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ies Catered a Rooms

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VICTORIA B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1908

MR. ROCKEFELLER GIVES EVIDENCE

VOL L. NO. 199

for Dissolution

Theory of Defence That Stand- tentiary. ard is Natural Outcome of Circumstances

New York, Nov. 18.—Relating his New York, Nov. 18.—Relating his story with the air of a country gentleman of kindly mien engaging a host of friends with incidents of days long past, John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil company, though for nearly ten years retired from active business cares, for over two hours today reviewed the history of the early oil trade and the development of the first companies that later grew into the present so-called oil trust.

Mr. Rockefeller was a witness for

Mr. Rockefeller was a witness for ne defense in the suit to dissolve the the defense in the suit to dissolve the Standard Oil company which is being prosecuted by the United States government, and made his appearance at the hearing before former Judge Franklyn Ferris, the referee, passing through a large crowd to the customs building

through a large crowd to the customs building.

The head of the big oil company was surrounded by an imposing circle of counsel, and when he began his testimony he gazed complacently upon a swarm of newspaper men, behind whom pressed close a throng of people that filled the room. Mr. Rockefeller appeared at complete case, and when John G. Millburn, of counsel for the Standard Oil company, propounded his first question, the witness spoke in full tones, as if he desired the most distant spectator in the chamber to hear. Then in a manner that indicated pleasure at what he was about to tell. Mr. Rockefeller spoke of his start in the oil business and how under adverse conditions that business grew to the proportions of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, with its capitalization of \$1,000,000. Mr. Rockefeller's eyes sparkled in reflecting on that early financial organization and speaking of its million dollar capitalization with almost boyish enthusiasm, he said: "It seemed very large to is the proceedings lost in a sense their official aspect hereuse of the and the content of the one of the content of the Thus the proceedings lost in a sense their official aspect because of the engaging manner which Mr. Rockefeller displayed in his answers, which now and then contained flashes of kindly humor. A glow of health showed in Mr. Rockefeller's smooth-shaven face, and to inquiring newspaper men he replied that he never felt better.

The president of the Standard Oil Company was dressed in a plain business suit of dark material and across his vest was suspended a heavy gold watch chain. A dark purple necktie, in which a large pearl pin was set, snuggled a high collar.

snuggled a high collar.

The development of Mr. Rockefeller's testimony, which carried him to the organization of the Standard Oil company of Ohio, indicated that one of the lines of the defence would be that the Standard company is not the result of any aggressive policy to obtain mastery of the oil trade, as charged, but rather the natural outcome of an economic development which the exigencies of the oil industry demanded.

During a brief recess this afternoon.

afternoon, and was concluded late this afternoon.

For the defense J. A. Alkman objected that no appeal lies in certiorari in criminal matters. For the crown, H. W. R. Moore upheld the right of appeal, and contended that in any event there was a right of review.

The court reserved its decision on the preliminary objection at noon. This afternoon the court was clearly with the crown on the merits, not calling upon Mr. Moore to reply, but the decision on the merits will not be given until the question of right of appeal has been decided.

Strange Ottawa Clemency

London, Ont., Nov. 18.—A. J. Judge, Dominion sevret service officer, sentenced yesterday to one year at hard labor in Towonto prison because of failures to pay fines of \$100 and \$50 for having syld liquor to Indians, has been released by order of the Justice Department at Ottawa.

Gilbert Plains Election.

Winnipeg, Nov. 18.—The bye-election for the local legislature was held in Gilbert Plains yesterday and resulted in the return of Duncan Cameron, Conservative, by 40 majority. The election was caused by the resignation of Glen Campbell, who was elected in Dauphin for the Dominion parliament.

Chinaman Kills Himself

New Westminster, Nov. 17.—A Chinaman, Ah Say, committed suicide in his living quarters on McInnes street, the means, adopted being of a most violent nature. With a razor he lacture in the return of Duncan Cameron, Conservative, by 40 majority. The election was caused by the resignation of Glen Campbell, who was elected in Dauphin for the Dominion parliament.

New Westminster, Nov. 17.—A Chinaman, Ah Say, committed suicide in his living quarters on McInnes street, the means, adopted being of a most violent nature. With a razor he lacture of failures to pay fines of \$100 and \$50 for having syld liquor to Indians, has been released by order of the Justice Department at Ottawa.

London, Ont., Nov. 18.—David B. Murray, once chief of police in Winnipeg, is dead, aged 69. He leaves a wife and two daughters in Green-wood, B.C.

Hon, Mr. Lemieux' Majority. Head of Oil Monopoly as Witness for Defence in Suit

Montreal, Nov. 18.—The majority of Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, postmaster-general, in Gaspe county, was officially declared today as 1,510. His opponent, Mr. Flynn, lost his deposit.

People of St. Pierre Up in Arms Over Question of Church

Sentences Commuted. Ottawa, Nov. 18.—The cabinet has decided to recommend the extension of the executive elemency to "Crooked Neck" Smith and the Italian Nicolini, both of whom are under sentence of death in Montreal. They will serve a life term at St. Vincent de Paul peni-

> No Recount in Dauphin Winnipeg, Nov. 18.—There will be no recount in Dauphin constituency. Mr. Burrows appeared before Judge Ryan at Portage la Prairie today and asked for an adjournment on the ground that he had not been able to serve Glen Campbell with the notice as required by law. His solicitor had not been able to find Mr. Campbell. Judge Ryan said there was no provision in the law for granting an adjournment. There was no other course open to him than to refuse the application.

Manitoba Family Drowned. Winnipeg, Nov. 18 .- Cornelius Favel, a

he was asked.

"Nebraska does not elect a senator this year," he said, with a smile, "but it does two years from now," he was reminded.

"Yau have my statement regarding my future as far as I care to say," and he refused to discuss the subject further.

tain mastery of the oil trad, as come of a cenomic diversion of the commence of the colling the control of the colling the col

and Schools

in Front

done. The manifestation on the part of the populace is due largely to the school question. The people of St. Pierre demand schools in which religious instruction is given. Today the administrator of the colony was waited upon by a delegation of taxpayers, all heads of families, who strongly

Winnipeg, Nov. 18.—Eccles Lennox, a Scotsman en route to his home in Glasgow, shot himself in the head in the C. P. R. yards this morning. No reason is assigned. He was employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific for some time.

