H. P. HILL, President. The meeting was un pressing the club's sym object of the convention tion was adopted instru 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 Nichols, both members who are now in Ottawa, to represent Victoria or occasion.

King Edward I 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 resmust be rescued thus it 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

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

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 Saskatchewar Gov. George H. Bulyea, formerly of Gagetown, night recommended by e University of New university

ary degree of L. L. D.

ndidates Enzens' Proicket

PROVEMENT

pply, Better guate Fire

s to the electors ed by the can-

nany of our fel-onsented to seek at the coming

aim to benefit on; but will supeasure brought

at an early date vincial authori-of aiding with toria, the capiline with the at Ottawa, and l capitals. ute necessity air of the pubk the time has es collected on sisting of the ores and factor-ver by the gov-nich would place iderable sum of nange and feel o-operation of nat such a de-

For Mayor, nen, Ward One.

AN, nen, Ward Two. n, Ward Three.

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

DOMENT Decrees That le as to His

-"Both parties 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 old its judg e home of John time I will ad-londay."

judgment of al mothers and nade applicable uver, and the thes and Jack-charged Mr. of the bird, a el, bringing out t convulsed the ate Alexander decision in his esting a barnnity and juris-Justice Roosthe road in fternoon.

NSATION lects on Police -Strong

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

ANSVAAL

t-Government ecure Its

The trouble and the Asientered upon a has been distinguished active sentences of ver, is as deter-

mmigration act make possible of those Asi-onform to the

The deputy of Saskatcheoba education to establish-for the three

# VICTORIA WILL BE

Tuesday, January 14, 1908

At Ottawa Convention of Canadian Clubs on January 15

to convene a meeting in Ottawa of representatives of all Canadian clubs representatives of all Canadian clubs to consider the proposal for the conversion of the more important parts of the battleffelds of the Plains of Abraham and Ste. Foye into a national park, and for the erection thereon of a monument to commemorate the reconciliation of the British and French races in Canada.

His excellency is desirous of enlisting the co-operation of the Canadian.

Transvaal's Gold Yield.

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

are invited to luncheon at Government House at 1 o'clock; the conference will be held in the governor-general's office at 2:30 o'clock, to be followed by a large public meeting in the evening in the Russell Theatre, at which addresses will be delivered by his excellency farl Grey, and a number of gentlemen prominent in Canadian public lemen prominent in Canadian public

The conference is called to devise ways and means by which the Canadian clubs may raise a fund through public subscription of approximately \$1,000,000 to supplement the grants of the Federal and Provincial governments 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 question. We would like to have an expression of your support in this undertaking, and that your delegates be empowered to concur in your behalf

### WORK IN CHINA

REPRESENTED Methodist Church of Canada Co-Operating With American Religious Bodies

Toronto, Jan. 10.—Rev. Dr. Carman and Rev. Dr. Sutherland have returned from the conference in New York, where committees representing the Methodist church of Canada, the Methodist Episcopal church, the Baptist missionary union and the British A meeting of the executive committee of the Canadian Club was held yesterday afternoon in the Tourist Assciation rooms, to consider what action should be taken on a communication should be taken on a communication club, inviting the local club to send representatives to a convention to be held at the Federal capital on the 15th inst.

The invitation, which was received yesterday by the secretary, Frank I. Clarke, reads as follows:

Ottawa, Jan. 3, 1908.

Dear Sir—His excellency the governor-general has requested our club to convene a meeting in Ottawa of Piepresentatives of the Conventation of the Orient.

Distribution of the Orient.

Distribution of the Orient and the British discussed the educations and the exceutive of the constituent of the Ountrana about the ascentance of the executive of the constituent of the orient. The bounty upon panthers and wolves has been increased by the provincial government from \$7.50 to \$15.

The action has been taken after the provincial government has investigated an university, the location being outside the representations made to them by the walls of the city of Chentu. Dr. Sutherland states that the Canadian Methodist church has sent considerably more missionaries out to western China than the Methodist church of the Unitation, which was received yesterday by the secretary, Frank I. Clarke, reads as follows:

Ottawa, Jan. 3, 1908.

Dear Sir—His excellency the government in western China. These bodies propose to purchase about to increased by the provincial government has investigated the representations made to them by the sporting interests of Vancouver is. Such excellency the mainland, asking that some such action should be adopted. Hon. Dr. Young has had conditions generally looked into and finds that throughout Vancouver island especially.

Light for the dairy bussing the down of the mainland, asking that the representations made to them by the sporting interests of Vancouver is land and the mainland, asking that the representations made to them by the serving governm ist missionary union and the British Society of Friends discussed the educational programme in western China. These bodies propose to purchase about forty acres of land, each constituent body holding about ten acres, and they will erect thereon mission stations and

Distribution of Immigrants.

London, Jan. 10.—The Transvaal yield of gold for the month of Decem-

Autos in Manitoba I am instructed, therefore, to invite your club to send a representative, or representatives, to a conference in Ottawa on January 15. The delegates are invited to lumphon at Covernment.

Canadian clubs on the matter in question. We would like to have an expression of your support in this undertaking, and that your delegates be empowered to concur in your behalf in whatever general plan is adopted for raising the sum of money in question. By so doing you will render your delegates less trammelled at the meeting, and would expedite the object which is in view.

If it is not convenient for your club to send a special delegate to this conference, will you be good enough rice expression of your views, so that all may be represented and all suggestions bad. I would deem it a fayor if you would kindly advise me, at your earliest convenience, if your club will send representatives to this meeting, and, if possible, who these representatives will be.

The tercentenary of the founding of Quebed seems a most fitting occasion for the reclamation of the sacred ground where the foundation of Greater Britain was laid.

GERALD H. BROWN,
Honorary Secretary.

H. P. HILL, President.

The meeting was unanimous in expressing the club's sympathy with the object of the convention, and a resolution was adopted instructing the security for the convention, and a resolution was adopted instructing the security for the convention, and a resolution was adopted instructing the security for the convention, and a resolution was adopted instructing the security for the convention, and a resolution was adopted instructing the security for the convention, and a resolution was adopted instructing the security for the convention, and a resolution was adopted instructing the security for the convention, and a resolution was adopted instructing the security for the convention, and a resolution was adopted instructing the security for the convention, and a resolution was adopted instructing the security for the convention, and a resolution was adopted instructing the security for the convention, and a resolution was adopted instructing the security for the convention of the convention, and a resolution was adopted instructing the sec

Was laid,

GERALD H. BROWN.

The meeting was unanimous in expressing the clubbs sympathy with the object of the convention, and a resolution of the convention, and a resolution of the convention if his arrangements will permit his presence in Ottawa, Jan. 10.—Yet awas not make the present of the present of the convention if his arrangements will permit his presence in Ottawa in time in convention if his arrangements will permit his presence in Ottawa in time in convention if his arrangements will permit his presence in Ottawa in time in convention if his arrangements will permit his presence in Ottawa in time in the convention if his arrangements will permit his presence in Ottawa in time in the convention of the second will be abled to proceed to Ottawa in time in the convention of the second will be abled to proceed to Ottawa in time in the convention of the second will be abled to represent Victoria on this historic occasion.

King Edward Medal.

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—Word was received considered the second transplant of the colonial secretary that the object of the colonial secretary that the object of the convention, and a resolution of the second the convention in the second the convention in the second the convention in the second the convention of the second the second the convention of the second the convention of the second

DOUBLE THE BOUNTY ON

**PANTHERS AND WOLVES** 

Provincial Government Takes Decisive Action to Protect the Game

decision of the government.

Upon the mainland the same conditions exist though there it is aggravated by the presence of coyotes. The bounty upon the latter is \$2.50 a head.

bounty upon the latter is \$2.50 a neau. The latter were not known in British Columbia until the overland route to Cariboo was established, when they trailed the different parties feeding 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 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 profitable.

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 being conducted without profit at present. I believe our masters, pilots and engineers are of the best class of men, and they realize, I think, the position the owners are in at present."

CHEESE TRADE INJURED

Great Quantities of Inferior Product Damaging Reputation in Brit-ish Market

Picton, Ont., Jan. 10.—Speaking at the convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's association yesterday, Prof. Pearson, of Cornell university, Ithaca. N. Y., said a great wave of sanitary reform was sweeping the continent, and in no industry was it more needed than in the dairy bus-

### FOREIGN LABOR UNION CANNOT BE SUED HERE

Dispute Among Bricklayers Causes Action for Damages and In-junction

(From Saturday's Daily)

A case of interest to union labor men came up in the county court yesterday on an application by Harold Robertson to have certain defendants stricken from a complaint. The action as originally brought is Lawrence Graham vs. Bricklayers & Masons' Local Union, No. 2, of Victoria, R. P. Knott, corresponding secretary: Edward it expedient to join also. In the case of Queen's there were exceptional reactions for that institution maintaining its identity.

The mere fact that 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.

STEAMERS TIED UP

STEAMERS TIED UP

Dispute Over Wages on Puget Sound Causes Laying Up of Smaller Craft

(From Saturday's Daily)

It is expected that a number of the smaller steam craft of Puge Sound Smaller or the Smaller steam craft of Puge Sound Steamboat Owners' association voted to stand by the original agreements with masters, mates, pilots and engineers'. The association is not dealing ineers'. The association is not dealing ineers' Beneficial association as organizations. Members state they will adjust the difference with their men as individual for the Marine Engineers' Beneficial association or of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial association or of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial association as organizations. Members state they will adjust the difference with their men as just th

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION United States Will Have Nothing More Than Understanding With Tokio Government

a violent epidemic of influenza, bit of the property of the passes and the control of the passes of

# **EXISTING COLLEGES**

(From Saturday's Daily) The university men of the province, both those connected with the present institutions of various kinds, offsheets

institutions of various kinds, offshoots of Eastern universities or those established by religious denominations, are in the brokerage business.

Informly in favor of the establishment of a provincial university. They have awaited with interest the details of the bill which it is almost certain Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education, the brokerage business.

Every institution of higher education in the province signified its willingness to affiliate with the proposed university. They have everything to gain by the move and nothing to lose, as the experience in Ontario proved. The lesser denominational colleges in Contain of the major college found themselves strengthened by that alliance, their sphere of influence increased and the cost of education lowered. Thinky University, after Jong holding out, finally found it expedient to join also. In the case of Queen's there were exceptional reasons for that institution maintaining its identity.

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, "consists of a mining school in the boundary country, an agricultural school in the Similkameen district and other faculties scattered where natural advantages render their location advis-

New York, Jan. 10.—Reports from Australia bring news of a new swimming record for fifty yards. The performer 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 0:24 3-5. 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, where he expects to have a try at the 100-yard race and other distances.

(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 follows:

Victoria lodge, No. 1.— N. G.—J. H. McConnell, V. G.—W. Paddison. Recording and Financial secretary— 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.—F. 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.—Jas. Patterson
R. S. V. G.—M. McCahill.
L. S. V. G.—W. McGregor.
R. S. S.—A. Thompson.
L. S. S.—E. Dempster.
Chaplain—S. V. Reid. Chapiain—S. V. Reid.

Dominion lodge, No. 4.—
N. G.—G. S. Powell.
V. G.—T. J. W. Hick.
Recording and Financial secretary.

the central titime ed. A large attendance is anticipated.

DUE TO DESPONDENCY

SUPPORT THE MEASURE Suicide of Former Montrealer Caused
By Worry Over Investments
at Edmonton

Montreal, Jan. 10.—A New York dispatch says, Wm. Nivin, the Montrealer at one time a member of the New York stock exchange, who committed suicide yesterday, went to Edmonton, Alberta, two and a hair years ago and invested a large part of his capital in mortgages on timber and farm lands. Last spring he returned to New York greatly discouraged. He announced that he had been unable to collect the principal of the mortgages when due, and had begone involved in several lawsuits to collect even interest. Since his return he had been endeavoring to start again in the brokerage business.

W. H. Imbrie, Mr. Nivin's broker, says

weeks was granted.

Logger is Drowned Word was received in the city yesterday from Duncans that E. W. Midway, a recent arrival from Vancouver 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 balance, failed to gain the shore. The body had not been recovered last evening. terday 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 ficance of meaning to me. I have heard of Imperialism talked about as semething good to eat, and others Bay regions once every year, in batches of 300 at a time.

# HALF WORLD'S SHIPPING

British Empire Holds Seventeen Millions of World's Thirty Million
Tons At the recent annual dinner of the Liverpool Ship Broker's Benevolent society, Lord Tweedmouth, first lord or the admiralty, 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 rest 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." At the recent annual dinner of the

# CAPT. MARSHALL DEAD

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

News has been received from Glasgow, Scotland, of the death on Degow, Scotland, of the death on December 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 always has a large amount of shipbuilding on hand and does a great deal of work for the British admiralty. In 1892 he came to Victoria on the Dominion lodge, No. 4.—
N. G.—G. S. Powell.
N. G.—G. S. Powell.
V. G.—T. J. W. Hick.
Recording and Financial secretary—
Thos. Bamford.
Treasurer—P. A. Babington.
Warden—A. W. Bayliss.
Con.—J. A. Dresser.
O. G.—W. H. Huxtable.
I. G.—A. Milligan.
R. S. N. G.—R. A. Anderson.
I. L. S. N. G.—R. A. Anderson.
I. L. S. S.—T. Booz.
L. S. S.—T. Booz.
Capt. Marshall was formerly master of the Empress line on the Pacific.
Consequently Capt. Marshall will be given in the hall at 8 o'clock, its for Oddfellows and their wives and the Sisters of Rebekah, when an interesting programme will be presentative del. A large attendance is anticipated.
David Galbraith, formerly of Toronto, is dead in Pasadena, Cal., aged 76.

David Galbraith, formerly of Toronto, is dead in Pasadena, Cal., aged 76.

David Galbraith, formerly of Toronto, is dead in Pasadena, Cal., aged 76.

David Galbraith, formerly of Toronto, is dead in Pasadena, Cal., aged 76.

# THE CHIEF JUSTICE SPOKE ON GANADA

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

Our Progress

CHANGE OF OWNERS

OF LONDON TIMES

Today our population is over six millions, and the legislative jurisdiction of Canada extends over half the North American continent. Our total foreign trade exceeds \$500,000,000, and our expenditure I need not mention. We have three and a half miles of railway for every thousand of inhabitants, and the United States has only two and a half miles. We are still only on the threshold of our development. The great question with us today is that of population. We need men to tunnel our mountains, and to bridge our rivers. In selecting the men to be our fellow laborers, must we not realize that the men who stand modestly at our gates asking for admission are those who tomorrow will be the electors of Canada, and may be our legislators. The question is of importance not only from the standard of Canada, but also from the standard of Canada extends over half the North American continent. Our total foreign trade exceeds \$500,000,000, and our expenditure I need not mention. We have three and a half miles of railway for every thousand of inhabitants, and the United States has only two and a half miles. We are still only on the threshold of our development. The great question with us today is that of population. We need men to tunnel our mountains, and the legislative jurisdiction of Canada extends over half the North American to be a proposed to the standard of Canada.

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.

ODDFELLOWS INSTAL

OFFICERS FOR YEAR

OFFICERS FOR YEAR

The state of the Hudson's Bay regions once every year, in batches of 300 at a time.

Moberly Bell has already surrendered the managership. The Walter family retains its association with the paper, but Mr. Pearson now assumes complete business and general control, and he talks about it as a happy man who is mounting to the height of his ambition. It is stated in the newspaper world that Mr. Pearson is ready to sell the Express, his London halfpenny journal, which he started in imitation of Harmsworth's Daily Mail, with considerable success. It is also understood that he will drop the Times book war, which cost the Times heavily, especially in the loss of publishers' advertisements.

HALE WORLD'S CHIPDING.

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.

Immigration Problems.

It seems to me that the statesmanship 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 betterment of its physical condition.

Our neighbors to the south are very Immigration Problems.

terment of its physical condition.