Ministers Go to England. Ottawa, Nov. 18.—Sir Frederick Borden sails from New York for Eng-land on the steamer Celitc on Satur-day. Han, Mr. Fielding is also going to England, but the date is not yet Chun

ENGAGE IN DEMONSTRATION

London, Nov. 18.—The King and Queen of Sweden who are at present in England as the guests of King Endward at Windsor, paid a state visit to London today, and were entertained by the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London. An address was presented to the King of Sweden in a gold casket.

Swedish Royalties in London.

PRECAUTIONS AT HARBIN

Neither American Nor London Nor London

Casablanca Arbitration. Paris, Nov. 18.—The Casablanca dispute between France and Germany

St. Pierre, Miquelon, Nov. 17.—The demonstration against the authorities here, which was begun yesterday, was continued today. The limited police force is unable to maintain order, but thus far no serious damage has been done. The manifestation on the period of the part of the property of the part of the period of the peri and Herr Krige, respectively, the French and German permanent delegates at the Hague Tribunal, two members who have not yet been appointed and a fifth selected by these four.

Fruit Steamer Aground New Orleans, La., Nov. 18.—A wire-less message from the United Fruit Company's steamer Cartago is to the effect that the Cartago today ran on Utila reef, off the coast of Hinduras, and is pounding heavily. The steamer Vaccaro has been signalled for assist-ance. The captain of the Cartago says that there is no immediate danger to the passengers or crew. The Cartago was bound from New Orleans to Colon.

Montreal, Nov. 17.—A special Lendon correspondent says: "I am told that Hon. Lemieux has power to close definite arrangements with the British Cabinet to lay a government cable between Great Britain and Canada at the joint expense of the British, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand governments. "All Red' cables are thought to be more immediately practicable than the 'All Red' cables are thought to be more immediately practicable than the 'All Red' steamships. The basis of negotiations is that cable grams are to cost fivepence a word instead of a shilling, press messages being 2½ pence instead of fivepence. The new Atlantic cable would be managed jointly, like the Pacific cable. Many of its advocates hope it will mark and the step towards an Empire state cable system."

Charged With Manslaughter

Vancouver, Nov. 17.—A charge of manslaughter was this afternoon preferred against Wm. Ellis, whose carelessness is alleged to have been a contributory cause of the fatal accident on the B. C. Electric rallway near Central Park a week ago last Saturday night.

Benver, Colo., Nov. 18.—Today's session of the annual convention of the annual convention of the annual convention of the romaican Federation of Cablor was de voted to the consideration of complete reports of the resolution committee and reports of the consideration of complete to the consideration of complete tronscand the voted to the consideration of complete reports of the resolution committees of the resolution committees of the resolution committees. The resolution of the annual convention of the annual convention of the annual convention of the consideration of complete reports of the committee on President Gompers report was made a special or of the committee on President Gompers to have the report of the committee

Chinese Showing no Signs of Making Trouble for Prince

Sent to China

Pekin, Nov. 18.—An edict issued to-day declares that the era of Pu Yi, the intant Emperor of China, shall be named Hsuan Tung, meaning "pro-claimed succession." This characterization is interpreted as grafting the unincation of the nation upon the reform programme of the throne.

Another edict orders a posthumous title for Kuang Hsu in recognition of his merits. It enlarges upon the reform programme to which the valedic-tory of the Emperor committed the throne, and thus commits the govern-

LOW RATE OF WAGES IS ONLY OBJECTION

Report of Hindu Delegates on Conditions in British Honduras

Vancouver, Nov. 18.—The Hindu delegates to British Honduras, who returned today, declare that the country suits them and that all conditions are fairly favorable except wages.

wages.

There is immediate work in sight for a thousand men. The hundred will be employed on railway work at sixteen dollars per month, which is looked on as very low. Five or six hundred will be employed on plantations, but will get only eight dollars per month outside of four dollars for rations.

The entire police force of the country is to be replaced by Hindus. The government will also arrange large grants of land, so that Hindus with a little money will be able to employ men of their own nationality and finally develop into landed proprietors.

Fine Weather at Calgary Calgary, Nov. 18.—The fine weather still continues, and there is no appear-ance of an unfavorable change. Warm

For Imperial Press Conference. Toronto, Nov. 18.—W. F. McLean M.P., of the World; Rev. J. A. Mac-donald, of the Globe, and J. E. Atkinson, of the Star, were today selected by the newspaper publishers of Tor-tonto to represent the city press at the imperial press conference to be held in London next June.

Discussing Freight Rates.

and another meeting will be held tomorrow.

Civil Service Examinations Ottawa, Nov. 17.—The annual civil service examinations are in progress in the principal cities of the Dominion today. The number of those who have signified their intention of writing this year is about the same as last year. Appointments to the inside service are to be based on competitive examinations, and the examinations in progress this week are preliminary to the establishment of the new order.

Ontario's Power Transmission.

The second of the control of the con

Mashington, Nov. 18.—The United States Navy department today announced that there is absolutely not truth in reports that the Philippine squadron is preparing to go to Chinese ports. Long ago the squadron was given instructions to keep away from the battleship fleet, and they will not meet at Manila. It is stated that in the event of the Philippine fleet moving to China, there would be no purpose in maintaining any mystery on the subject, and that any such order would be made public at once.

Japan's Policy

Tokio, Nov. 18.—The Japanese government is not considering any reaffirmation of its policy toward China, believing the position of Japan is well understood by all the powers. The announcement of the Associated Press on November 14, when the policy of Japan, consequent on the death of the Emperior of China, was clearly defined, is now confirmed officially. Japan is not considering the despatch of any warships into Chinese waters.