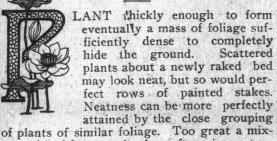
Our neighbors to the south are very proud of the story of the Pilgrim Fathers. But may we not also say something for that gallant band of men like Cartier, Champlain and others? Those men have left a great impress on our public life. England and France together have achieved many things, and they can 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 efforts and strive to make the future more brilliant than the past. Justice Burbridge III

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—Justice Burbidge, of the Exchequer court, is lying seriously ill at his residence, and fears are entertained as to his recovery. He is said to be suffering from



How to Make a Perennial Border



ture 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 daffoduls, 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, 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.

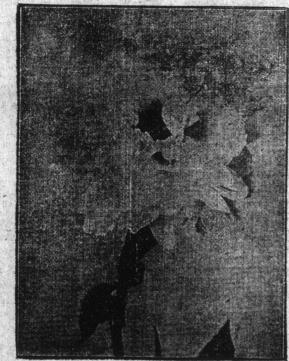
If it seems best to make the planting all at one time, then early fall will perhaps be the best season for the greatest number. Fall planting should be early, so that the plants can become established in the soil at any season, but more care must be used.

A well-drained, deep soil under the plants is the first and best protection. Too much water in the soil and too weak a foot 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

conductor of cold. It is well to place this material 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



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.

# 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

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 sug-

# Delphiniums

The Delphinium of today is one of the most beautiful of all flowers, and provides a colorblue-of which we have too little amongst 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 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 diamond adds to the effect of the sapphire, so the



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, I, Magni-coronati, or large trumpet; 2, Medii-coronati, or cup daffodils; 3, Parvi-coronati, or saucer daffodils. cling to stone or wood, as will the running ed daffodils, while those of Group 3 are com- well in water.

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.

### Timely Suggestions

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

Write to your nursery firm now for a catalogue, so as to place your order for nursery stock for spring planting.

Keep an eye on the cellar. Vegetables and 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.

Every cellar ought to be ventilated. A 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.

-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

\* 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 water should feel warm to the hand.

The mission of horticulture is to clothe the 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 surof 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-



Gaillardias

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 I are commonly call- flowers being of striking colors and lasting

The Way To Plant Fruit Trees

may always be relied upon. The notes on

E have just received an admirable little work on the culture and management of fruit trees and strawberries, published by Messrs. Bunyard & Co., of Maidstone, price is. Mr. Bunyard's experience of fruit-growing extends over many years, and his advice

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 surface 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.-Country Life.

# Don't Double-Crop the Orchard

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.

ON HIS

Tuesday, Januar

Higher Court Sets viction in French ant Cas

NO OFFENCE C

Decision Also Ber Who May Give Prosecuti

San Francisco, Jan. 9 Court of Appeals handed cision setting aside the the case of former May convicted of extortion restaurant case. Abe Rifts by the ruling of the for, according to its pleaded guilty to an according to the appell compelling of the Frent to pay 'fees' to Abe Frent's according to the appell compelling of the Frent to pay 'fees' to Abe Frent's according to the property of the pay 'fees' to Abe Frent's according to Abe Frent's according to the pay 'fees' to Abe Frent's according to Abe Fr crime, even though Ri "fees" with Mayor So After discussing the preversed the judgment as on the ground that no as a crime had been prove the Ruef, who pleaded for the contract of the c

torting money from t The decision wipes or estaurant case, and charges of extortion a and Ruef must be diare now entitled to rel they obtain the necessity. they can remain at lik time as the jury finds one of the indictments with receiving bribes tions. Owing to the ragainst them the bail

would reach an enorm Schmitz and Ruef of vantage of the decision. The prosecution has which to ask for a rethe appellate court wi to consider the application done the prosecution the same proceedure court, which will take of time.

Consequently Schmit still be kept in the cou months at least. The cision of the appellat rapidly over the city sternation in some qu light in others. Di Langdon said Schmitz be prosecuted on other that charge public off Todays decision will of invalidating the oth ments charging Schm

Ruef with extortion, of the plea of guilty me the appellate court he has been committed. By this reversal, night that he will now tures for immunity, w to testify in the brit

and fight every indi There are still pendi 126 indictments, charg forty indictments Schmitz. Discount Rate

Paris, Jan. 9.—The has reduced its rate of to 3½ percent.

Refusing to Quebec, Jan. 9.—I again refused this a swer, before the royal vestigation of the Abit 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 f

LUMBERMEN

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 the Nelson. They expect Sunday. Within ten weeks from the time of at Nelson the Vancour 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. ber for Winnipeg, who manager of the national tion in Canada, will m ointment of a comm into and report upon me alcohol can be used in scientific and industr without increased dang a potable spirit.

Montreal Mercha Montreal, Jan. 9.—Simember of the Montre Trade and commission Trade and commission this city for the past for a member of the firm & Cookson up to the tir of Mr. Kirkpatrick was killed by falling of a Grand Trunk pastive city yesterday which back to business from I in Longuenil and was in Longueuil, and was



it Trees

eived an admirrk on the culgement of fruit wberries, pubsrs. Bunyard & tone, price is. experience of extends over and his advice The notes on roduced, as the oned that trees ithout unpackor frost-proof le weather for will take no allowed to besun. If trees ir arrival from ter for twelve e planting. All hortened with ut clean away ight down and itting from the October, Nohalf of March. tmas. Merely ots in, shovelown and bury t and can only is: (I) Never roots exposed be planted lay then plant at

for planting er those to be pen a hole at spread. Throw ak up the botor spade, remound in the tree upon it. vay jagged or h a sharp knife back all roots ce the tree in en the planting ne depth as it een by the soil hould be such nt 3 in. or 4 in. ed. (5) The to be growing Spread the mound, and them; then these, adding p, and so on, hen to let the ts. (6) When covered, add nly (not hard). bove the surn. or 2 in. (7) the soil is very the tree, and gether in such or the bark of he stake when can be used so he trees from ) As soon as , hoe the surevaporation. eret of success will hurt trees y ten days. In e a week.—

rchard

ke two totally d at the same some sections.

ild be danger-

1 in the grow-

on of fertilizer

ood removed

vy feeders on

clover, plowed r would draw f the soil at a ees. What is actice is clean with a cover

rned under in

r the amateur manure. If it ves can be oban excellent

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

NO OFFENCE COMMITTED

Higher Court Sets Aside Conviction in French Restaurant Case

Tuesday, January 14, 1908.

ON HIS APPEAL

SCHMITZ WINS

Decision Also Benefits Ruef, Who May Give Slip to. Prosecution

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—The District Court of Appeals handed down a de-cision setting aside the judgment in the case of former Mayor E. Schmitz the case of former Mayor E. Schmitz convicted of extortion in the French restaurant case. Abe Ruef, also, benefits by the ruling of the upper court, for, according to its decision, he pleaded guilty to an act that was no offense against the laws of the State. According to the appellate judges, the compelling of the French restaurants to pay "fees" to Abe Ruef was not a crime, even though Ruef divided the "fees" with Mayor Schmitz.

After discussing the point the court

After discussing the point, the court

After discussing the point, the court reversed the judgment against Schmitz on the ground that no acts constituting a crime had been proved against him. Abe Ruef, who pleaded guilty to extorting money from the French restaurants, is therefore equally guiltless. The decision wipes out the French restaurant case, and the pending charges of extortion against Schmitz and Ruef must be dismissed. Both are now entitled to release on bail. If they obtain the necessary bondsmen they can remain at liberty until such time as the jury finds them guilty on one of the indictments charging them with receiving bribes from corporations. Owing to the number of cases against them the bail at \$1,000 a case would reach an enormous figure.

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 interior plants for the coming season and the latter will look over the situ-

manager of the national drug association in Canada, will move for the appointment 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 constant of the mistake arose through a potable spirit.

Montreal Merchant Killed

KILLED FOUR PEOPLE

Florence, Colo., Jan. 9.—That Ericole Buffetti, Dominic Minichetto, Joseph Minichetto, and Mrs. Frank Palmetto, who mysteriously disappeared in this city, were murdered and their bodies then chopped to pieces, is the opinion of the police, as human lungs, a thorax and piece of tongue have been found in the Arkansas river. It is believed that the other dismembered bodies are being scattered along the bed of the river by the swift current.

Tony Boveri, who is in jail charged with the murder of the Minichetto brothers, is said by the police to have contessed to killing a man in Italy before coming to America. In his house was found a bundle of letters addressed to Toni Neroni, and this is believed to be his correct name. Boy-

addressed to Toni Neroni, and this is believed to be his correct name. Bov-eri was engaged in market gardening addressed to Toni Neroni, and this is believed to be his correct name. Boveri was engaged in market gardening in partnership with the Minichetto brothers, and is accused by the police of having murdered them in order to obtain their money and other property. He had \$350 when arrested.

Buffetti was an old man employed in the garden. The police believe he was killed because of the other alleged murders. His name was added to the list of missing last night.

Mrs. Palmetto was a young divorced woman, who disappeared two months ago. She had kept house for Boveri, but repeatedly refused to marry himfler clothes have been found in Boveri's cabin. A bloodstained axe was also found there, and a Mexican woman has informed the police that she washed bloodstained clothing for Boveri's cabin. A bloodstained clothin

she washed bloodstained clothing for

# TRAVEL ON ATLANTIC **NOW MUCH CHEAPER**

Cunard Line and International

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.

Architects' Bill
Ottawa, Jan. 9.—An important private bill is to come before parliament looking to the creation of a Dominion, Small of New Westminster, J. S.
Emerson, McRae and Tucker.

Architects' Bill
Ottawa, Jan. 9.—An important private bill is to come before parliament looking to the creation of a Dominion body to govern the profession of Architecture in Canada.

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—D. W. Bole, member for Winnipeg, who is general manager of the national drug association in Canada, will move for the appointment of the second sec

Montreal, Jan. 9.—Settler 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 rame years ago, was killed by falling rather the works of the Colling-pany is said to have notified its fin that wages, would be cut five per cent, whereupon about 140 platers, riveters, toolmakers and carpenters went on strike, and the company then decided to close down. About 250 men are idle as a result.

# PECULIAR EPIDEMIC

Charge Laid Against An Italian Now Lansing, Michigan, Experiences Sud-Under Arrest in a Colorado den and Mysterious Visitation of Sickness

Fifty city teachers and hundreds of

Home For Prisoners' Wives It was a happy thought for the Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, to add to her London charities a home for the wives of prisoners serving sentences. The home is commodious and finely appointed, and provides every means to encourage those who enter it for a time to take up useful occupations to Cunard Line and International Make Heavy Cuts in Rates

New York, Jan. 9.—Upon the refusal of the Cunard S.S. Co. to increase its of the Cunard S.S. Co. to increase its of the Cunard S.S. and third class rates for the cunard s.S. Co. to increase its of prisoners who suffer most by the incarceration of the unworthy husbands and fathers.

"Sir.—I am directed by a committee representing the Trades and Labor council and several affiliated unions to request an answer to the following question from you prior to the pending election.

# LIVES ARE LOST IN GREAT STORM

High Water

wrong with the city water supply, took steps to have an analysis made, but it was not completed today. It was learned later last night that outside the waterworks zone the disease was quite as prevalent.

Among several old and feeble or very young persons, serious conditions have developed, but no fatalities have so far resulted in consequence of the strange epidemic.

Against Wage Reduction.

Montreal, Jan. 9.—About six hundred employees of Thomas Davidson, manufacturing enameled and tinware, struck work today because of a reduction of ten per cent. in wages.

Home For Prisoners' Wives

Paris, Jan. 9.—The storm on the English channel, along the west coast of Europe, and on the North African coast is still raging, and many fishing boats have been lost. A despatch received here from Tangier says that two native passenger boats foundered of El Araish, Morocco. Forty persons were drowned, including some Europeans.

Kiel, January, 9.—A violent northeast wind has driven the waters of the Baltic inshore, and the low lying districts of this city are flooded to the depth of six or seven feet. Many casualties to fishing and other small crafts are reported. A similar driving-in sea is occurring at all the coast towns. Guns have been fired all day from Lubeck to warn the villagers that the sea is rising and likely to flood the coavity and the search of the search Paris, Jan. 9.-The storm on the

fleet have been postponed on account of the weather.

At six o'clock this evening the water reached a depth of three feet in the lower streets, and then began slowly to recede. A number of the railway lines near the coast were compelled to support the high. to suspend traffic owing to the high water. The steamer Mimi stranded on a reef outside the harbor, and a

Shanghai, Jan. 9.—Rioters at Kia-Hsing-Fu, a town in the province of Che-Kiang, have burned the Protestant chapel and school there. The official residence of the local magistrate also was destroyed. The foreigners at Kia-Hsing-Fu are safe.

There has been considerable unrest recently in this province, but the disorders have been directed principally against the dynasty.

The Presbyterian Church South, in the United States, has maintained a

### MONOPOLY FIGHTS

Montreal, Jan. 9.—There was another development in Montreal's fight for cheaper gas and electricity today. A meeting of the city council had been called for tomorrow for the purpose of taking action on the offer made by the Robert company to supply electricity at a much lower rate than now prevails, the city attorney having decided that the offer of the Montreal Light and Power company to make rates according to a sliding scale was not an offer within the terms of the tender asked for. This put the local monopoly out of the running, and so today they asked and secured from Judge Fortin an injunction preventing the council from action prev tion preventing the council from acting on the Robert offer at the special meeting called for that purpose. As a result the tender of the Robert company goes over to the regular meeting. pany goes over to the regular meeting on Monday, when any one alderman can have it postponed until the next meeting of the council, thus tying the matter up until after the elections on February 3.

> Prominent New Yorker Dead New York, Jan. 9.—Cyrus J. Lawrence, of the banking firm of Cyrus J. Lawrence and son, of the Bush Terminal company, died today. He was a director of New York, Susquehanna and Western Rallroad, and a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History. He was 76 years of the

History. He was 76 years of age. Conservation of Ottawa Water similar. driving-in sea is occurring at all the coast towns. Guns have been fired all day from Lubeck to warn the villagers that the sea is rising and likely to flood the country, and that they should move to the inland. The scheduled manoeuvres of the German fieet have been postponed on account of the weather.

At six o'clock this evening the water

# GIVEN LIFE SENTENCE Young O'Brien's Punishment for Mur-der of His Chum in Vicinity of Gretna

months show that the number of married at different ages was as follows:

From 14 to 20 years, 5; from 21 to 30 years, 90; from 31 to 45 years, 57; over 60 years, 1.

It is seen that the proportion of men married under that age. The proportion of women married under 30 the women married under 30 the women married under 30 to 11. Mexico a woman above 30 is considered of not having much chance of being married and in the middle classes a the chances are not great beyond 25.

All Growing Industry of the South

Tunnel Service Good.

Tunnel Work Stopped

To many Pinkerton detective agency, and a constitute work work. Northern Railway at St. Paul, Minn.

Manitobs Election Cases

Winnipeg, Jan. 9.—The preliminery objections filed on behalf of Attorney-General Campbell against the petition of unseat him in Morris were dismissional the preliminary objections filed against the Morden and Gladstone petitions be dismissed with costs.

To Request an answer to the followlist of the graph price to the
list of the graph price to the
list of the council providing that in
list of the council providing that in
the following clause shall be inserted.

Will you move or support a resolution in the council providing that in
the following clause shall be inserted.

The Prespects
The Prespects
The Prespects
The prespect the graph price that the

C. P. R. CHANGES

Old Montreal Light Company Applies F. W. Peters May Be Located at Vanto Court to Maintain Its Grasp couver as Assistant Freight Traffic Manager

Winnipeg, Jan. 9.—The Winnipeg Tribune publishes the following despatch from Montreal: "Important changes in the C. P. R. freight department are said to be pending here, and officials in Winnipeg will be affected by the changes. The rumor is revived that F. W. Peter, assistant freight traffic manager, will take up his residence in Vancouver, continuing in the same office, excepting that his territory will cover the mountain and Pacific sections.