Last night, while the large number of the clerical supporters were parading, the windows of the government schoolhouses were broken by stone throwers and there was a demonstration against Judge Siefried, who imposed the fine upon the school teachman posed the fine upon the school open. Judge Siegried, who imposed the fine upon the school open. Judge Siegried, who imposed the fine upon the school open. Judge Siegried, who imposed the fine upon the school open. Judge Siegried, who imposed the fine upon the school open. Judge Siegried, who imposed the fine upon the school open. Judge Siegried, who imposed the fine upon the school open. Judge Siegried, who imposed the fine upon the school open. Judge Siegried, who imposed the fine upon the school open. Judge Siegried, who imposed the fine upon the school open. Judge Siegried, who imposed the fine upon the school open. Judge Siegried's residence was made the target residence was made the target residence was made the target with the front of the house, ctones were for the front of the house, ctones and when he appeared a treatment. Fear

Funeral of the Late Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere Attended By Large Number of People

DAMAGE AT FERNIE

Heavy Rain and Wind Work Haveo-Roof of New Opera House is Carried Away

try is to be replaced by Hindus. The government will also arrange large grants of land, so that Hindus with a little money will be able to employ men of their own nationality and inally develop into landed proprietors.

Mysterious Suicide

Lakefield, Ont., Nov. 18.—R. P. Davidson, manager of the Traders' Bank here, who shot himself last night, died this morning without regaining consciousness. He was 33 years old, and leaves a widow and one child. No reason is known for his act.

Fernie, Nov. 18.—The continued heavy rain, and is caushing of abating, and is caushing considerable damage. During last night a heavy gale prevailed, carrying away the roof of the new opera house, now under construction. The heavy rain caused a cave-in of the cellar wall of the new Waldorf Hotel. A delay of some twelve hours to traffic today was caused by a bridge being made impassable by heavy timbers being washed against the bents, three miles west of November 14, decreased by \$52,424,

SOME DISTANCE YET TO TRAVEL

FIFTIETH YEAR

Germany Has Made But Short Step Towards Responsible Government

MASS OF CONSERVATISM

Lack of Large Organized Parties Stands in Way of Great Changes

Berlin Nov. 18.—While the German emperor has given his imperial pledge to hold himself within close constitutional bounds hereafter in matters concerning affairs of state, calm observers recognize that the surrender of the Emperor leaves Germany far from popular government.

The Emperor, it is pointed out, yielded to the most impressive demonstration of the people's will ever seen in Germany, but such an occasion can hardy arise once in a generation when the minds of the whole people are fixed with such unanimity upon a single demand as in this case.

Men best acquainted with the polifore a parliamentary government can be introduced with beneficial results for the fatherland.

The Conservatives and monarchial opinion in the country is resisting the movement to travel too fast politically. The official declaration made yesterday by Count Von Hehenthal, the Saxon minister of foreign affairs, in the lower house of the Saxon parliament, that the foreign affairs committee of the Rundeyrath or federal mittee of the Bundesrath, or federal council, should meet oftener in order to supervise the acts of both the Emperor and his chancellors, apparently represents the joint opinion of Bavaria, Wurtenburg and Saxony. These governments have agreed mutually to wurtenburg and saxony. These governments have agreed mutually to avail themselves of the foreign affairs committee of the bundesrath a body established under the terms of the constitution, to share in the direction of foreign affairs.

Funeral of the Late Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere Attended By Large Number of People

Quebec, Nov. 18.—The funeral of the late Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere took place this afternoon from the Angilcan Cathedral.

The cortege was an imposing one, being attended by a very large number of mourners, who included Lieut.-Governor Pelletier, Premier Gouin and members of his cabinet who were in the city, besides other leading citizens. Services were conducted by Very Rev. Dean Williams, who recited the prayers, while the Lord Bishop read the lesson and pronounced the benediction. Most of the city clergy occupied seats in the chancel.

The interment took place at Mount Hermon cemetery.

DAMAGE AT FERNIE

constitution, to share in the direction of foreign affairs.

Speaking today of the existing situration, Dr. Theodore Barth, one of the Radical leaders in the reichstag, said: "This is only the first step in what will be the prolonged political education of the German people for full parliamentary government. Efforts will be made, undoubtedly, to perpetuate the old relations between the crown and it aparliament is selected that will make its appropriations contingent upon the responsibility of the ministers to parliament."

Dr. Ferdinand Grautoff, editor-inchief of the Leipsiger Neueste Nachrichten, an influential Liberal paper, acclaims the "new regime" in these words: "The German people are awake, and they will not slumber again. Their true monarchial duty is to protect the wearer of the Soulcation was a proposal to provide the wearer of the Soulcation was a proposal to provide the search which represents to the Soulcation was a proposal to provide the search will be made in the reichstag addition. The sale leaders in the relichstag addition, Dr. Theodore Barth, one of the Radical leaders in the relichstag addition of the German people for full parliaments as selected that will be made, undoubtedly, to perpetuate the old relations between the efforts will be made, undoubtedly, to perpetuate the old relations between the

The executive committee of the Socialist party which represents 3,000,000 voters, has authorized the Vorwaerts to describe the recent occurrences as "having begun with a scandal, then driven under great excitement, and having ended in a hazy compromise with the government.

sterling qualities of mind.

MOANA ARRIVES FROM SOUTH SEAS

Brought News of Revolt and Massacres in Islands of South Pacific

SANTOS SETTLERS KILLED

Small Complement of Passengers Brought by Canadian-Australian Liner

(From Thursday's Daily)

(From Thursday's Daily)

News of a revolt in the Carolines followed by the despatch of a German warship from the China station was brought by the steamer Moana which reached port yesterday morning from Australia. The natives at Ponape were at war among themselves; hostilities being confined to the different tribes. German troops were sent from Herbertshohe to protect the European residents, who had not been interfered with when the last advices reached Sydney. An appeal was sent to the Sydney. An appeal was sent to the German naval station at Klaochau for three warships. News was also received of a massacre in the Rock islands, belonging to New Pommerannia, where, for some unexplained reason, the natives killed thirty of their womenfolk. It was the intention

their womenfolk. It was the intention of the Germans to send a punitive expedition there as soon as the revolt in the Carolines was quelled.

News was also brought by the Moana of a massacre at Santos in the New Hebrides where Peter C. Grieg, 51 years of age, and his two daughters, Ada and Elizabeth Grieg, settlers, were murdered by a mob of natives. Santos had been regarded as a Christian centre and white settlers were regarded as safe. The massacre took place within a short distance of the mission station, to which the surviving member of the family, a boy of fourteen, made his escape. The settlers were surprised and tomahawked. H.M.S. Promotheus has been sent to the scene.

The passengers landed here were:
George Reno, Sally Barnes, Maynard
Dodd, Ambrose Linales, Miss E. K.
Morton, Grace O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. L.
Wallace, Miss M. Sutherland, Mr. and
Mrs. A. Frush, H. M. Laws, Miss C.
Cooks, J. Gale, Mrs. G. L. Wilcox,
Mrs. H. McCullogh, Miss L. Trew, Miss
M. Utke, Mrs. F. Hutchison, Mrs. H.
Grimwood and three children, Mrs. C.
Davis, Mr. P. Louis, F. Garrett, Mrs.
S. Hankins and child, W. Gosenfield,
J. D. Psaltis, G. Walker, T. Foster, H.
Herrin, H. Fields, L. J. Hall, Mrs. A.
Jarrett and child, F. Crosby, Miss P.
Brown, Yerido Yamaur.
The cargo for Victoria was: Six

The cargo for Victoria was: Six cases honey, 10 cases Eucalyptus oil, 20 bales kapok, 15 barrells cocoanut oil, 1 case gun, 75 crates pines, and 2 cases effects.

NEW STEAMER BOUGHT FOR ALASKA PACIFIC

watson, left Tuesday night for New York, to bring out the new steamer. Alexander Ryan, chief engineer of the Buckman, which arrived at San Francisco Tuesday, was expected to leave for the Atlantic at the same time.

It is expected that the stame will be ready to leave the East coast for It is expected that the steamer will be ready to leave the East coast for this side soon after December I. She is due at San Francisco in the latter part of January and there she will be converted into an oil burner and overhauled prior to entering the Pacific trade. It is expected that she will be ready for service on this coast by May letter system of handling cars by the

It has been known for some time better system of handling cars by the company. that the company was contemplating pacing an additional steamer on the run. President Alexander was in the

were purchased in the East and brought to the Pacific via the Strait of SHIPWRIGHT FALLS TO Magellan, where they were converted into oil burners. They have proved ex-

FUKUI MARU DOCKS

Japanese Freighter Begins Repairs Necessary Because of Collision at Esquimalt

The Japanese steamer Fukui Maru reached Esquimalt yesterday morn-ing and entered the dry dock to be re-paired by the British Columbia Marine Railway company, which secured the contract to renew the damage done by the collision with the steamer Princess Royal at Vancouver, for about \$10,000. Part of the steamer's cargo has been discharged at Vancouver. The steamer will have new shell plates, four beams, three deck plates, and two side stringers. An investigation being held privately by Capt. Gaudin, agent of marine, is going on at the local agency. The officers of the Princess Royal have already given their statements and last night evidence was taken from the Japanese officers. Royal at Vancouver, for about \$10,000. aken from the Japanese officers

PRINCESS MAY SAILS

eft C. P. R. Dock Last Night fo Skagway and Northern B. C. Coast Ports

The steamer Princess May, of the C.P.R., sailed last night from the C.P.R. wharf at Belleville street for Skagway and northern British Columbia ports. The passengers who embarked here included P. R. Fleming, outside agent of the C.P.R. bound to Prince Rupert; G. Barber, Mrs. and Miss Lorenz; Mrs. Roberts; Miss Mac-Millan; Rev. A. J. Hall of the mission at Alert Bay and A. W. Corker of Alert Bay, George Luther and Y. Ezumi.

A SUCCESSFUL EVENT

Annual Affair Held By Sons

The settlers were surption.

The settlers were surption.

A shawked. H.M.S. Promotheus has been sent to the scene.

News of tribal wars in which thirty natives were killed was brought by the Moana from Sydney. The Sisiami natives surprised a village of the Bamu tribe and massacred thirty of them. A government force, sent to the scene, attacked the Sisiami people who retreated into the bush after a short sharp fight in which six of the murderers were shot.

The Voyage

At the beginning of her voyage the steamer Moana, which arrived yesterday morning from Sydney, via Brisbane, Suva and Honolulu, with 103 massengers and an average cargo, frozen mutton, frozen mutton, and frozen mutton, and frozen mutton, frozen mutton, and frozen frozen frozen mutton, and frozen fr

streated into the bush after a short case seems, and the streated into the bush after a short sharp fight in which six of the murderray were shot.

The Voyage The Voyage the streamer was limited to the sharp fight in which six of the murders were shot.

The Voyage The Sydney, via Brisbane, Suva and Honolulu, with 105 passengers and an average cargo, charped and a verage cargo cargo, charped and a verage cargo cargo causing shore owing to the breaking of her sharp shore of the sharp share. Suva and Honolulu, with 105 passengers and an average cargo cargo causing shore owing to the breaking of her sharp shore owing the steamer was brought up to her anchor close to the spoint there is the sharp s bane, Suva and Honolulu, with 103
passengers and an average cargo,
consisting mostly of frozen mutton,
Australian meats and general produce,
had a narrow escape from going
ashore owing to the breaking of her
steering gear. She was in Watson's
bay when the accident happened, and
when the steamer was brought up to
her anchor close to the point there
were several hundred people lined on
the shore.