"It is also rumored that W. B. Lannigan, now general freight agent in Winnipeg, will be assistant freight traffic manager for the prairie and eastern sections of the road, as far east as Port Arthur.

"It is noted here that Pakert Kern."

east as Port Arthur.

"It is noted here that Robert Kerr, the general passenger agent, reaches the age limit this year. Should he decide to retire, his successor will in all probability be Mr. Ussher of Winnibeg.

probability be Mr. Ussher of Winnipeg, assistant passenger traffic manager for the Canadian Pacific western line, stated recently that arrangements have now been made for a triple transcontinental service between Winnipeg and the Pacific coast, this schedule to be inaugurated on June 1, 1908."

Encouragement of Literature

Ottawa, Jan. 9—Recently the parate of Canadian Schedule and the Abyssinians and destroyed after a desperate and unequal fight, and its defenders were killed.

It is believed here that the Italian government is concealing a severe regovernment of the content of the concealing a severe regovernment of the concealing a severe rego

# **NOW NUMBER SEVEN**

One More Passes All Tests-Thaw Defence Has Actress Witness

# GARRISON KILLED BY ABYSSINIANS

Made by Menelik's Orders

Encouragement of Literature

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—Recently the parliament of Australia voted the sum
of \$12,500 for the encouragement of
literary persons who are poor. Mr.
Gauvreau will ask if the Dominion
government proposes to establish a
similar fund.

The importance of the situation lies
in the establishment of the fact as to
whether or not the King of Abyssinia
Grdered the attack upon the Italians.
Lugh was garrisoned by only about 250
natives, under the command of Captain
Bongiovanni, and the attacking party
consisted of about two thousand Abyssinians, according to reports received consisted of about two thousand Abyssinians, according to reports received here. The Italian government has ordered the squadron now in the Red Sea to proceed to the coast of Somaliland in order to protect towns along the coast, as the entire territory is garrisoned by not more than two thousand natives under the command of Italian officers.

At the same time the government has

in course of erection on the adjacent property.

320 acres pasture land, fenced, at Skimeekin, back of Shuswap.

438 acres pasture land, fenced, with a long river frontage, on the west side of South Thompson River.

550 head of cattle, about 30 range horses, five teams of work horses, harness, farm implements, machinery, etc.

At present the estate is under lease, which expires on the first of April, 1908, when possession can be given.

For any further information apply to D. G. Macpherson, or Mrs. James Ross, Shuswap, or to G. B. Martin, Agricultural Department, Victoria, B.C., Executors. ecutors.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT

# District of Coast

TAKE NOTICE that W. P. Johnson, of Aldermere, occupation rancher, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—

Commencing at a post planted on the west line of J. H. Gray's survey and attached to J. H. G. ¼ sec. post of section 29. Tp. 9, the plot being known as S.W. Fraction of Sec. 29. Tp. 9, and lying between W. P. Johnson's S. W. ¼ Sec. 29, Tp. 9, and the N. W. ¼ sec. 29, Tp. 9. The first line of the lowest survey and attached to J. H. G. ½ sec. 29, Tp. 9. Tp. 9, and the N. W. ½ sec. 29, Tp. 9. Tp. 9, and the N. W. ½ sec. 29, Tp. 9. Tp. 9, and the N. W. ½ sec. 29. Tp. 9. The first line of the lowest survey was the bowels move of the lowest survey when the lowest survey was the bowels move of the lowest survey was the bowels move of the lowest survey was the lowest survey was the lowest survey was the lowest survey and attached to J. H. G. ½ sec. 29. Tp. 9. The lowest survey and attached to J. H. G. ½ sec. 29. Tp. 9. The lowest survey and attached to J. H. G. ½ sec. 29. Tp. 9. The lowest survey and attached to J. H. G. ½ sec. 29. Tp. 9. The lowest survey and attached to J. H. G. ½ sec. 29. Tp. 9. The lowest survey and attached to J. H. G. ½ sec. 29. Tp. 9. The lowest survey and attached to J. H. G. ½ sec. 29. Tp. 9. The lowest survey and attached to J. H. G. ½ sec. 29. Tp. 9. The lowest survey and attached to J. H. G. ½ sec. 29. Tp. 9. The lowest survey and attached to J. H. G. ½ sec. 29. Tp. 9. The lowest survey and attached to J. H. G. ½ sec. 29. The lowest survey and attached to J. H. G. ½ sec. 29. The lowest survey and attached to J. H. G. ½ sec. 29. The lowest survey and attached to J. H. G. ½ sec. 29. The lowest survey and attached to J. H. G. ½ sec. 29. The lowest survey and attached to J. H. G. ½ sec. 29. The lowest survey and attached to J. H. G. ½ sec. 29. The lowest survey and attached to J. H. G. ½ sec. 29. The lowest survey and attached to J. H. G. ½ sec. 29. The lowest survey and attached to J. H. G. ½ sec. 29. The lowest survey and attached to J. H. G. ½ sec. 29.

W. P. JOHNSON, Date, October 25th, 1907.



"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada: Province of British Columbia. 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 objects of the Company to which 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 dollars divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars 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 Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this Twenty-third day of November, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

S. Y. WOOTTON.

Registrar of Loint Stock Companies

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 insurance in all or any of its forms or branches.



### SAVED HER FRIEND

from Constipation, Biliousness

the bowels move. That is why "Fruit-

a-tives" also cure Constipation. They

are made of fruit and tonics, 50c a

box; 6 for \$2.50. At all druggists, or

sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE

ANNOUNCEMENTS IN

Headaches."

Scaled tenders for the purchase of the above estate, addressed to the Executors of the Chase Estate, care of the Hon. F. J. Fulton, Barrister, Kamloops, B.C. will be received until the first of January, 1908.

The Estate consists of 1338 acres (more or less) situated and described as follows:—580 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 privileges, and is famed for its productiveness. There are two sawmills in course of erection on the adjacent property.

Dewar trying "Fruit-a-tives"—those 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. Dewar trying "Fruit-a-tives"—those ITS NEW COUNCIL

Vancouver, Jan. 9.-The civic election results today were:

Mayor Bethune, re-elected by acclamation. Aldermen: Ward 1-J. W. Prescott

**VANCOUVER ELECTS** 

Addrinen: 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. McSpadden; Ward 5—R. Mills 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 tives,' I have become entirely well. I new bridges, etc large majorities. can, with every confidence, recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' to anyone suffering

# GIVEN SIX MONTHS

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 easily done that on, and it is so easily done that I will make the punishment so great that it will deter people from doing t if possible."
So spoke Magistrate Williams to

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.
They were given on years

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 the vear." remarked the magistrate, "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 apprehending the accused men.

New Westminster, Jan. 9.—A most successful dance was given last evening at the provincial asylum, the employees of that institution acting as hosts. About 150 couples attended.

DISTRICT OF COAST.

Alfred Hood, of Victoria, to be a clerk in the department of lands and works, such appointment to date from October 1, 1399.

Take notice that E. G. Smith of Rivers Inlet, occupation canneryman, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

1. Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner on the northwest side of Deans Channel at Wakelis Creek and about one mile southwest of Neiscoll Bay and three miles more or less, cast of B. C. D. Co's. claim No. 200 there are not 30 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence west 50 chains, then New Westminster, Jan. 9.—Sixty-six members of Western Jubilee and Wilberfore Lodges, S. O. E., of Vancouver, paid a fraternal visit to Rose of Columbia lodge yesterday evening, spending the evening in social intercourse. A special car was chartered to bring the visitors to this city. The installation of officers resulted in the following being honored: E. B. Webber, past president; R. Oddy, president; D. Bowell, vice-president; G. Simpson, chaplain; H. Disney, secretary; P. B. Brown, treasurer; E. Saunders, F. W. Purvis, J. Mercer, E. L. Warman, B. Cherry, R. Patterson, committee; F. W. Muttett, I.G.; F. S. Oddy, O.G.

Versch, Mercer and Nelson, where in July last there was not a single settler and which in November applied for and got a postoffice, is now so well settled that a schoolhouse is being completed, with accommodation for fifty pupils. There are already forty children, A second hotel is being built. The population today is about 200, but every tract of land has been sold and within a year of the first house going up a population of 1,000 is expected. This is only one instance of several showing the manner in which the fruit lands of the Kootenay are being taken up.

Settle Near Greenwood.

Greenwood, Jan 9—John Waskoski

though there is no balance in hand to commence the year with. We think it well to take this opportunity/to correct, a rumor that the home had changed hands, by stating that there has been no change in the management, 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 medical men of the city as in the past, and we trust that they will continue to send in attend their patients in the

# FRASER IMPROVEMENT

send in attend their patients in the

Royal City Men Bestir Themselves the Matter of Deepening the Channel

New Westminster, Jan. 9.-As an-New Westminster, Jan. 9.—As anticipated, the question of Fraser river improvements took up considerable time at the board of trade meeting read an interesting letter from Dr. Irving, medical superintendent of the members speaking at length on the subject. Every one was of opinion that the proposed deepening of the channel from this city to the mouth 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 as month of that organization. Dr. C. J. Fagan was present and read an interesting letter from Dr. Irving, medical superintendent of the Tranquille sanitarium, in which he claims that the locality of Tranquille sonitation. He states that the climatic conditions have for years been recognized by the medical profession throughout Canada and the United States as a pure, dry air, not subject to sudden changes and containing a minimum amount of moist-

the expenses of a competent engineer to report on the cost of the undertaking, and to take soundings of the river at different points along the proposed line of improvement.

President Gilley in introducing the subject to sudden charges and containing a minimum amount of moisture. The elevation is one that has located by the Climatalogical Society of America as that best calculated to produce good results in the treatment of tuberculosis. At present eighteen patients are under the eighteen patients are under the eighteen patients.

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. Two new cottages are now being ago. In company with the mayor, he built, which will increase the accommodation by six. The letter closed millowners of the city, and in every with an invitation to all members of case they had been processed to the preliminary work, was lected to do the preliminary work, was considered to be the best of twelve applicants for the position, and was coming to the city highly recommended. He had been promised valuable ed. He had been promised valuable ed. He had been promised valuable of the state of the sta

Wisconsin Operator Buys a Hundred Million Feet on Land at Indian River

New Westminster, Jan. 9.-W. N. orton, a wealthy timber man of Medford, Wis., yesterday parchased from J. J. Jones 100,000,000 feet of standing timber, situated on 2,500 acres of lands 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 Vancouver. 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 Vancour. This is one of the more interesting. will bring the logs down to Vancou-

ver for cutting.

Several Wisconsin and Minnesota timber men are associated with Norton in the purchase of the limits. Mr. Iones still owns considerable timber in timber men are associated with Nor-ton in the purchase of the limits. Mr. Jones still owns considerable timber in istrar of the Court. It was issued in the suit in which the Kamloops Lum-ber Company and Hon, Mr. Foster are Northern British Columbia.

Nelson, Jan. 9.—Fruitvale, miles south of Nelson, where in July

# PERFECT TEA

couver

Vancouver, Jan. 9.—A meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis society was held yesterday afternoon in the board of trade rooms, at which the members

present agreed to accept the constitu-tion of the British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis society and thereby be-

come a branch of that organization

institution, left today for Tranquille, in order to be able to make a complete report to the board of governors, who

will meet some time toward the end

MR. FOWLER'S DEAL

Stated in Commission Evidence That

This is one of the more interesting

seeking from the Ashcroft Water, Electric & Improvement Company the

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

transfer of certain property mention in those historic and "contempora ous" agreements.

The Ashcroft Company and its guid-

He Did Not Receive All the

Must be used for a perfectly satisfactory infusion.

Is the acme of perfection, being all pure, delicious tea. MIXED LEAD PACKETS ONLY.

GREEN BLUE LABEL 40c., RED LABEL 50c. AT ALL GROCERS

# **SWEEPING REDUCTION IN RANGES**

Lasts Until December 31st

Reg. Price. Sale Price "HER MAJESTY" RANGE.

No. 8, with warming closet.... \$65.00 \$47.50 "HER MAJESTY" RANGE, without closet .... \$50.00 \$39.50

Guaranteed satisfactory. They are asbestos lined and are manufactured by the Buck Stove Co., Brantford, Ont.

"BLACK BEAUTY" STEEL RANGE, with high shelf .... \$16.00

Reg. Price. Sale Price.

\$14.50

**B. C. HARDWARE COMPANY** 

Cor. Yates and Broad Streets

# VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Bnying

# GROCERIES

Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

FELL & CO., Ltd. VICTORIA, B. C

# The Colonist

The Colonies of the Colonies o

Tuesday, Januar

CURREI

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 ar them were very seriousl explain that they meant the knives to wound una be severely punished.

There has been much Vancouver about the Law There has been much Vancouver about the Jacitable people, whether to fear and hate each oth that should not exist in There have been a built in Canada during a great advantage. If whit is sent out of the cowork than when it is solare not yet railroads engrain to the seacoast as This will not be the This will not be the Inis will not be the lest four great companithe wheat lands. They a Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific. time before the farmers within

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

forests. There is the g tries to take care of thei British Columbia we had in the world. Every ye many miles of them. It to grow and it will pay

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

There is much discormen are determined that of their own. They have parliament but they are Ireland as in England a reland as in England a is owned by gentlemen who work upon it. Lavindustrious men in Irela holdings, as their small many thees the landle ome of these districts and try to injure them plan is to drive away This cattle-driving cause anoyance. It is very has in the districts whe league to shield the show how hard it is to have once been aroused and best of British state 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 gr the home team defeated 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 of d to manage a boat Hanlan won trophies in and in his time was the He died this week, leav

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 nuniis 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.

the life of a strong and

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

vears has represented to Ottawa. This genletma Japan, whither he has g that both Mr. Lemieux tell their government w tell their government w anese at the begining

The men who are kn federation have almost them were strong men. carry out their plans w They had great faith in the foremost speakers of the foremost speakers ince the plan of was accomplished. The foremost speakers ince the plan of the foremost speakers ince the plan of the foremost speakers ince the plan of the foremost speakers. siding in Vancouver wi bert Tupper. He has re British government, and willing to rest. But he A few days ago he made men who heard it.

A new railway, the extension into the Crov

REEN **ALL GROCERS** 

Sale Price

\$47.50

\$39.50 ed and are Int.

Sale Price.

Mail Or-

d. IA, B. C

\$14.50

On New Year's Day an unfortunate incident happened 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 excitable 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 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.

CURRENT TOPICS

On New Year's Day an unfortunate incident hap-

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 railroad 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, Russia, 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 countries 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 Thursday 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 Irishmen 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 Buy in oldings, as their small farms are called. But in any places be had or still own the land. The me of these districts the tenants hate the landlords and 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 passengers 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.

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 splendid 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 learned 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 satisfactory. '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 remembered 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 he had first made his statement to the government at Ottawa.

Among those who visited the Canadian ministers.

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 affairs concerning the emigration to Canada of the Japanese 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 Confederation 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 Scotian named Charles Tupper. He did much to persuade 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 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 residing in Vancouver with his son, Sir Charles Hibbert 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.

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

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

The news from the Kootenay country this week is

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 improvement 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 possible to employ men to do this work, but this cannot be done everywhere. Victoria will not be the beautiful 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 snort

A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

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 rhinoceros and hippotamus, with many a strange bird and insect,

After six months the travelers reached Loanda. The negroes were astonished to find what they described 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 tiresome journey through a savage country, Livingstone arrived at Tuillimane and set sail 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 delighting 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 missionary took her to India. He himself was captain and pilot. He was forty-five days crossing the Indian 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 You know most of us love the things that are near and can be touched and handled and understood. Little 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 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 forbidden him to go there alone, and he was an obedient

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 with the seven of the

And then there was the majesty of a summer thunder-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 turmeil, 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

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 forlorn 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 aim hastly within

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

"And where is the other side of the world, Little "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 feller." 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 brown as the clearest pool, looking out from a mass of tumbled curls.

As soon as she spied him again, Little Sister ran to meet him, crying happily: "Tve 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!"

"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; 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 themselves to me. Whenever I'm happy, I make a poem about it, and when I'm sad I often make a poem about that too."

"I like poems, whether they're sad or happy," said

"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.

"But I am real!" exclaimed Little Brother, in an anxious voice.

"Of course you are, but I call you my dream brother, 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! I'm 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 look! I unusually well, for him. The pale little face actually got quite brown, and round with something of childish roundness, and a new expression crept into 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 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. 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 I'm 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 father 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 Brother." He heard about the faithful "hired man" who worked the tiny place on shares, and in this way kept the woman and her boy from going to the poorhouse,

When he had heard everything they knew, he called at the cottage, and there was a long talk between 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 understand. They talked a long time in low voices; but what they said I shall not tell you, and you may guessfor yourselves how it came about that before Christmas Day Little Brother O' Dreams went to the other side of the world with his Little Sister.

# WITH THE POETS

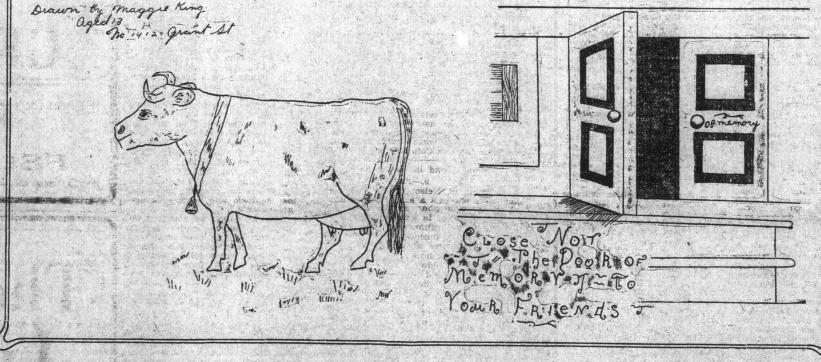
For Spellers When "ei" and "ie" both spell "ee,"
How can we tell which it shall be?
Here's a rule you may believe.
That never, never will deceive,
And all such troubles will relieve—
A simpler rule you can't conceive.
It is not made of many pieces,
To puzzle daughters, some and piece To puzzle daughters, 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

Now you know the simple rule.

Learn it quick, and off to school!

Tudor Jenks, St. Nicholas.



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 goes on in traffic in human lives which to this day goes on in many parts of Africa. Bold as he was kind the mismany 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 chiefly carried on and saw and de-

scribed its horrors.

The young minister was warmly welcomed the property of the coldens was the coldens was the coldens was a second to the coldens was the coldes was The young minister was warmly welcomed by the older missionary, but he was not the man to take advantage 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 he taught them the truths which oursed their acceler.

he heated the bodies of his heatien 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 abill high.

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 Mabotsa. 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 Livingstone.

When, as a young man, Livingstone went to Af-When, as a young man, Livingstone went to Africa 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 Livingstone discovered Lake Ngami and the Tonga river. The explorer was never too hurried to examine 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 murmured, and on the fifth day their anxiety was relieved by finding an abundance of water.

In 1851 Livingstone discovered the great river Zambesi, and here, too, a great sorrow came to him. The tribes lived among the swamps near the river bed, and the danger from sickness and the difficulties of traveling became so great that he had to resolve to send his wife and little enest to Everland The

bed, and the danger from sickness and the difficulties of traveling became so great that he had to resolve 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 destroyed the mission house.

Pushing resolutely nothward, he was soon in the
heart of Tropical Africa, among the great ant hills,

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 resting 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 readand explored, spending every spare moment in reading 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 expedition 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 exploits 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, long journey was over! His work was done and the weary traveler had reached the better 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

# LITTLE BROTHER O' DREAMS

By Elaine Goodale Eastman in St. Nicholas,

Of course, he knew now that he was different from other children. He supposed that was why his mother 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 frees loved him, and the flowers, and the sky; and the little people of the woods, the birds and squirrels, 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?"

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 !

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 loyeliness; 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.

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 children, 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 usuany 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 frightened 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 ripples in the pool, and scrambling to his feet, he scurried 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 white, which he soon made out to be a little girl who had fallen and was frightened, 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.
"I'm not Little Boy," he replied at once. "I'm Lit-

Then if you're Little Brother, I must be Little 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 maiden 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!"

"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 leaning 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 else—to the other side of the world, perhaps!

ast a breechand by the gear can be e the tug to which may raft; linenight signal

ersons, with it will be very st, in addition butfit, of the ght-signaling, two powerful end of the have an aver-in hour, with of 3,000 knots r overdue or believed that he furnishing any practical marized, the is vessel are ling and self-

vessels, and



# ninine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

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 Is last and narrowest, and the next,

Is last and narrowest, "Is it kind?"

And if to reach your lips at last

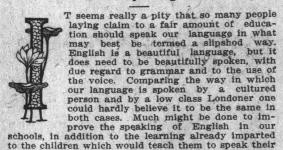
It passes through those gateways three,

Then you may tell the tale, nor fear

What the result of speech may be.

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

Distinctness in Speaking and Writing



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 distressing 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 unnecessary nain inconvenience or mortification to our hearsary 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 voices are monotonous, but sary pain, inconvenience or mortification to our learers, 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
a more serious fault would seem to be that with the
exception of those who have seriously studied elocution 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 pronunciation. The greatest care should be given to the construction 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 at home. Mistakes they make, no doubt, but
not such glaring ones, nor do their voices sound so
harsh and vulgar. Ours is a beautiful language, difficult if you will, to write or speak fluently, but capable 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 application of words allowable in themselves, by slovenly 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
fancy, 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 s ing, and not making trouble. It is quite easy to express ourselves clearly, to speak, or to write distinctly 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 distincting

# Fashion Fancies From Paris

The Long Coat—The cut away shape is no longer the sole development of the afternoon coat, as it threatened to be only a few short weeks ago. Many recent models show the straight fronts, and long waistcoats of the period "Houis Quinze" and very light colors are used, such as banana, apricot, the palest drabs and light browns. A black satin waistcoat is an addition to a smart afternoon coat. Aubergine cloth 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 corduroy. A much softer fabric than its predecessor is a flovelty which has already made an impression among the well dressed. Fine soutache travels over everything, and it outlines the narrow panels of some of the walking skirts, and is employed down the sleeves and all round the short cutaway coat, which is so useful for wearing with a trottoir skirt. Pleated skirts of check tweed continue to be seen in the mornings, worn with a coat of black green or brown plain elect. 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 something 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 covered 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 empiecement, according to the figure of the wearer; sometimes 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 devant. These latter skirts are simply an adapted fashion which prevailed in the year 1800, and which can be seen in any fashion book of that date. Undoubtedly 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 ball gowns, and grey is amongst the favourite colours for the winter colours for the winter colours for the winter of the same structure and structure for the winter of the same structure for the winter of the 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 winter 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 worm with skirts of embroidered tulle. Hanging stoles of embroidered 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-

quisette is the prettiest material for an afternoon 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 boleros 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 embroidery—the fastening is effected with a passementeric ornament. Other little boleros may be seen made of soft satin with quaint revers of gold 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 effective 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 recenting colors. may be called Princess pinatore gowns, as style for the afternoon reception gown. These are made with a wide arm hole and show a deep 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 grecque 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.

### The Lace and Jewels of Queen Alexandra

Having written last week on the "Revived Art of ice 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 exquisite fabric as distinguishes the experts in old masters, 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 Europe whose collection outvied theirs was the late Pope, whose store of lace at the Vatican was estimated to beworth £175,000.

The most remarkable and costly piece of Brussels lace is doubtless the very fine and exquisitely designed dress, with scarf and handkerchief to match, presented by the king of the Belgians to Princess Alexlace is doubtiess the very fine and exquisitely designed dress, with scarf and handkerchief to match, presented by the king of the Belgians to Princess Alexandra 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 particularly 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 proverbial 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 and 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 north of the country, and has made some important purchases. From lace to jewels the transition is natural, since both are among the choicest ornaments that can adorn a queen or any other woman. The most remarkable trinket in the jewel case of the Danish princess 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 her a splen 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.

devices in brilliants.

Queen Victoria, who did not share the popular superstition regarding opals, at once gave her new daughter a parnu of diamonds and opals, and a set of Indian jewels, comprising a coronet, two bracelets and an armlet set with emeralds, pearls and diamonds. Earrings were then very much in vogue and the corporation of the city of London gave a splendid pair, matching a diamond necklace. Liverpool and Manchester were not behind with costly gifts, for the ladies of the former city sent a string of pearls, which the Queen has always much prized, and a diamond cross, while the ladies of Manchester sent a bracelet in which diamonds and opals were interspersed with emeralds. Her Majesty's unique set of pearls is well known because her portrait has been so often taken when she wore them. They are great favorites and she usually wears them when the court is in mourning. The silver wedding of the King and Queen was the occasion of many splendid offerings of exquisitely set gems. First and foremost was the King's present to the true wife of quarter of a century. He gave her a large diamond and ruby cross, and her sister the Czarina, and the Czar of Russia sent her a diamond and ruby necklace. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who always gave sapphires in preference to any other stones, presented a sapphire and diamond brooch. The principal jewels given to her from outside the family circle were the famous old Roman coronet, set with three hundred and sixty-five diamonds from ladies who were personal friends of her Majesty, each of whom gave one, and their names are all inscribed in an ivory-bound volume that accompanied the gift. The Grand Lodge of Freemasons sent her a butterfly ornament set with two hundred and seventeen diamonds of the finest water, with rubies for eyes. Queen Alexandra has a vast collection of pretty lace pins and brooches, and the greatest taste in wearing them. Many of them are mementoes from her children and are greatly prized and valued by her. Queen Victoria, who did not share the popular

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

and the second second

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-

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 mashed potato. Mix all together lightly, arrange it pyramidically 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 tail, carefully melt the drip-Method—Joint the tail, carefully melt the dripping 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 lightly 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.

Meat Ball Curry

entree dish, with the gravy poured over it.

Required: One pound of fresh beef, frying fat, a little cocoanut milk, two shallots, a clove of garlic, a piece of cinnamon, a chilli, 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 chilli, a bay leaf and a little green ginger, until lightly browned. Add a little curry paste and a little coccanut 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 boiling 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

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 tablespoonful 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 consistency 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 chopped parsley.

Epiqures Grill

Required: Cooked shoulder of lamb, some nice stock, sait, cayenne 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 and cover with stock. Make thoroughly hot, take up, score thoroughly, scatten sait and cayenne 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 gelaine, 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; 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

Baked Apple Jelly

Required: Two quarts of apples, sugar to taste and whipped cream.

Method: Pare and core two quarts of apples, put

Method: Fare 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 cream on the ton.

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 breadcrumbs. 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 consistency 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 Princess Beatrice, are always eagerly sought after as guests, for their tastes are so thoroughly English and they enjoy life so simply and unstintedly. The Duchess and Princess Patricia, who were both such enthusiastic 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.

Queen Alexandra is leading the quiet, domestic life which she sa thoroughly enjoys with her children and grandchildren round her. Queen Maud of Norway 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 Alexandra's and so is her sister, the Duchess D'Aosta, who as Princess Helene d'Orleans spent so much time with the Queen and her daughters, both at Sandringham and Mariborough House. And she has entertained 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 Spain have left England, much to the regret of those who had the honro of meeting them during their six weeks' visit to England. 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 harbor before starting the following merning 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

well she might do, for the Queen of Spain is her only daughter, and she must miss her dreadfully. However, 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 astonished at the Englishwoman's extravagant style of dressing. The French woman would probably be still more surprised if she realized that she spends more upon her clothes than the Englishwoman whose extravagance is, all the same, admitted. French economy in domestic affairs is well known. The extravagance of the English cook would horrify a French "mere de menage," yet, in both cases, the extravagance which shocks the Gallic mind is extravagance in poor materials. The Parisienne has fewer gowns than her English sister and fewer hats, but she is not sensitive about wearing them constantly, and she contrives to look neat and elegant in them, even when they are well worn. The average Englishwoman cares less for quality than for numbers. She will buy six dresses, none of them particularly cheap, where the French woman buys one. That one, of course, costs a sum which few English women would dream of spending on a single costume; nor would they dare imitate the French woman's example. It is an English characteristic to have a horror of being seen often in the same dress. Far be it from me, to make unpartiotic comments. I am only explaining the Englishwoman's "extravagant style of dressing." 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 extremities 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 inflammation 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 briskly 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 rubbed for a few minutes with olive oil, especially rubbing the soles. In the morning put them 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 omes should be worn. These, if of good quality, 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" the feet and cause tenderness and sometimes even soreness. An interlay of cork in the soles will prevent the need of wearing goloshes in wet weather. The soles of the boots should be fairly thick and should be of good leather, otherwise they will easily be penetrated by damp. It is best to change the boots often; that is to say, the same pair of boots should not be worn for several days running. To have one or two pairs is far better economy, as in this way they last much longer and are a relief to the feet.

Chilblains come from several causes—imperfect circulation, hereditary tendency and sometimes from lack of proper nourishment. If there is any tendency to chilblains, it is a very bad plan to sit over the fire and warm the feet and hands at it. The inflammation of the skin caused by chilblains produces itching, tingling and swelling. One of the best methods of treating unbroken chilblains is to plunge the feet into hot water, as hot as can be borne, and after keeping them there for a few minutes to dry quickly and then to rub into the skin equal parts of sweet oil and spirits of turpentine.

spirits of turpentine.

Fancy Work

The subject of presents is always a trying one, in the minds of most of us, and though there are many pretty and desirable things to be bought in shops for the purpose, those who have fingers as well as brains, and know how to make use of them, sometimes wish to give a dear friend something on which they have spent time and ingenuity and wrought into the fashioning of it many kindly and affectionate thoughts. Almost every one in these days plays Bridge, and no more acceptable present can be found for a bridge-playing cards, supplemented by a book of rules and playing cards. Supplemented by a book of rules and one with changeable sheets of paper for making the stores. These can very well be made at home, and embroidered, or not, according to the skill of the maker. Every piece of each box must be cut out in duplicate, one set to be covered with white silk or satin for the inside lining, and the other with some dark-colored moire for the outside. The most suitable and fashionable colors are a rich dark autumnal green, or a deep claret color or chestnut brown. Two thicknesses of such white cardboard as can be bought at any stationer's at 5 cents a sheet make a very substantial box, and the outside must be neatly sewn together with silk that exactly matches the darker color. Regular and beautiful sewing is an ornament in itself, and the piece that forms the lid should be double sewn at the back because this takes the place of hinges. The best fastenings are two straps made of the dark silk, neatly folded and strengthened with an invisible strip of coarse muslin pointed at the end and furnished with little steel or silver buckles, such as may be bought at any good fancy shop. The little books may be covered with silk to correspond and the whole set forms a pretty and very acceptable present, especially if daintily tied up in white tissue tied with dainty ribbons. Very nice boxes for markers, which are required for so many card games, can be made of the round boxes in which ready cut-up candied peel is sold for the p

# Men Worth Cultivating

A man who is brave enough to tell you the truth about yourself is not to be quarrelied with. Never mind how unpalatable it may be, for if he were not sufficiently interested to have your welfare at heart he would not trouble to tell you unpleasant things that he thinks you ought to know, and which no one else has had enough courage, or thought it worth while to tell you. A man to whom children and dogs take an instinctive liking is one to be trusted. He will invariably be found to possess a sympathetic nature, and there is nothing in the world a woman needs so much as sympathy, in fact she must have it. A man whom one can trust is a precious treasure, as a man's cool, calm advice is worth having. His knowledge of the world-knowledge that no woman can ever gain, travel and study as she will—is of inestimable worth, and not lightly to be disregarded. Judge a man by his deeds, and his words. No one can act er speak but they judge themselves, with his will, or against it he draws his portrait to the eye of his companions by every word and action. Cheefulness is a grand gift. A Dutch proverb says: "Paint costs nothing," such are its preserving qualities in damp weather, and so of cheefulness and good temper, 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-

cated wife, for example, are in many respects those cated whee, for example, are in many respects those of our grandmothers, but the times are vastly different. What constituted domesticity in those days, is quite out of date now, so far as many "home" subjects 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 cooking is to some an essential factor but where the husband 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 that a wife's adventices. 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 question 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 definitely 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 scholastic 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 accomplishments as may be necessary, and will, moreover, understand what she has to do in order to make home and husband happy. It is well to know something of everything rather than a great deal about one 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 handwriting by telegraph is a selenium cell—that is, a selenium resistance sensitive to light, by the aid of which luminous fluctuations are converted into fluctuations of electricity and transmitted to a distance. Though the selenium cells are able to render excellent service, they are rather capricious in working, and require a complicated apparatus for transmitting pictures with the sharpness and faithfulness indispensable for practical purposes.