The Moana had a pleasant and uneventful voyage. From Honolulu she
brought three stowaways who were
taken to Vancouver and ordered detrip of the

Cochenour, decide dupon the following awards: Best costume, national, lady, Miss McIntosh, in the character of a Highland lassie, to whom went the prize of a silk blouse; and for the best national costume, for gentleman, A. Boorman, as an Indian, captured first prize, a fancy vest. For the best costumed lady and gentleman the honors were taken by Mrs. Richard Wood, in a handsome silver blue silk, to whom goes the china tea set and to C. Stokes, court costume, who won a handsome, suit case. Miss Murphy, as "World," took the first prize for ladies for the most original costume and captured the silver fruit basket given as the prize while R. Rolph, in the character of an electric light, won the case of pipes for the most original costume for gentlemen. To Mrs. John Weiger, whose "Aunt Dinah," secured for her the first prize for the best sustained character, was given the rocking chair and to Mr. Wilby, as "Somnambulist," for the best sustained character for gentlemen was given an umbrella. In the comic class, which was well represented, Miss Rudd's "Mary Anni," and cochenour, decide dupon the following awards: Best costume, national, lady, Miss McIntosh, in the character of a Highland lassie, to whom went the prize of a silk blouse; and for the best national costume, for gentleman, A. Boorman, as an Indian, captured first FOR ALASKA PACIFIC

Vessel Purchased on Atlantic Coast for Rivals of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company

The Alaska Pacific Steamship Company pany, which is running an opposition passenger and freight service to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company between Seattle and San Francisco, has purchased another steamer on the Atlantic coast for its service, and will change its schedule from seven to five days on the arrival of this vessel. The name of the new steamer has not yet been made public.

Capt. E. P. Bartlett, master of the Watson, left Tuesday night for New York, to bring out the new steamer.

President Alexander was in the East several months ago, but failed to make a purchase at that time. Recently he and Vice-President John S. Baker met in New York and yesterday's message was the first intimation that a deal had been concluded.

Since placing the Watson and Buckman on the coast run, the company has maintained regular weekly sailings. Business has grown until it was deemed necessary to add another vessel and increase the service to a steamer every five days. The Buckman and Watson, built for the West Indies fruit trade,

DEATH FROM SCAFFOLD

Charles Aubin Killed Yesterday Afternoon at Bullen's Shipyard

Charles Aubin, shipwright, employed at Bullen's shipyard, Esquimalt, was almost instantly killed yesterday afteralmost instantly killed yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, by falling a distance of over twenty feet and lighting
on a wheelbarrow, which was lying on
the ground immediately under the
scaffolding on which he had been
working. The man was so badly injured that he lingered but a short time,
passing away just after Dr. Robertson
arrived on the scene in an automobile.
He sustained a fractured skull besides
other serious injuries.

repairing the Princess Royal. At the time the accident occurred, he was perched on a scaffolding about twenty feet from the ground, and it is stated that while he was in the act of swinging a sledge hammer to drive home a bolt, he overbalanced himself, falling backward and plunging to the ground beneath. His cry, as he fell from the scaffold, attracted the attention of several fellow workmen, who rushed to his assistance, but Aubin was unconscious. One of the workmen rushed to the office and Dr. Robertson was summoned, arriving on the scene in a very few minutes. A brief examination of

The deceased had been employed on and on for the last ten years at the Bullen yards. For several years he had resided on Third street with his two unmarried daughters. He was a widower and about 65 years of age. Coroner Hart was notified and it is probable that an inquest will be held this afternoon, pending which the body is lying at Hanna's undertaking parlors.

EMPRESS LEAVES TODAY

White Liner Delayed at Vancouver and Will Sail From Outer Wharf This Morning

The R.M.S. Empress of India, which was scheduled to sail last night for Hongkong via Yokohama and way ports, did not get away from Vancouver until the early morning and will sail from the outer wharf this morning for the far east. She has a fair complement of saloon passengers and over 300 steerage. Her cargo consists of about 2,200 tons of flour and general merchandise.

undertaking of the magnitude of that at Nanaimo, it was by no means a

adoption of such a policy is more than likely—marked advances in the railway facilities at present enjoyed by Vancouver Island are anticipated.

APPRECIATION OF LATE **GOVERNOR BY PREMIER**

Hon, Richard McBride Speaks

ant-governor he brought to bear on the important duties he assumed, a mind rich in scholarship, versed in the political life of Canada and imbued with the true principles and best traditions of British government—never swerving in his course and holding the balance

evenly between all parties.

"A distinguished figure in whatever company he chanced to be, he was a true gentleman of the old regime, courteous and kindly, yet possessed of a dignity and firmness which showed his sterling qualities of mind. Kitimaat, Lakelse and Kitsumkalem Referred to By Mr.

"Coming to British Columbia a stranger, he grew quickly to love this part of Canada and in a short space of time had so identified himself with The following letter has been re-ceived by the Colonist from a settler resident in the districts referred. It is exhaustive and of great inour life and ways that he soon gain

our life and ways that he soon gained in wonderful degree the respect and admiration of the people.

"He was ever ready to take a foremost part in what would be of public benefit, and particularly was he enthusiastic in his efforts to advance the study of forestry, recognizing as he did the incalculable value of this great asset to the province and to Canada. He sustained a fractured skull besides other serious injuries.

Aubin was employed on the work of repairing the Princess Royal. At the time the accident occurred, he was time the accident occurred, he was a friend; and I count it a great priviperched on a scaffolding about twenty lege to have had the opportunity of feet from the ground, and it is stated numbering myself among those who intimately itemately trave with the serious forms.

numbering myself among those who intimately knew him.

"A great figure has gone from the
public life of Canada; but the work he
did and the example he gave will remain an influence for good."

The following telegram was sent to
the son of the late statesman by Hon.
Richard McBride:

E. G. Joly de Litbiniere, The Esplanade Quebec.
On behalf of the people of British

moned, arriving on the scene in a very few minutes. A brief examination of the injured man showed that he was fatally hurt, and in fact he succumbed before he could be brought into the hospital.

The deceased had been employed off and on for the last ten years at the Bullen yards. For several years he had resided on Third street with his two unmarried daughters. He was a widower and about 65 years of age. Coroner I mourn the loss of a dear friend and I mourn the loss of a dear friend, and wish particularly to express the deep regret of my colleagues in the governnent and myself.

RICHARD McBRIDE.

To the above the following reply was

To the above the following reply was received:

Quebec, Que., Nov. 17, 1908.

Hon. Richard McBride, Victoria, B. C. Kindly convey to the people of British Columbia my heartfelt thanks, as well as those of the family, for their touching message of sympathy. It has come as a great comfort in our distress. Accept for yourself and col-leagues my grateful thanks. E. G. JOLY DE LOTBINIERE.