A French engineer. M Edouard Belin Posis had

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

Belin's apparatus enables pictures of any kind to be reproduced at the distant end of a telegraph line with a practically mathematical accuracy and a reliability impossible in the case of selenium telegraphy. It is based on the well-known phenomenon that photographic bichromate gelatine, on being struck by rays of light, will lose its capacity of swelling when immersed in water, in a degree dependent on the intensity of illumination. This attribute affords a means of producing reliefs and other sculptures by a purely photographic process, which idea has been recently carried out in practice by the Italian engineer Carlo Basse. Belin uses a layer of bichromate gelaffine, upon which when a picture is printed, the brightest portions are at the same time the deepest cavities, and the darkest the highest projections. As the height of relief affords a measure of the gradations of the picture, all that is required is to produce current oscillations corresponding to the height of relief of the various portions of the picture, in order to transmit these current fluctuations to the receiving station and to reconvert them into light fluctuations. This is achieved in the following manner:—

At the sending station a rotating cylinder is placed.

At the sending station a rotating cylinder is placed, on which the bichromate gelatine print is wound. This cylinder, simultaneously with its rotation, advances 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 shorter 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 insulating mica plates. The silver plates communicate with the colls of a resistance box so that an additional 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, correspond to the height of relief 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, correspond to the height of relief and thus to the gradations of the various portions of the picture. The reconversion into luminous fluctuations and the reproduction of the original picture are ensured by having at the receiving station a similar rotating cylinder, the motion of which is maintained in agreement with that of the sending station by a convenient synchronizer. On this cylinder is wound the sensitive paper or film intended to give the photographic reproduction. Immediately adjoining the film there is, in the case surrounding the cylinder, a very small opening allowing a beam of light from a Nernst lamp (reflected from the mirror of an oscillograph) to strike the photographic layer. An aplanatic lens concentrating the beam of light is provided with a set of graduated light filters, so that the rays traversing the centre of the lens are not weakened in any way, whereas the edge rays are absorbed and arrested completely. The rays striking the intermediary parts of the lens (according to the deflection imparted to them by the oscillograph mirror) are weakened in proportion to this deflection, which in turn it proportional to the current fluctuations (and, accordingly, to the various heights of relief and gradations of the original picture. The intensity of the beam striking the photographic film, therefore, renders the gradations of the original picture, reproducing the latter on the rotating cylinder point for point. Each picture point or element is 0.17mm. In diameter, so that even the finest details of the original photograph are rendered; these limits of sharpness are at will reduced or increased. A picture of 13cm, by 13cm, contains about 350,000 picture elements, which are reproduced in about 30 minutes. By a slight alteration of his apparatus, Belin, however, hopes to reduce this time of transmission to 15 minutes. This apparatus is espe

# 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 fight as the peateth distributed way.

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.

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.



Institu for his In the Curzon there though ures so

lay no claim. empire in the first place and unconquerable Imp of events had been call his working manhood i empire, and to whom i ligion, embodying the mand the brightest hope reason was this, to wh likely to receive such but businesslike compre zens of no mean city, whenterprise and a local Hellenic in its ardor had place among the great merely of England, but past 20 years identified past 20 years identified of empire. They had a had again and again so the greatest Imperial si the man of whom, whe with his particular view to deny that he was an to deny that he was an his country and an impa At a time when other a away they had stood fa doubted not that when would do again. When than to Birmingham to money the stood of the stood 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

(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 Processule. 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 Wacriminal" and the foun India as "a long train o India as "a long train not know whether wit would hold these view how, he believed them demonstration. Some and vicious men. By r Caesar or Napoleon po men. But these characto 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 Warren Hastings, and to our empire there ha and a high moral purpo he believed to be equal in the famous phrase acquired in a fit of abs nights, even in the wid and the concentrated pu the British Empire. I as the result not of an a but of an instinct—that nted impulse which into the uttermost part there the parent of new unpremeditated creation turies of such effort we now existed. About one and more than one-four were included in the largest empire that no existed. It was also un zation. But numbers cept as indicating the sponsibility; the test wa the good things accommont, the general impres mankind. Wherever the borders, there misery an 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

Other Me Great Britain, howev her career of empire. quest. But the example vigorous and progressiv to decry empire, or to found or was more read ties, when they observed most autocratic and the ing a similar bent. If R of being regarded as Ca fied with the Imperiali moral force, what was the ing phase upon which and hitherto the least I had entered? He believ if they were to poll the they would find a large ing majority opposed t perial expansion. But strong for the America carried them early in the 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 Pacificorico, as they would a charge of Cuba, to clute and in the case of the Phands even to the shore might denounce, and the might deplore the expansion. might deplore the expa President, Democratic of Congress with a Messa then, even in the case of little of the instinct of as America, the countr towards an Imperial de inevitable that she was and that Providence, or side of the big battalion side of the big nations? was taught by German

particular piece of colore that was noblest in his import for the good of threatened by the barba dard her scattered legic they frequently rebelled But there never rallied t

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

any respects those are vastly differ-in those days, is ny "home" sub ity depends upon ion, and upon Good cookwhere the hussine at an hotel 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 rriage. The ques-trained?" All the nas holidays, this earning has to be the girls or boys ter their holidays ool? How many be trained for the ce 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 great deal about

the London Times ture of practically tures and hand everted into fluc ted to a distance ous in working for transmitting ithfulness indis

Belin, Paris, has llars are made

of any kind to a telegraph line um telegraphy. eing struck by r sculptures by a idea has been re-e Italian engineer bichromate gela-is printed, the time the deepest re of the grada-red is to produce the height of recture, in order to to the receiving ight fluctuations.

cylinder is plac 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 addiensured by hav-ir rotating cylin-ned in agreement und the sensi an oscillograph)
In aplanatic lens
ovided with a set
a rays traversing
and in any way,
and arrested commediary parts of
on imparted to
re weakened in
a turn it proporand, accordingly,
gradations of the
he beam striking
iders the gradaing the latter on
Each picture
ter, so that even
ograph are renare reproduced educe this time

sweet years.

ell's throat,

sweet wine.

# Lord Curzon on the True Imperialism into a policy of military adventure or

ORD 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-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 fig-

ures sometimes masqueraded under 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 empire, and to whom it had come to be a secular religion, embodying the most sacred duty of the present and the brightest hope for the future. His second reason was this, to what place could he come more likely to receive such a message with an enlightened but businesslike comprehension than here? The citizens of no mean city, who with a genius for industrial enterprise and a local patriotism that was almost Hellenic in its ardor had raised their town to a unique place among the great manufacturing capitals not merely of England, but of the world, they had for the past 20 years identified themselves with the politics of empire. They had nourished in their midst and had again and again sent out on his public mission the greatest Imperial statesman of this generation—the man of whom, whether they agreed or disagreed with his particular views, it would be stark prejudice to deny that he was animated by a noble devotion to his country and an impassioned belief in its destinies. At a time when other places and districts had fallen away they had stood fast to their convictions, as he doubted not that when the opportunity offered they would do again. Where, then, could he better come than to Birmingham to attempt an analysis and demonstration of the faith that he believed to be equally in them and in him? From what platform so suitable as that Town-hall, which was almost the central altar of the British democracy, should he address his countrymen in the endeavor to show them what it was that empire meant, in what sense it was vital to them, why it ought to be deep in their hearts and fervent, though never boastful, on their tongue? (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 succession of wicked and unscrupulous men, that Empire-makers were, as a rule, Commandment breakers, and that Proconsuls—a class to which he was so fortunate or unfortunate as to belong—represented in general a peculiarly dangerous type. Years ago, before 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. Anyhow, 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 humanity, and an almost Purtanical 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 substantial 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 those 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 recent anomathem, that what was went in a singleacquired 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 implanted 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 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 unpremeditated creations. As a result of three centuries 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 organization. But numbers were not the main thing, except as indicating the scale of importance and responsibility; 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 destitution, superstition and bigotry had tended to disappear, and had been replaced by peace, justice, prosperity, 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 remotest British citizen thrill at the thought of the destiny which he shared, and caused him to revere a particular niece of colored hunting as the apprent of the particular niece of colored hunting as the agreement of the particular niece of colored hunting as the agreement of the particular niece of colored hunting as the agreement of the particular niece of colored hunting as the agreement of the particular niece of colored hunting as the agreement of the particular niece of colored hunting as the agreement of the particular niece of colored hunting as the agreement of the particular niece of colored hunting as the agreement of the particular niece of colored hunting as the agreement of the particular niece of colored hunting as the agreement of the particular niece of colored hunting as the agreement of the particular niece of colored hunting as 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 standard 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 loins, as Australia and Canada poured their own loins, as Australia and Canada poured their volunteer manhood into South Africa.

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 progressive. to decry empire, or to protest that virtue was only found or was more readily found in small communities, when they observed that other nations, alike the most autocratic and the most republican, were following a similar bent. If Russian expansion was capable of being regarded as Caesarism, and of being identified with the Imperialism of material rather than moral force, what was to be said of the Empire-making 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 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 overwhelming majority opposed to any concrete policy of Imperial 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 Puertorico, 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 denounce, and the more thoughtful Americans 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 to the state of the country was found. 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 Bismarck's warnings against over-seas adventure; by Italy, which had barely achieved national consolida-

Other Modern Empires

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 subordinate 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.

### 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 outskirts. 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 anti-Imperial standpoint. To the Imperialist the outskirts 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 henceforward 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 Africo 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 confined 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 confined 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 natural beauties, our relics of a once mighty sovereignty, our castles and cathedrals, our mansion-houses and parks, would attract a crowd of wandering pilgrims. People would come to see us just as they climbed the Acropolis at Athens or ascended the waters 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 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 proceeding 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 foreigners and aliens. England would become a sort of glorified Belgium. As for the priceless asset of the national character, without a world to conquer or a duty to perform, it would rot of atrophy and inanition. (Cheers.)

### The Spirit of Empire

Great empires before now had sunk to 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 voluntarily 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 abjure 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 without 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 repudiated the many caricatures which were put forgallery without a sense of art. (Hear, hear.) He repudiated the many caricatures which were put forward with such suspicious alacrity by those who were enemies to Imperialism because they were enemies of the empire itself. Sometimes they were told that imperialism 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 regarded 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 absurdly 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 almost 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 deplorable 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 exerce of citiheld 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 ever these unless we are 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 Imperialism 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 chambers of statesmen, and cabinet ministers were not, or were not supposed to be comedians, and he doubted 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 Imperialists that he should expect to find him. (Cheers.) No generalization could be more historically inexact than generalization could be more historically inexact than to say that Great Britain had been urged into an imperial 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 acquisition 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. He 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, however 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 experience for the pursuit of commerce there was always a fear that empire might rest upon too material a basis. Commercialism and materialism were dangers against which the imperialist required to be specially upon his guard. The maxim that trade followed the flag suggested the planting of the flag in order that it might be followed by trade. In his view the

ON SCOTTISH LOYALTY

Scotland reconcileable with the most complete loyalty to the British empire. (Cheers.)

The subscriptions in aid of the charity, which included 50 guineas from the King, 25 guineas from the Prince of Wales, 50 guineas from the Lord Chancellor, amounted to £4,634.

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

"Yes, that is true," said the inventor.
"No wonder you are getting thin," the reporter observed. "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 orthing."

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

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 handled. 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 country. The same belief shone out from the speeches of another great Imperialist, Lord Milner. An honorable pride in our inheritance, a belief 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, though there was much to attract in the Socialist ideal. But even were he 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 not stimus trest upon a democratic basis 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 alternative to believe that this was an impossible astogether to believe that this was an impossible aspiration. Whether democracies would possess the sobriety and the patience, the breadth of view, and the tenacity to maintain great empires intact remained to be proved. That democracies would have the sense and the insight to understand empire and to incorporate it in their political formulas he entertained 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 furnish us with a policy. What that policy must be was clear. The owner was called the convergence of the c rate, it would ill justify itself unless it were to furnish us with a policy. What that policy must be was clear. The empire was still only in a fluid and transitional 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 revolve 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 dealing not with children but with grown men. At our table were seated not dependants or menials but partners 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 difficult, for there we were dealing, not with young and problem. The Indian problem was much more difficult, for there we were dealing, not with young and ardent democracles of our own blood, but with a society 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 dimly struggling to light. It was vain, however, to pretend 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 the same end, which was continued and contented incorporation 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 shrinkage that resulted cut both ways, bringing the two countries physically nearer—a condition which facilitated communication, and therefore knowledge, between the two—but estranging the heart of the Englishman in India from his work, a consequence which was in every way to be deplored. The racial problem must always remain an anxious one, since when excited it was must always remain an anxious one, since when excited it was capable of transcending all others in explosive energy and importance. The political or administrative 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 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 proper hands the Crown would become, if not more powerful at any rate more indispensable and more important. He looked forward to the day when the Sovereign would visit his dominions in person, and hold his court in Calcutta or Quebec. Nor could he imagine any stronger cement of empire than its government and unity, as typified by the Sovereign, should from time to time be incarnated in the allied States or dominions. The capital of the empire would probably never leave London. But there was no stationery necessity or obligation in the crown. (Cheers.) necessity or obligation in the crown. (Cheers.)

N Saturday evening the Royal Scottish Corporation held its 243rd St. Andrew's Day festival, at the Holborn restaurant, says the London Times. The object of the corporation is to relieve natives of the Greater Lendon district bundaries at the dinner. The Lord Chancellor, managing governor of the evening, "The Royal Scottish Corporation." He said the corporation had been for many generations of Scotismen the instrument by which those who had been fortunate even beyond their deserts were privileged to assist those who had been instrument by which those who had been fortunate even beyond their deserts were privileged to assist those who had been instrument by which those who had been fortunate even beyond their deserts were privileged to assist those who had been inspire of merit. The spirit of Scottish nationality had also been largely fostered—it could not be instrument by the presence in England of the corporation, that we had been the proceedings commenced there had come aumentures and the countries; and the corporation, that the countries; and the culture of the world from their countries; and the countries of the most remarkable and ablding kind upon the national character. He did not know any more interesting record in history than the record of the way in which the ancient and the countries; and the countries of Moral Basis of Imperialism

He had sketched the tasks, the urgent and paramount tasks, with which the Imperialism of the near future was charged. That any other policy or any other political creed could successfully solve them there was no reason to believe. Insular Radicalism could not solve them: cosmopolitanism could not; Socialism could not. To Imperialism alone could they look to satisfy the needs and to holde together the framework of the British Dominion. (Cheers.) But if Imperialism was to play this part, let them be sure that it was animated by the supreme idea, without which it was only as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal—namely, the sense of sacrifice and the idea of duty. Empire could only be achieved with satisfaction or maintained with advantage provided it had a moral basis. To the people of the mother state it must be a discipline, an inspiration, and a faith. To the people of the circumference, it must be more than a flag or a name, it must give them what they could not otherwise or elsewhere enjoy; not merely justice or order, or material prosperity, but the sense of partnership in a great idea, the consecrating influence of a lofty purpose. As to the future, if he found any audience of his countrymen, who were plunged in doubt as to what it might bring forth and who wondered whether the handwriting might not already be tracing its sentence on the wall of our empire, as it had done upon those of Babylon, and Nineveh, and Rome, he would say to them, "Have no such craven fears. From the sordid controversies and the sometimes depressing gloom of our insular existence look forth, and, if the summons comes to you, go forth into the larger fields of empire where duty still calls and an illimitable horizon opens. Preserve with faithful attachment the acquisition of our forefathers, not tabulating them with vulgar pride, but accepting the legacy with reverence, and holding no sacrifice too great to maintain it. Be sure that in our national character, if we can keep it high and undefiled, still lie Moral Basis of Imperialism He had sketched the tasks, the urgent and para-

### THE RHODES SCHOLARS

HE accompanying statement in reference

HE accompanying statement in reference to the past year has been prepared for general information. It is proposed to issue a similar statement annually.