CRAIGFLOWER HAD A THRILLING VOYAGE

TRADES AND LABOR **COUNCIL IN SESSION**

Transacted Routine Business Objected to Press Reports of Proceedings

The regular meeting of the Victoria. Trades and Labor council took place last evening. President William Mc-Kay occupied the chair.

The management of the Orphans' Home wrote thanking the council for donating to the home the unclaimed tombolo prizes left over from Labor Day celebration. The organizing committee reported progress in connection with the Boilermakers and Boilermakers and Boilermakers' helpers. The Labor Day audit committee were on motion empowered to have sufficient copies of their report printed or typewritten for distribution to the different unions.

The Musicians' union wrote giving the names of all union organizations engaged in the business, and asking the names of all union organizations engaged in the business, and asking that all unions be notified and asked to remember when in need of musicians. The Painters' Union, No. 5, wrote enclosing \$20 towards the expense of a second delegate to the Halifax Convention of the Labor Congress.

IDEAL FOR SETTLERS

transportation facilities, it was deemed advisable not to encourage settlement but sufficient has now been done to justify proclaiming to the world at large that central British Columbia contains many hundreds of thousands of acres capable of supporting a large population when it shall have been opened up by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. The Kitimaat Valley

The Kitimaat valley commences at the head of Douglas channel, and from the harbor (of which mention will be

the harbor (of which mention will be made later on) through its entire length of about thirty miles, is from five to ten miles wide. The mountains bordering both the upper and lower valleys are not high, but slope off gradually receding in benches to the main mountains and even these are not of any great height, thus allowing the sun free access the whole day long, which is an advantage not to be found in any of the other valleys of the coast. It is nearly north and south and is traversed the entire length by the Kitimaat river, which is navigable for boats and small, light draught steamers for ten or fifteen miles. The country is covered with groves of cedar, spruce and hemlock intermixed with cottonwood and open spaces covered with a light growth of underbush, making it a much easier task to clear them is usually to clear them. bush, making it a much easier task to clear than is usual on the coast. There are also large open swampy meadows easily drained.

meadows easily drained.

The country throughout is rich, fertile and productive, yielding large terops of vegetables of an excellent quality. A few settlers have already entered this section and are establishing homes for themselves and these speak most enthusiastically of the resources of the country and its splendid destiny. They have proved beyond a doubt that fruit, apples, plums, cherries, etc., and all small fruits will grow to perfection and all are convinced that in time this will be the fruit garden of central and northern British Columbia. It is estimated that in Kitimaat valley alone there are from 150 to 200 square miles of first class land covering what is considered the widest and most desirable valley on the coast and which undoubtedly will make an ideal settlement.

class land covering what is considered the widest and most desirable valley on the coast and which undoubtedly will make an ideal settlement. There is an entire freedom from summer frosts and the climate is very equitable the moderate rainfall making irrigation unnecessary. The snowfall is heavy, but as it comes late and disappears early, this is considered an advantage from the fruitgrowers and farmers' point of view.

Throughout its whole extent the country is watered by innumerable streams and lakes, many of the former being of considerable size. These waters as well as the harbor and channel abound with fish of many varieties, while the forests are full of game. Grouse are plentiful, all winter long geese and ducks abound, whilst hear, wolves, martin, mink and other furbearing animals range almost unmolested in the surrounding hills. In fact the whole country affords excellent opportunities for the sportsman.

The Lakesle Valley

The Lakesle Valley

The Lakesle valley a continuation.

rieties, while the forests are full of game. Grouse are plentiful, all winter long geese and ducks abound, whilst bear, wolves, martin, mink and other furbearing animals range almost unmolested in the surrounding hills. In fact the whole country affords excellent opportunities for the sportsman.

The Lakelse valley, a continuation of the Kitimaat, running northwest, is watered by the river of the same name which keeps its course nearly in the centre and empties into the Skeena river. This valley is not of the same extent as the Kitimaat but the land is low and well wooded with mixed timber and as the soil is rich, a large part of it could be brought under cultivation if cleared. The Lakelse river is a fine stream of clear water, and the beautiful Lakelse lake, nine miles in length, is tull of salmon and trout. A large mineral hot spring near the lower end of the lake adds to the attractions of this charming place.

The Kitsumkalem valley runs nearly north and is of sreat extent. It con-

The Kitsumkalem valley runs nearly north and is of great extent. It contains large areas of rich land suftable for fruit growing and general agriculture. Forty acres would make a good home and in order to have fruit ready for the market on the completion of the railway at least twenty acres should be prepared and planted the first year. The route of the Grand Trunk Pacific passes directly through this fruit belt, and a railway through the country described will mean the opening up and population of a vast and charming section of British Columbia, only 48 hours run by steamer from Victoria and Vancouver. Kitimmaat harbor is the natural outlet to the Pacific ocean/for the products of the agricultural lands of these valleys, including the Bulkley and Telqua, with their thousands of acres of fruit country. This harbor lies at the head of Douglas channel. and Telqua, with their thousands of acres of fruit country. This harbor lies at the head of Douglas channel, and as an approach from the ocean is unsurpassed on the whole coast of British Columbia, an arm of the sea from three to five miles wide, without an obstruction of any kind, free from fors, with a bold approach from the south of Queen Charlotte islands makes it, in the opinion of all well-known navigators an ideal route for ocean vessels. The harbor is well sheltered and with good anchorage is undoubtedly one of the finest on the coast. Coal, both anthracite and bituminous is found in large quantities contiguous to Kitamaat, the anthracite being of a fine quality. Ocean going vessels will be able to coal at their docks in this harbor.

were persecuted by combinations and trusts, yet the treasury was in a good flourishing condition.

The chairman rendered several important decisions which had arisen at previous meetings. His decisions were based on Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Rules, and proved satisfactory to the members present.

Considerable discussion took place regarding the publication of the proceedings of the council, some delegates claiming that their remarks were discounting that were persecuted by combinational questions which had arisen at previous meetings. His decisions were based on Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Rules, and proved satisfactory to the members present.

Considerable discussion took place regarding the publication of the proceedings of the council, some delegates claiming that their remarks were distorted or added to, giving a meeaning that was never intended.

The secretary was instructed to write the daily and weekly papers asking them to publish the reports as nearly as possible as the press committee make them.

The council adjourned at 10:15 p.m.

elers. The proposed railway traverses the velleys mentioned up to Kitseles canyon, passing on through the Bulkley and Telkwa valleys the right-of-way which is now being cleared by the Grand Trunk will soon be com-

by the Grand Trunk will soon be to pleted.

Prominent among those who have become interested in this section are the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific, the latter have lately been granted a subsidy of \$6,400 per mile by the Dominion Government to build this line which is intended for the construction of the main line and colonization purposes. This statement speaks for itself, showing as it id does the opinion these people hold of this wonderful and as yet undeveloped country with its vast resources.

Bringing a large shipment of salt which has been sent from Carmen islands in the Gulf of California the steamer Georgia of the Canadian-Mexican line, Capt. McCalmont, arrived at the outer wharf yesterday morn-saling.

at their doors, till the city of Kita-Reports Upon District.

Reports Upon District.

The principal reports on this section are those made by Dr. George M. Dawson, late director of the geological survey of Canaca and his assistants N. B. Gauverau, D. L. S.; George Corrigan, D. L. S.; J. L. Strathern and E. J. Wilkinson, P. L. S. All their reports agree as to the one important fact that a very considerable portion of this country is not only suited to the needs of the fruit grower but it is also well adapted to cattle raising and mixed farming.

The Provincial Government on its own behalf sent a representative last August to make an independent report and the result of his investiga-

of the proposed settlement that the undertaking should be hampered by men and women who are unfitted by training physically to engage in this

GEORGIA BRINGS

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It is, exhaustive and of great interest:

Owing to the many enquiries that have been received from different parts of the Old Country, and the United States, respecting the fruit growing possibilities of this part of British Columbia and now that a day of awakening has come with the building of the transcontimental rallway, it may interest the general public to read an unbiased account of this promising country. It has long been known that this fruit growing belt existed, but as the country was quite without transportation facilities, it was deemed advisable not to encourage settlement but sufficient has now been done to instify proclaming to the world at their doors, till the city of Kita-

The Georgia encountered weather for two days off the Oregon coast, followed by misty weather with occasional fog, but had comparatively good weather during the remainder of her voyage. She made the trip back

The Provincial Government on its own behalf sent a representative last August to make an independent report and the result of his investigations proved conclusively all that has been said about central British Cobeen said about central British ist.

A Word of Warning.

It is not desirable in the interest quick, cut after cut being made until the proposed settlement that the from Mazatlan were 50 per cent low-

er than before. men and women who are unfitted by training physically to engage in this venture, and it must be understood that the orchards, which should be planted the first year, will not be productive for at least three years, but that much can be done in the meantime in poultry raising, small fruit, tegetables and draining, and when the railway is completed the prospects will be very good as there is an immediate market awaiting them in the prairie and the Yukon cities and Prince Rupert.

The way to success must be bought by united enterprise, courage and intelligent effort with some capital to back up these qualities, and without which disappointment and failure will result. Those who are not prepared to accept the situation as stated and "stay with it" had much better remain at home, but those who are spirit as those who have already made homes there, in all probability will never regret it.

WELLAM EDWARD ROSS. The Georgia brought news that the

Nixon was awakened in the night by the smoke from the burning coal. The fire still smouldered after four months when the Georgia was at Acapulco. The Georgia her worthbourd tip took the crew of 23 men from the Simia to Salina Cruz from where they were sent over the Isthmian railroad for shipment to Liverpool by one of the liners running from Presto one of the liners running from Puerto

The Georgia proceeded to Nanaimo yesterday and will probably land part of her cargo of salt there. She had no freight for this port.

Jenkins Appeal Case

Vancouver, Nov. 17.—The full court today reserved its decision in the appeal for a new trial in the case of Jenkins, colored, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Mary Morrison, who is sentenced to be hanged on Dec. 18. One of the grounds of appeal mentioned today by counsel was that the jury was prejudiced because of Jenkins' color.

Vancouver, Nov. 17.—Since the Haz-elmere murder last spring a number of additional officers have been appointed, and a municipal gaol has been appointed, and a municipal gaol has been built by the Surrey council. Burnaby and Coquitam have also taken action and have added to their police force by jointly appointing an officer to patrol the main road and vicinity between this city and Port Moody.

R O S

The Store That Serves You Best It Pays to Watch our Windows

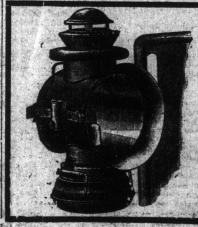
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Compare the qualities found in this good, clean, well-kept, really "Model Grocery" with qualities and prices found elsewhere. A beneficial thing for us, especially when you study "Quality." Today we mention

GRAND VALUES IN DRIED FRUITS

Dried Apricots, per lb.toc DIXI H. ROSS & COMPANY

Tels. 52, 1052 and 1590. 1317 Government St. Pure Pork Sausage, per lb.20c



Driving Lamps Cold Blast Lanterns Dashboard Lanterns Railroad Lanterns

For Sale By THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.

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

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Standard Oil com ch is engaged in orks and other en

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as a constructive after the arrival it urdiff with coal it the cargo was aptain's cabin. Cap. after four months Cruz from where ver the Isthmian ent to Liverpool by

eeded to Nanaimo probably land part there. She had no

peal Case 7.-The full court decision in the ap-in the case of Jen-lleged murderer of n, who is sentenced c. 18. One of the nentioned today by the jury was pre-

spring a number of Burnaby and Coan officer to patrol vicinity between Moody.

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AN TYE CO., LTD.

Victoria, B. C.

ANNUAL MEETING OF

Friday, November 20, 1908.