The whole number of scholars at the beginning of the October term, 1907, was 160. Of these 157 were in actual residence; three were temporarily absent on account of illness, or for purposes, of special study. They are distributed among the colleges of the university as follows: Fourteen at Balliol, fourteen at Christ 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 Hertford, University, Wadham and Trinity, six each at Brasenose and Lincoln, five at Pembroke, two each at Corpus and Jesus, one each at Keble and St. Edmund Hall.

Twenty-eight new scholars were elected and en-

St. Edmund Hall.

Twenty-eight new scholars were elected and entered into residence in October, 1906. Of these, six were from Australia, eight from Canada, five from South Africa, one each from Bermuda, Jamalca, Newfoundland and New Zealand, and five from Germany. No scholars from the United States were elected for 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 provid-

qualified candidates. The three scholarships provided for Rhodesia were not taken up.

The work of the scholars now in residence is distributed as follows over the different courses of study organized in the university.

English literature
Theology 10
Mathematics 14
Modern languages 4
Reading for a pass degree 1
In courses more or less specialized or advanced than those for the B.A. degree there are reading:—

11

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.

B. L. Robinson (South Australia, 1905.)—Burdett-Coutts Scholarship in natural science, £115 per annum for two years.

Coutts Scholarship in natural science, \$\pmu115\$ per annum for two years.

J. A. Thomson (New Zealand, 1904).—Appointed lecturer in natural science at St. John's College,

Henry Hinds (North Dakota, 1904).—Demonstrator 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 coup 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 scholars, who were only able to remain at the university for two years, went down in 1906. Of the remainder a few took their final examinations as included in the report of 1906. The examinations of 1907 show the following resulfs:

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:

First class (8)—Literae humanlores—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); examination for B. C. L. degree—Paul Kleffer (Maryland, 1904.)

haut (Prince Edward Island, 1905); E. R. Paterson (Ontario, 1904); J. Maclean (Manitoba, 1904); mathematics—R. L. Nosworthy (Jamaica, 1905); jurisprudence—J. Archibald (Quebec, 1904); R. E. Blodgett (Missouri, 1904); C. W. Bush (Delaware 1904); S. M.

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. Jacobson (Utah 1904); examination for B. C. L. degree, C.D. Mahaffie (Oklahoma, 1905); R. L. Henry (Illinois, 1904)

Third Class (14)—Mathematics, 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. Young (S. Dakota, 1904); history, R. P. Brooks (Georgia, 1904); L. Gipson, (Idaho, 1904); G. E. Hamilton (Indiana, 1904); S. K. Hornbeck (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 humaniores, R. H. Coon (Nebraska, 1904); English literature, 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 (Germany, 1905), with distinction; E. von der Luhe, (Germany, 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."

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

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 colonles where qualification is not obtained through the affiliation 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 successful competitors 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. bridge in the athletic sports—four in lawn tennis-

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 Oxford 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 communities interested may be obtained on application to the offices of the Trust, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S. W.

## VESPER

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 vistas 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 repture 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 perrect caim of closing day,
And from the sombre curtain of the night
One gittering 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."

10c. The latest

Black Watch

Dr. Shoop's

Three Splendid

Waltzes:

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS

RESPONSE TO AMOUREUSE

Rudolphe Berger.

GOLDEN SUNSET

The big

black plug

chewing tobacco.

PROVINCE EVER KNEW

Returns From Timber During Present Fiscal Year Great-

ly Exceed Former Years

(From Friday's Daily)

The receipts from timber for the nonth of December last were the argest for any one month in the his-

tory of the province. From all sources connected with timber, the province received \$234,451.07, making the figure

received \$234,451.07, making the figure for the first six months of the present fiscal year \$958,125.63, an increase of \$399,794.38 over the receipts for the same period of the fiscal year of 1907. The receipts for December were nearly \$100,000 more than the receipts during the heavlest month of the fiscal year preceing, which was May last, when from timber the province realized \$140,060.35. Each of the last four months have surpassed that total the

RECEIPTS HEAVIEST

Tuesday, January

organized Association

Unionist

Motoring where he

cheon by residence,

# The No. 2 (120-Egg Size) 1908 Peerless Guaranteed

# PEERLESS

Poultry-raising, the Peerless way, is ideal work for women-and it will pay. It can be proved to you before you start that it will pay, and pay well, for just as much or as little time (within limits) as you are able to give to it. You don't need much land to start with - nor much capital (none so far as getting the outfit goes)-nor much of anything except ambition and common sense. LEE-HODGINS Suppose you write any-CO., Limited

way, and see just Pembroke, On Please send me what there is in the details of your Peerless no-cash-down all this. That

The chairman, in his int object of the gathering we the two counties round the they believed, represented ism

Mr. Balfour, who was said:—Lord Mount-Edgcur Gentlemen,—Surely no maing which you have given faces, all animated by one further one great cause, cionist party is now a divident the control of the contr

now, but, naturally enoug porarily submerged the cr tion of the community. surface by this time (lau prospect of devastation w

OAK BAY RATEPAYERS MEETING IS TONIGHT

Gathering Will Be Held in Foul Bay School-Municipalities Finances

(From Friday's Daily) (From Friday's Daily)

Tonight in the Foul Bay Road school house a mass meeting of the electors of the municipality of Oak Bay will be held to hear the discussion of the past year's work in council by the members of that body. W. C. Oliver, reeve, will preside and all the councillors will be present. The financial statement for the year will be presented by J. S. Floyd, the clerk of the municipality. It is as follows: Catarrh

To prove unquestionably, and beyond any doubt, that Catarrh of the nose and throat can be cured, I am furnishing patients through druggists, small ree Trial Boxes of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure. Ido this because I am so certain, that Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure will bring actual substantial help. Nothing certainly, is so convincing as a physical test of any article of real, genuine merit. But that article must possess true merit, else the test will ondemn, rather than advance it. Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure is a snow white, healing antiseptic balm, put up in beautiful nickel capped glass jars at 60c. Such soothing agents as Oil Eucalyptus, Thymol, Menthol, etc., are incorporated into a velvety, cream like Petrolatum, imported by Dr. Shoop from Europe. If Catarrh of the nose and throat has extended to the stomach, then by all means also use internally, Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Stomach distrees, a lack of general strength, bloating, belching, biliousness, bad taste, etc. surely call for Dr. Shoop's Restorative. For uncomplicated catarrh only of the nose and throat has call for Dr. Shoop's Restorative. 

Catarrh Cure LIABILITIES.

Bal., i. e., assets over liabili-.....\$ 5,277.64 Revenue and Expenditure. 

\$ 2,774.76

Hear them played at **FLETCHER BROS.** 

NOTICE RAYMOND&SONS

Wish to inform their numerous patrons that they have in stock a full line of SATIN FINISH ENGLISH ENAMEL AND AMERICAN ONYX TILES The latest old and new styles in

MANTELS, FULL SETS OF ANTIQUE FIRE IRONS AND FENDERS

NO DISTRESS EXISTS A Telegram From Hazelton Denies Rumor Now in Circu-

Reports which have been sent out from Victoria to the effect that great distress from shortage of food supplies exists in the Bulkeley Valley, are proved to be entirely false by a telegram received by Hon. R. G. Tatlow, in reply to a message sent to the government agent at Hazelton, F. X. Valleau.

The telegram reads as follows:
"No truth whatever in report. Some supplies little short. No danger of distress of any kind."
The original report alleged that owing to the disasters on the Skeena, insufficient supplies had been brought into the interior prior to the close of navigation, and that extreme distress had resulted. The report has been widely circulated in the East, and is of a character to injure the province. The telegram reads as follows:

TIDE TABLE

The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained.

Victoria, B. C., January, 1908. Date|Time Ht|Time Ht|Time Ht

rates of any kind to the amount of \$2 Scaling Fees...
during the past year, thus abolishing the special privilege which last year the fair sex enjoyed, but which is denied to the men.

EXPENDITURE.

Total expenditure ...... \$ 2,017.02

Like the Men, Those Who Do Not Pay Any Taxes Cannot Vote This Year

STRUCK OFF THE LIST

WOMEN'S NAMES ARE

\$ 1,340.25

\* 2,126.05 FIRST VISIT SOUTH IN EIGHTEEN YEARS ATLANTIC RATES LOWERED

(From Friday's Daily)

Mining generally is good and fair until after the opening.

While it is hoped the hotel will be

Sewer, Mt. Baker and New-port avenues \$2,687,07 Sewer, Oak Bay ave. 1,952,94 Septic tank, blk. "A." see. 23 1,674.55 Transit and Island roads. (construction) 2,768.33 IS EXCITING AFFAIR

Capt. Shadforth Fired Twice at Chinese Who Charged Bridge But Revolver Missed Fire

Surface drain, Oak Bay ave. 2,523-58 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 12,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,105-69 | 11,

Jean department of the last contribute to the city's exchequer during the past year.

Another lady, Mrs. Nobel, also appeared and claimed the right to vote on the ground that she had been paid was in all appeared that the house in respect of which the rate had been paid was in her-husband's name, and that such rates as she had paid had been made out in her name, and for the sum of one dollar only. Mrs. Nobel was highly indignant, and so expressed herself, not appearedly, being aware that men who do not contribute to the city's exchequer are also debarred from the franchise.

7,500.00

1,107.23

281. 19.541.12

\$32,684.58

The following table shows the revenue from timber for the first six months of the last and the present fiscal years:

1107.23

1107.24

1107.25

1107.26

1107.27

1107.28

1107.28

1107.29

11090 the application of Frank Higilized \$140,060.35. Each of the last four months have surpassed that total, the heaviest prior to December being November, when the provincial treasury was enriched by \$191,883.01.

As usual, the heaviest source were the fees from timber in the test six months of the last and the present fing the past year.

The following table shows the revenue from timber do the past year.

1107.23

1107.24

1107.25

1107.26

1107.27

1107.28

1107.28

1107.29

1107.29

1108.20

11090 the application of Frank Highlized for the last four months.

1108.20

11090 the application of the surrick off the last four months have surpassed that total, the heaviest prior to December being November, when the provincial treasury was enriched by \$191,883.01.

1107.20

11090 the application of the last and the prevent the fees from timber total amount from that source was \$224,871.

The following table shows the revenue from timber for the last and the present fiscal years:

1108.20

1108.20

11090 the application of the last and the present fiscal years:

1108.20

11090 1108

11090 1108

11090 1108

11090 1108

11090 1108

11090 1108

11090 1108

11090 1108

11090 1108

11090 1108

11090 1108

11090 11 whole cost long before you have to pay for any part of it. You get a guarantee of just what to count on from the outfit. And you have an assurance, plain and straight, that we will find you a cash buyer who will pay top prices for any poultry or eggs you want to sell. Not much risk for you in that, is there?—
especially when you consider that our Bureau of
Advice will help you, freely, over any difficulties you

might encounter.

cordance with the decision of the magistrate in the test case taken the Timber licenses. \$155,289.66 \$224,871.00 other day, and include only those of Timber Royalty. 25,127.40 5,015.02 ladles who have not paid city taxes or Cordwood R'lty. 206.31 84.00 rates of any kind to the amount of \$2 Scaling Fees.... 1,607.99 1,863.15 84.00 1,863.15 2.039.90 80.00

White Star Line Makes Reduction Because of Traffic Deflected

Liverpool, Jan. 9.-The White Star line today announces a reduction in its second and third class passenger rates from English ports to New York

Extraordinary 5.0. sold at 17.785.05
Debettures (5 pc) sold at 7.500.06
Debettures (5 spection and will remain in the city

Mining generally is good and fair will be 236.32 201.00 350.98 492.86 78.50 Though this is his first visit to Victoria, Mr. Grahame has a good knowledge of conditions here. He has been a subscriber for the Colonist for the past ten years.

While it is hoped the hotel will be opened January 20, such is not entirely assured, though no effort will be spared to accomplish that end, Mr. Reed states that he found everything in concetion with the new hotel in first-class shape. The Empress, while not costing as much as some of the famous hostleries of the East, will as a variance with the past ten years.

Home Government

Home Government ate the opening of the Empress, Mr.
Reed was unable to state until it was known definitely when the hotel would

The letter from London, dated De-

**COMPANY WILL APPLY** 100% FOR INCORPORATION DODS CROSS EXPANSION

Pin-Money For You, Madam!

Money you can make easily---at work

you'll really enjoy, and you don't put

up cash to start with, either---

Write our Manager to-day, and learn how ANY woman can start

in the business that pays best for the work that's put into it-

Yes, poultry-raising! But poultry-raising with the

right outfit, in the right way, under the right advice,

and with a cash buyer found for every poultry pro-

Poultry-raising! But poultry-raising in the new common sense way, with the risk pretty much all left

Poultry-raising the Peerless way. And that's a way

that makes it the business for any woman who wants

to add a little to her purse's health—the business for

the woman who wants pin-money, just as it is for the

woman or the man who wants bread-and-butter-

Write and learn how easy it is to get a start in this

business when you deal with the Peerless concern.

You don't have to put up a cent of cash. You can

get the outfit on terms that will compel it to earn its

Just use the Coupon-Send it to

The Lee-Hodgins Co. Limited

316 Pembroke St., Pembroke, Ont.

duct you want to sell.

out and the fascination doubled.

To Supply Light, Heat and Power to Town of Al-

Alberni is to have a light, heat and power company if the bill projected is passed by the legislature at its ap-

not costing as much as some of the famous hostleries of the East, will assuredly be superior to the majority by reason of its distinctly homelike air. One will lose the sense of being in an hotel, and to tourists seeking recreation and rest this feature will be one of the most important of all. Just what ceremony will commemorate the opening of the Empress Mr.

Attention Inviters

PACKING

the edges of the duck to the wearing and bearing surfaces on all sides.

"Dods" is the only Packing yet devised which is serviceable, and perfectly satisfactory, for use with, low or high pressure steam, hot or cold water, hot or cold air, and in ammonia pumps.

THE HICKMAN-TYE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.

Victoria, B. C., Agents, 544-546 Yates St.

For Fast or Feast

Fine Haddie, per lb .....121/20 Smoked Salmon, per lb...25c Smoked Halibut, per lb...15c Scotch Cured Kippers, 2 Bloaters, 2 lbs. for .....25c Whole Codfish, per lb....10c

Salmon-bellies, per lb....150 Mackerel, each 25 and ... 40c Oolichans, 2 lbs for .....20c Block Codfish, each ..... 20c Holland Herrings, each .. 5c Labrador Herrings, per dozen .......50c

New Laid Eggs, per dozen .....50c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Up-to-Date Grocers

1316 Government St.

Hazelton and Bulkley Valley

Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton sacks. Small pack train in connection with business.

R. S. Sargent, - Hazelton, B. C.

Fourteen years in Business at Hazelton PORT PATRICK MOVES

TO THE OUTER WHARF

Will Go Alongside This Morning Discharge Cargo of Wheat and Will Dock

(From Friday's Daily) The British ship Port Patrick, Capt. Santy, which put in here in distress after colliding with the Columbia river lightship, No. 50, will be brought to the outer wharf this morning to discharge her cargo of 2,690 tons of wheat laden at Portland for Queenstown for orders, and will be hauled out on the marine ways at Esquimalt to be repaired. A survey was held yesterday, a diver going down to examine the ship's hull to ascertain the amount of damage done by grounding on a shoal near Gray's Harbor the morning following her collision with the lightship.

T. G. Mitchell, Lloyd's surveyor, and Capt. J. G. Cox, Lloyd's agent, made an inspection of the vessel, and arranged for the unloading of her cargo and the doeking of the ship. A more Santy, which put in here in distress

thorough survey will be held after the vessel is hauled out, and specifications will then be drawn up for the necessary repairs, for which tenders will be invited.

It is probable that the wheat cargo, the first to be landed at this port, will be sold. It was loaded by the Portland Flouring Mills company.

The repairs to the Indravelli, made by the British Columbia Marine Railway company. by the British Columbia Marine Railway company in good time, are almost completed, and it is expected the steamer will leave the dock shortly. She will be followed by the cable repair steamer Restorer, of the Commercial Cable company, which came from Honolulu to be overhauled at this port.





he crosse he was the guest of Lor For the evening i was fitted up as a hall a lavishly decorated with fl of the party leaders in lar of the building being com 000 people were crowded ence was a thoroughly rep all parts of Devon and Co Balfour was given an ent Mount-Edgcumbe presided platform by Lord Clinton, borough, Lady Ernestine may, M.P.; Sir John Kenn son, Lady Mount-Edgcum P.; Sir R. Newman, the H Lord Clifford, Sir Joseph Lawrence, Lord Morley, S Lawrence, Lord Morley, and Sir R. White-Thoms

I believe that, as a matte any longer be brought ag read aright the signs of th a growing conviction, but ready grown, on the subj which is no longer, or in a be, as I am well convinc any section of the party, any section of the party, mating motive, a deep-roconviction which, inspirin ers, is predestined to make the memorable in the (Cheers.) Now, I do not a quite unfitting, for reason in a moment—I do not put this ancient, but now closed question. I believe cal question. I believe thinking members of the tem 60 years old, brough the industrial relations of tries were wholly different a system brought into be lustrial self-governing c of one great empire—a sy of the deliberate, settled, foreign governments to to nate and illegitimate, w mercial interests of their at the expense of our cou brought into being under erly different from thos even in the opinion of the which in the year 1907 (Cheers.) I believe we a mous on that point. (Ch hor it I do not mean-to learned from the great n Unionists at Birminghan in every part, of the U in every part, of the on who share our general vi imity because without un causes committed to our faithfully or adequately out unanimity we are help are helpless as fiscal re helpless as critics of a Government ever required with. (Laughter and che

I propose to deal with and I should like to mak art of misgovernment. (L ministration have escape (Hear.) They came in up the value of which I do n

(Laughter.) Let me fit upon one great department istration which touches, nearly the life, the ordinate nearly the life, the ordina section of the communit hear)—I mean the admir department. (Hear.) I am moment the abortive Bill the present Government, through the House of Cofavor from critics even of the House which was an the House, which was an direction of liberty of con did not meet with the far cares nothing for liberty was thereupon thrown out (cheers), in the utterly me mant country would shout 80 years ago for "the Bill," but the Bill" (laughter), b received either in content plause the action of the was to be filled up by thi formance of the present I am not going into the l am not going into the (laughter), nor am I goin as to the Bill that we hew Minister for Education berhaps, be permitted to contact the contact that the conta crepancy—shall I say of I noticed in some of his r speech in July, for ex (laughter), in which he country that he would regret the course they he predecessor's Education B brought forward a peace solution had been rejected and that now he was goi to deal with the recalcitra very much frightened at cheers.) I am less than ev and cheers), because I ob cont utterance, an utterand and borough municipal e Kenna said that it was Government to hold out and such would continue was a remarkable chans vember 28. (Laughter.) operation had turned Mr

ploughshare I do not kn know what substituted the rhich only a few months decorous to utter against of the Constitution, but l

of the Constitution, but I fain to see that the treats of the education question has been grossly misreproper ment, but, on the other has ly, as far as secular educates of the cessful attempt to but no and satisfactory basis. The

re of Them

is ideal It can rt that it as much

The LEE-HODGINS etails of your

ION

ns, presents on all sides. am, hot or

., Ltd.

.....20c

...50c

alley

rnment St.

held after the specifications for the neces-tenders will be wheat cargo

pany. dravelli, made time, are als expected the the cable re-

which came verhauled at ffairs. ind. Jan. 9.present legisovernor Mac-

Important ention include dispute and ispute. The construction e establishing e via Newnext summer.

# Mr. Balfour at Great Unionist Rally at Devonport

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 large party were entertained at luncheon by Sir John Jackson at his residence, Pounds. In the afternoon he crossed to Mount Edgcumbe, where he was the guest of Lord Mount-Edgcumbe at dinner.

he was the guest of Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, where he was the guest of Lord Mount-Edgcumbe at dinner. For the evening meeting the tramway depot, 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 audience 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 Desborough, Lady Ernestine Edgcumbe, Mr. F. B. Mildmay, M.P.; Sir John Kennaway, M.P.; Sir John Jackson, 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 patriotism.

Mr. Balfour, who was received with loud cheers, said:—Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Surely no man who witnessed the greeting which you have given me and saw the vast sea of faces, all animated by one belief, all determined to further one great cause, could suppose that the Unionist party is now a divided party. ("No.") Nor do I believe that, as a matter of fact, that charge can any longer be brought against us. (Cheers.) If I further one great cause, could suppose that the Unionist party is now a divided party. ("No.") Nor do I believe that, as a matter of fact, that charge can any longer be brought against us. (Cheers.) If I read aright the signs of the times, there is not merely a growing conviction, but a conviction which has already grown, on the subject of fiscal reform (cheers, which is no longer, or in a few months will no longer be, as I am well convinced, a subject of division in any section of the party, but will rather be an animating motive, a deep-rooted, patriotic, and national conviction which, inspiring alike leaders and followers, is predestined to make the Unionist administration memorable in the history of this country. (Cheers.) Now, I do not propose—I think it would be quite unfitting; for reasons which you will appreciate in a moment—I do not propose to go in detail over this ancient, but now closing, controversy on the fiscal question. I believe that more and more the thinking members of the community are coming to the surely not irrational conviction that a fiscal system 60 years old, brought into being at a time when the industrial relations of this country to other countries were wholly different from what they are now—a system brought into being before we had great industrial self-govenning colonies as co-equal members of one great empire—a system which took no account of the deliberate, settled, and most stable purpose of foreign governments to take every advantage, legitimate and illegitimate, which could further the commercial interests of their own countrymen, sometimes at the expense of our country (heet, hear)—a system brought into being under conditions so wholfy and utterly different from those which prevail now, is a system which, surely, in the mind of the least and the most sceptical critic—is one which in the year 1907 surely requires revision. (Cheers.) I believe we are all in this room unanimous on that point. (Cheers.) I do not mean to preach a doctrine of which, if I judge aright, the moral

# The Art of Misgovernment

I propose to deal with them faithfully (Laughter),

and I should like to make two small studies in the art of misgovernment. (Laughter.) I think the Administration 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 portion 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 administration 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 indignant 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 applause the action of the House of Lords, whose cup was to be filled up by this particular legislative performance 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 discrepancy—shall I say of statement or tone?—which in offeed 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 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's J I are less than ever frightened and (laughter and cheers.) I am less than ever frightened now (laughter and cheers), because I observe that from a more recent 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 Nocember 28. (Laughter.) What particular mechanical operation had turned Mr. McKenna's sword into the pheration had turned Mr. McKenna's sword into the ploughshare 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 bether 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 treatment, but, on the other hand, a sincere and admittedly, 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

and satisfactory basis. The attempt we made in 1902

to settle the inevitable religious difficulty was not 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 themselves. (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 principle, 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 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 principles on which we should act in legislation, because what I want to bring to your attention is not legislation, 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 every 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 irrespective 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 judgment, not merely with regard to particulars in which he misuses his power, but in regard to the whole scheme of Governmental administration in this country, 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 satisfaction 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 to the trust deeds of schools and training colleges. 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 to the time being, has quasi-judicial powers with regard to 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 legislative 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 unnecessary 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 a point which. I think deplorable. But look what this Government want to do. They want to destroy the voluntary schools. For every voluntary school in its place. For every provided school the ratepayer vitation of the State great denominations—the English 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 education 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 religion remain, as it has always been, an integral and essential part of our children, is it not folly to say that there shall be in future no religious education at all, or that it shall be a kind of religious education which happens to please this or that Education Minister, this or that town or county counsel, but not the which happens to please this or that Education Minister, 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 attention and, in so far as my voice will carry, the attention 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 functions 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 connected. (Cheers.) I think it was on the 15th of May that the present Prime Minister announced that the condition of Ireland was satisfactory. (Laughter.) Does even the Prime Minister think it satisfactory at the present time? (Laughter.) Seven months have passed since he made that memorable announcement, and which the provided tractically matter. 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 peacetul 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 now involved in this growing spirit of lawlesness. 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 incalculable. 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 community at every point, and at every point they do incalculable injury. (Cheers.) Now, I do not profess to understand what the general policy of the Government 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 say, "This is a subject I will consider a year hence or two years hence." Ireland is with you always. (Laughter.) If has been with you, and is going to be with you (cheers), and whatever you do, whether you give

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.

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 suggested there was some kind of extraprepart between gested 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) It was a very negative properties. 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 devolution. (Laughter.) That is what he said, and what Mr. Redmond said was that the Unionist Government had been an atrocious and a wicked Governmet, and he hoped that everybody would agree with him and would vote for Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. (Laughter.) Well, that is all right. (Laughter.) I make no complaint. (Laughter.) What probably would have been done after the conversation was apparently done without the conversation. (Laughter.) would have been done after the conversation was apparently 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 step towards the larger policy. The Devolution Bill imped 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 Irish people for whose benefit it 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 Mr. Birrell, the Irish Secretary, was extremely indignant 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 accused of not doing their best to repress outrages, and he repudiated with vehemence the suggestion that they had not done their best to throw the whole Governmental weight into the scale of law and order. I have the honor of Mr. Bitrell's acquaintance, and I know perfectly well that he is an English gentleman who probably loathes disorder. 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 permitting to go on in Ireland; but when he accuses others of falsely accusing him he really ought to remember that he has given occasion such as has never yet been given, so far as I know, by any Minister of the Crown 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 wav concerned personally with the controversy to prevent men carrying on a business which is not only lawful and profitiable in itself, but most useful for the country in which they live; and they are prevented from carrying on that business of grazing by seeing the cattle driven off, exhausted, sometimes worse than exhausted, by the treatment they receive, and their business made an impossible business, as everybody who knows anything of agriculture can at once perceive. How was this offence treated by the Government responsible for the time being for the preservation of every one of his Majesty's subjects in the ordinary rights and securities which in every country in the world its citizens possess? (Cheers.) What was the language they used? The representative of the Iris) Office in the House of Lords said: "We"—he did not speak for himself, but the Government of whom he was the mouthpiece—"we consider cattle-driving to be comparatively harmless" (Laughter). Mr. Birrell, the Irish Secretary, was extremely inlanguage they used? The representative of the Irisi Office in the House of Lords said: "We"—he did not 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 undoubtedly cattle-driving was illegal, but it was not nearly so bad as cattle-lifting (laughter), which took place some centuries ago (renewed laughter) on the border country between England and Scotland. Another 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 ask 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 if 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 say, "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 Ireland prove that it is so. people. The very events that have recently occurred in Ireland prove that it is so.

# The Abortive Prosecutions

You have had countless trials, all of them abortive, 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 quoted the Government. They quoted the very words to which I have called attention, and they told the jury 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 offending 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 legislation, 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 advantage 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-

gard to the leaders? "Oh," says the Chief Secretary. "if we were to prosecute Mr. Ginnell, and I am itching 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 he 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 received any punishment whatever. (Laughter.) There you crimes, but it also true that not one of the 400 received any punishment whatever. (Laughter.) There you have 400 village Hampdens sent back to their respective abodes with the enormous satisfaction of having flouted the law, of having made the government of Ireland ridiculous, of having destroyed the living of a great may respectable farmers, and of having suffered 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 prosecutions 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 to 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, and I do not think they are afraid of Irish indignation. They are afraid of their own speeches and they admit it. Mr. Birrell says almost 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 respected? No, we make speeches. (Laughter.) Throughout whole counties there is no grazing farmer who is not afraid of seeing himself from day to day ruined by the outrages directed against him, not on account of anything he has done, but simply on account of the fact that he is carrying on a legitimate business in a legitimate way. (Cheers.) Are you going to do nothing to protect him? No, we value speeches. Men are brought up before magistrates 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 universal 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 universal notoriety. Those men are acquitted. They go back triumphantly popular heroes to their own villages. Are you going to do nothing to preserve august traditions of the law and the privileges and the rights which I had supposed were the common heritage of every subject of the king? (Cheers.) We are going to do nothing. We make speeches. (Laughter.) It is bad enough, ladies and gentlemen, to be governed by a Radical administration (laughter), but when the members of that administration are themselves 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 tender mercles of these gentlemen might indeed be tolerable if they had only been a little more careful and a little more scrupulous in their use of the weapons of political of the condition of the conditio der mercies of these gentlemen might indeed be tolerable 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 voice, "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 regard to South Africa ever since, and have done incalculable 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 relatively that we should transfer from one party to another the administration of the country so long as
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 politicly referred and then find 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 themselves bound by those placards. Radical government would be quite tolerable if the Radical government would be in the 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 muddle in their first session, which continued into the second, and, if my powers of prophecy are not wholly at fault, is going to get them into a worse muddle in the course of their third. (Laughter.) Is that because 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; but they have their speeches and their votes behind them, and their placards behind them, and they are going to get themselves and us into a hopeless mess over this very difficult and delicate question. What is true of South Africa and education is true, and doubly true, by their own admission, of Ireland: Nothing stands between them and the administration of the law as it ought to be administered but those votes and those speeches to which Mr. Birrell so pathetically 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, in the pages of "Hansard"—is it too much to ask them to forget the votes and wild statements on plat farmer of Ireland, carrying on what is the farmer of Ireland, carrying on what is the greatest industry of the country carrying it on peaceably, according 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 flaunting the law which it is the business of the chief secretary 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 departments, at all events, of misgovernment, I would deal faithfully with his majesty's present advisers. I hope you will deem that that promise has been adequately 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 policy which lies before us—it behoves us to turn our eyes away from these things and to devote ourselves heart and soul to seeing that this government, so long as it retains its majority in the House of Commons, shall be prevented from misgoverning the country committed to its charge, and that as soon as possible we should remove from them all temptation to misuse their powers by taking their powers away from them. (Cheers.) I believe we are at the beginning of a great awakening. (Cheers.) I think a meeting of this kind is a conclusive proof of the enthusiasm which now animates our common party, and depend upon it, if we are unanimous and if we are enthusiastic, the term of power of the present holders of office will be as short as it is likely to be inglorious. (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

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 Captain Morrison Bell, and carried with a great demonstration of enthusiasm.

tain Morrison Bell, 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 myseif. 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 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 as much as it was to me, I beg to thank you for the support you have given to our great cause—the great cause which is the cause of all of us—in the past; 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 all events, in the interest of the party and the country to which we all belong, is my earnest hope as well as my firm belief. (Cheers.) I most heartlly 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 exceed the kindness and the enthusiasm which you have shown on the present occasion. (Cheers.)

On the invitation of Sir J. Jackson, seconded by Dr. May, a vote of thanks was passed to the

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

### 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. There had been a long exploration of the Forth, and deep borings had been sunk to find out what the soil at the bottom of the Forth was like and to see how far they would have to bore before they got a sound foundation. The naval basin would cover 56 acres, and would have a depth of 36 feet at all tides. They would have accommodation at the quays for 22 warships, and that number could be doubled by banking them two and two if it became necessary. Besides there would be a big dock that would take in the largest battleship of modern days. Of course, this was going to cost a good deal of money, and it would be a most useful addition to the naval equipment of the country. It would be an absolutely necessary addition to their naval establishment. They had had it more or less forced upon them, the necessity of building these enormous ships, and there was not at present on the east seaboard of this country a dock sufficient to admit them. And even from Portsmouth right round the horth of Sectland they had got no dock that would hold one of the big modern battleships until they reached the Clyde. In the Clyde, Severn, Mersey, and at Belfast there were docks, private docks, that could take them in. All along the east coast, however, there were none. At Portsmouth and Devonport they had docks that would take them in, but along this most attachable coast they had not at the present moment either a private or a government dock that would take in one of these large battleships. He thought the base they had chosen was the right place. In his humble judgment the Forth had not only a splendid railway communication and good water supply, but it was close to the great shipbuilding firms at Leith and Granton, and, of course, in case of emergency, their best shipwights and engineers could be got from the Clyde in a very short time. All these considerations had led them to the final declsion to carry out this work, and he was very hopeful indeed that it would be a great addition for securing the safety of the nation. 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 stration have been conducting experiments with Marconi wireless telegraphy instruments, which once more demonstrated that such despatches cannot be kept secret, as a receiver 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 surrounded by high mountains and situated at the foot of the Dent de Morcles. Aithough no messages reached 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 Emperor 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 manner that it faced the Righi.

At a meeting of the Commonwealth cabinet on 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 decision to call for tenders for wireless telegraphy installations 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. Parliament has decided not to allow directly or indirectly the establishment of a private monopoly. The installations will be capable of receiving messages from passing steamers equipped with any of the recognized systems.

According to Reuter's agent at Georgetown, British Guiana, the government of British Guiana has accepted the offer of the West India and Panama Telegraph company to instal a system of wireless telegraphy between Georgetown, British Guiana, and Port 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 Infant'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.

"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 minister made the acquaintance of the said uncle—a farm laborer in another village—whose name was Reginald Story.

# Our January Whitewear Sale Starts Monday

This Event is One at Which Will Pay Every Woman to Purchase a Full Season's Supply

# A Fine Assortment of **Embroideries in Our** White Goods Sale

At Money-Saving Prices

This will be a record breaking event in the Embroidery dept., and includes 10,000 yds. of fine embroideries at splendid bargain prices. This is undoubtedly the greatest assortment we have ever offered, and prices have never reached the low limit which is placed on these, the sales prices in our whitewear sale, starting Monday, range from 75c. down

# Ladies' Skirts at Prices from 90c to \$4.75

The skirts which we are including in this sale are indeed worthy of a special trip down town. All are made of extra fine quality material, all beautifully finished, and reflects great credit on the maker of these

Ladies' Shirts at 90c.

These skirts are made of good quality Cambric, very soft with sixteen inch frill around bottom and two rows of clustered tuckings is an exceptionally good bargain at Whitewear Sale starting Monday ...... 90c Ladies' Shirts at \$1.25

This lot involves a splendid range of fine skirts, made of fine muslin with wide tucks and ruffle, ruffle is finished with fine embroidery. Special at our \$1.25 Whitewear Sale starting Monday

Ladies' Shirts at \$2.90

Ladies' Skirts made of fine quality lawn, made with tucked half skirt and finished with deep embroidery. This skirt is an extra special value at our White-\$2.90 wear Sale starting Monday ...... Ladies' Shirts at \$3.00

Ladies' Skirts made of fine lawn, made with 1/2 skirt lace, finished with deep lace edging and dust \$3.00 frill, at our Whitewear Sale starting Monday. Ladies' Shirts at \$4.75

Ladies' Fine Lawn Skirts with overskirt of fine lace and insertion with deep underfrill, finished with lace edging and tucked dust frill, others with half skirt of embroidery and insertion, and tucks finished with deep embroidery at bottom and dust frill. At our \$4.75

# Ladies' Corset Covers Specially Priced

in this great whitewear sale, we are offering some splendid values in Fine Corset Covers, and below we are itemizing a few, so as to give you some idea of what they

Ladies' Corset Covers at 25c. 

Ladies' Corset Covers at 35c. Ladies' Corset Covers at 50c.

Ladies' Corset Covers at 6oc. The 60c line of Corset Covers are made of fine nainsook with square yoke, sleeve, arm and neck finished with fine embroidery. Price at our Whitewear Sale 60c Ladies' Corset Covers at 65c.

Ladies' Corset Covers at 75c.

Ladies fine nainsook Corset Covers, front made with six rows of lace insertion extending from neck to lower part of waist, sleeves and neck finished with narrow edging. Price at our Whitewear Sale Monday 75C Ladies' Corset Covers at 85c.

Ladies' fine nainsook Corset Covers, front trimmed with narrow valenciennes lace, edged around neck, and sleeves and threaded with baby ribbon. Price at our Whitewear Sale commencing Monday...... 850

Ladies' Corset Covers at ooc. Ladies fine nainsook Corset Covers made of allover embroidery lace insertion, embroidery strap over shoulder, finished with ribbon lace. Price at our Whitewear Sale starting Monday ......90c

Ladies' Corset Covers at \$1.00 

No Charge Orders Taken During the Month of January

The most eagerly looked for sale of the year starts Monday and will crowd the various departments which participates in this great event to their limit with enthusiastic purchasers. Monday we will be ready with the best and broadest stocks that we have ever had, which includes Ladies' Gowns, Shirts, Drawers, Corset Covers, Linens, Men's Shirts etc., all of which go towards making this sale a perfect white sale in every way, and one of the most important sale features of the year.

# A Splendid Assortment of Ladies' Night Gowns Included in Our Whitewear Sale

The assortment of Ladies' Gowns which we have included in this great January event is extremely diversified, all very nicely finished and trimmed in many dainty and different styles, and are made of fine muslins and cambric, and it only needs your presence here Monday to convince you of the many excellent bargains which are to be had in these always needed articles.

Ladies' Gowns at 50c. This lot includes a splendid range of Ladies' Night Gowns, made of plain muslin. The neck and

sleeves are trimmed with valenciennes lace, and have tucked yoke. Whitewear Sale starting Monday.......50c

Ladies' Gowns at \$1.00 These are made of fine quality muslin, in various styles, beautifully finished and trimmed with embroidery and silk ribbon, short and long sleeves, high neck and low cut. Extra special. Whitewear Sale starting Monday.

best values in the store. They are made of extra good qualty muslin, very elaborately trimmed and you could not wish for better garments at the price. Whitewear Sale \$1.15

Ladies' Nightgowns at \$1.50

The gowns which we have placed in this sale at \$1.50 are exceptionally good and in some of them you will find some fine handwork. The embroideries used are of particularly good quality and we expect 

Ladies' Gowns at 75c. Ladies' Gowns at 85c.

Ladies' Gowns at \$1.15

At this price we show some of the

Here again like the above lot is These are indeed splendid values a specially good offering. These they are made of very soft Cambric and will please the most skeptical. They are trimmed with hemstitched frill and tuckings. Whitewear Sale starting Monday....850

Ladies' Gowns at \$1.25

These are made of fine quality Cambric and are bargains which are well worth investigating. They are made in various styles trimmed with embroidery, in-sertion and tuckings. Whitewear Sale starting \$1.25

Ladies' Nightgowns at \$1.75

Ladies' Gowns at ooc.

specially strong line is our 900

gowns. They are made of fine Cambric, extra good quality and are in high and low neck

styles, and for the money can-not be beaten. Whitewear Sale Starting Mon- 90c

Ladies' Gowns at \$1.35

Gowns that would please any lady

will be found in this assortment

which are made of fine mull,

The gowns we have marked at \$1.75 only need be seen to be appreciated. The embroideries and laces used in the trimmings are all entirely new in design, the muslin they are made of is particularly soft and are in four styles, full neck trimmed with spot muslin others trimmed with insertion and lace, etc. Whitewear

# Ladies' Nightdresses Marked for Quick Selling at \$2.00 to \$5.75

We have used special effort to make this line of goods very attractive, and have accordingly marked them at very enticing figures, and we emphasize the fact that never before have we shown anything like them, and we are sure that once you see them you will appreciate them. Some of the styles shown include very wide sleeves cut after the Japanese kimona style, also short and long sleeves, in all there are 18 distinct and different styles. This lot is made of fine nainsook and cambric, and we particularly call your attention to our window display of these fine night dresses, marked to sell at prices

# Exceptionally Good Bargains in Ladies Drawers---Reg. Val. 50c for 35c

At this price, we are showing twenty-six distinct patterns, some being beautifully trimmed with embroidery and linen lace, others to be had in open work embroidery, and is one of the best lines we have ever shown and linen lace, others to be had in open work embronery, and is one of the at a sale. You will find our window display most interesting. Regular values 40c, at whitewear sale 35c

Ladies' Drawers at 25c. Our 25c line of Ladies' Drawers 

Ladies' Drawers at \$1.00 a splendid assortment made of fine quality Cambric, very soft, extra heavy quality. Also some made of fine quality India linen, very prettily trimmed with insertion and embroidery, and are splendid bargains. Whitewear Sale starting \$1.00

**Exhibition of Belding Silks** 

Starting Monday and following for the next two or three weeks we are giving an exhibition of Belding's Silks, Belding Silks are known by everybody to be all that they are claimed to be, being of the best quality and fit for all purposes. This exhibition is under the direction of Miss Allison Cockburn, who will give free instruction in art needlework to all those who wish to take advantage. Lessons will be given in the morning from 10 to 12 o'clock and in the afternoon from 2 to 4 and we trust that all those interested in art needlework will come. Take elevator to third floor.

Ladies' Drawers at 50c.

This includes a splendid line, made of good quality Cambric very prettily trimmed with tuckings and fancy embroidery, and at this price will go quick. Whitewear Sale starting 50c Monday

Ladies' Drawers at 75c. These are also made of Cambri and are extra wide in umbrella styles. Very daintily trimmed with tuckings and embroidery, others trimmed with fine Valen-ciennes lace at Whitewear Sale starting Mon-

**EXTRA SPECIAL** 

# Ladies' White Drawers

Regular \$1.00 to \$1.35. Whitewear Sale 75c and \$1.

This lot is a special purchase and involves about twentyeight dozen, and it will pay you to come down and look at this special lot. They are made of all extra good quality material, the regular value of these are \$1.00 to \$1.35 at whitewear sale, starting 

Ladies' Drawers at \$1.75 to \$2.75 

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

These are of the wide umbrella style, and are trimmed with ten inch row of fine embroidery made of fine muslin, others made of muslin trimmed with insertion and wide tucks. Extra good quality. Whitewear Sale starting Monday ... 900 Ladies' Drawers at \$1.15

Ladies' Drawers at 90c.

At this price we are showing a large range all made of fine quality Cambric, there being used in the trimmings several styles of embroidery. Price at Whitewear Sale starting Monday .... \$1.15

Exhibition of Belding Silks

Starting Monday and following for the next two or three weeks we are giving an exhibition of Belding's Silks, Belding Silks are known by everybody to be all that they are claimed to be, being of the best quality and fit for all purposes. This exhibition is under the direction of Miss Allison Cockburn, who will give free instruction in art needlework to all those who wish to take advantage. Lessons will be given in the morning from 10 to 12 o'clock and in the afternoon from 2 to 4 and we trust that all those interested in art needlework will come. Take elevator to third floor,

# Men's Furnishing Dept. Participates in This **Great Sale**

forward with some remarkable bargains, and is a time which makes it worth your

MEN'S UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS, short bosoms, regular 50c. Our whitewear sale 25¢ MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS, with stiff bosoms, regular value \$1.25. Our whitewear sale, 75¢ MEN'S LIGHT SHIRTS, in fancy Madras, trimmed, regular \$1.75. Our whitewear sale

# Table Napkins at **Greatly Reduced Prices**

This is an opportunity when every housewife should lay in a stock of these muchneeded articles. By reading down these prices, you will readily see the savings:

Linen Napkins, reg. \$1.25, for 75c. Splendid bargains are these linen napkins five-eighth sizes in a large variety of patterns. Regular \$1.25 75c value at our White Goods sale Monday......

Linen Napkins at \$2.40.

These are exceptionally good bargains made of pure linen large size, satin damask finish, at our Whitewear Sale per doz.

# Linen Table Cloths Specially Priced

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, size 56 x .75c 56 in., at, each ........ LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, size 57 x 57 in., at, each ...... LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, 45 x 45,

# Bedfurnishings-The Time to Buy Now

will pay you to do so.

White Quilts at 85c. White Quilts at \$1.15.

Honey comb white quilts at a great saving. At this price they are sure to move quickly, 9-4 size, price at our White Goods Sale Monday .....\$1.15 White Quilts at \$1.35.

Every housewife will take advantage of these offerings. They are extra heavy quality and full 10-4 \$1.35 sixe. Price at our Whitewear Sale Monday....\$1.35 Marcella Quilts at \$2.15

Marcella quilts in beautiful floral designs, good heavy quilts. Extra special at our Whitewear Sale \$2.15 Pillow Cases at \$2.40.

Pillow Cases at \$3.00.

Fancy White Goods at 8c

Cotton Vestings at 15c

Dress Muslins at 25c

The Men's Furnishing Department comes

Linen Napkins, at \$1.40.

damask finish, extra good quality,

You cannot buy your Bedfurnishings at any better time than now. If not buying them for present use, buy for future use, as it

Fine hemstitched Pillow Cases in sizes of 40 and 42 inches. Special at our White Goods Sale Monday, \$3.00 per dozen ......\$3.00

No Charge Orders Taken During the Month of January

OTTAWA ACC

VOL L., NO. 115

Will Rely Upon I

Canadian emigration settled. The Japan has received notice Rodolphe Lemieux. of labor, is entirely Canadian governm would accept in goo

ISLAND FL' Missing Passenger

Bellingham, Jan. Island Flyer, Capt. ing between this ci-broke its shaft on cortes on Monday a Samish island, and o'clock yesterday af was found by its ow well, who had gone missing launch in an

BETTER

the retiring Japanes the United States, Frear, of Hawaii, arr day from San Francis ship Manchuria.

A local Japanese an interview with V Japanese ambassado which Viscount Aoki lows: "I do not ap laborers going to An not expect, after Ja tion, to establish t

Viscount Aoki also self as opposed to naturalization in Ame

DEPRESSION I

Johannesburg, Jan. sion in the diamond world resulting from clal crisis in America stringency in Europe serious proportions, a statement issued tod mier Diamond Mining shareholders. The stat that the diamond me almost completely dis the depression has re portions that in orde the resources to meet ture difficulty.

Big Summer Toronto, Jan. 15.— Railway News Com Grand Trunk railway the purchase of forty Norway Point, Hunts erection of their new \$

M.P.P. Shoots Fredericton, N.B., J. Winthrop Allen, M.P.F. one of New Brunswic yers, shot himself in morning while in a fit brought on by ill-hea. 5 o'clock this afterno a widow and one daug Judgment For

Toronto, Jan. 15,-Booth, a case arising ada Atlantic deal, th Sprague, the assignee Webb, of New York, i J. R. Booth's right

Condemn French Toronto, Jan. 15.—A emning the new Free assed by the province ers' association at its parliament buildings. admission of French reduced rates of duty injure the industry in ask amendment of th

Baron Takahir Rome, Jan. 15—Baro nira who will succeed Japanese ambassador Japanese ambassador States, was received King Victor Emman Majesty said he was s ese diplomat was goin Baron Takahira expec erpool for New York by the steamer Maure

Contempt of Co Contempt of Co
Toronto Jan. 15.—A
mit W. H. Greenwood;
of the World, for con
for publishing an arti
ware of Gobblers," con
action of the Ontario i
action of the Ontario i
connection with the
trouble in Toronto Jun
by Justice Riddell thi
lordship reserved judg
ing the whole case a q
diction. He did not s
commit Mr. Greenwoo
of the railway board, v
itself to commit for co