Reports Received and Officers Elected-Much Business Transacted

The fourteenth annual meeting of the L. C. W. of Victoria and Vancouver Island opened yesterday at 10:15 a. m., at the Board of Trade rooms. The president, Mrs. R. S. Day, in the chair. resident, Mrs. R. S. Day, in the chair. The meeting opened with silent prayer. Two new societies were received in affiliation, the ladies aid of the Wesleyan Mission Society, and the St. Cellia Hive, Ladies of the Maccabees of Nanaimo. Ten officers and seventy delegates answered to the roll call. The correspondence include:

A communication from Mrs. (Dr.) Young, thanking the council for her nomination for election as president, but stating that she was unavoidably

but stating that she was unavoidably prevented from accepting.

From Mrs. Hasel, tendering her resignation, as press secretary.

From the executive of the Alexandra Club, registering dissatisfaction, and withdrawing affiliation.

From the Lord Bishop of Columbia and Mrs. Perrin, extending cordial invitation to officers and delegates to a reception at Bishop-close on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25th.

The bishop mage an agreeable ad-

The bishop make an agreeable address of welcome, and spoke of the continual interest maintained in the affairs of the L. C. W. of Victoria.

The financial statement for this year

was as follows:	
Receipts	
Balance, Nov., 1907\$	78.13
Patrons' fees, dnes, individual	1 × 5 × 6
members and affiliated soc's	86.00
Canadian Art Craft	64.50
Year book	3.00
Collected, Mrs. Gordon's enter-	~~~
taiment	6.00
Collected, Mrs. Spofford's life	0.00
membership	15.00
Receipts from tea tent at fair	10.00
Interest	64.20
interest	.85
A-A-A-A-A-A-A-A-A-A-A-A-A-A-A-A-A-A-A-	

	- mentionerisma
Duning States	\$317
expenditure—	
By council aid	\$ 25
Affiliation to National.	5
Paid travelling expenses	25
rear book	12
Australian exhibit	2
Janitor	5
Printing	11
Election expenses	01
Entertainment, (Mrs. Gordon).	11
Expenses, Provincial conference	11
Postage, stationery	20
Paid towards Provincial vice-	. 16
president's are to Michail Vice-	000
president's ex. to National	64

Dr. Fagan spoke for the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, urging every woman in Victoria to send in their names, and one dollar, to next society's meeting, associating themselves in the most useful and practical way with the most

dies. M. Jenkins: war by seconded this plea, and Mrs. Day spoke of the immense enthusiasm she had found in the East in this subject and of the wonderful manner in which the public were co-operating with those societies in charge of the movement.

in charge of the movement.

The reports of the affiliated societies were then received. The report of the mother's club was rendered as follows:

Mothers' Club. Madam President and Ladies:

Madam President and Ladies:

The Mothers' club has entered upon the eighth year of its existence. During this last year it passed through a sort of crisis. Many of the children of the members have grown up and left the school and naturally the mother's interest in the school and club flagged. Then mothers are the busiest of people, and it is very difficult indeed to get some of them to leave their home duties even for a few hours. So we discontinued holding meetings for

The address of the retiring president, Mrs. Day, was then read as fol-

President's Address

dent, Mrs. Day, was then read as follows.

President's Address

Dear Friends:—Again it is my privilege and pleasure to welcome you to our annual meeting, the fourteenth since the inauguration of our council in Victoria.

Feelings of deep thankfuiness prevail today that I am permitted once more to preside over this important gathering, look into your faces and draw inspiration from the personal contact, which, alas! since our council has so greatly increased in numbers, seems only possible at our annual reunion.

The year just past has been a unique one in our council's history—unique, in that we have not been able successfully to carry out any of the work suggested in the resolutions presented at our annual meeting last year. Satisfactory reasons for this will, no doubt, be fully given by our corresponding secretary in her report. It is also unique because we, as a council, have made history by holding in this city, last June, the first Provincial Conference of the Council of Women ever held in the Dominion, and I think perhaps this fact is almost enough to compensate for the apparently futile efforts made along other lines of work. Apart from this conference, I cannot feel the the year has been a particularly successful or useful one and today it might be beneficial to turn on the searchlight and try to find out the reason why.

Perhaps some of you may think the president's address ought only to contain a pleasant resume of past work with encouraging words for the future, gratitude expressed for help given and a compiliration.

tain a pleasant resume of past work with encouraging words for the future, gratitude expressed for help given and a complimentary reference to the helpers; but, dear friends, though I willingly admit it should contain all this, yet I feel that I, at least, would not be faithful to you or myself, were I today to give you only this and ignore the impressions I have received and the convictions I have had which prove that we, as a council, during the year have not been getting nearer to the ideals embodied in the preamble to our constitution:

stitution:

"We, the women of Victoria, sincerely believing that the best good of our homes and nation will be advanced by our own greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose, and that an organized movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the family and the state, do hereby band ourselves together to further the application of the golden rule to society, custom and law."

And further: "We have determined to organize this Local Council of Women, believing that the more intimate knowledge of one another's work will result in larger mutual sympathy and greater unity of thought, and therefore more effective action."

"Greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose," resulting in "more effective action."

"Greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose," resulting in "more effective action."

"Greater unity of mutual love and confidence? We know that even shadows of doubt or suspicion will most absuredly undermine united thought and mutual sympathy so that there cannot be harmonious action. It has been our experience, has it not? that minorities do the work and the majority does the criticistic. Could this be so if there were it alicit confidence and a desirition like dine and other credit for the best intentions even amid mistakes and failures? Could there be lack of co-operation if the spirit of the golden rule prevailed and if that loyalty to one another and to the principles of our council existed which must be the basis of all our work in order to make it "effective"? Carlyle truly says, "There "We, the women of Victoria, sin-rely believing that the best good our homes and nation will be ad-

existed which must be the basis of all our work in order to make it "effective"? Carlyle truly says, "There is no communion possible among men who believe only in hearsay. Only in a world of sincere men is Unity possible—and there, in the long run, it is as good as certain."

When a council consists of as many affiliated societies as ours does, there is always a grave danger and a serious difficulty. The danger lies in each society becoming so absorbed in its own work that it forgets its relation to the council as a whole, its members lose sight of the fact that though they belong to a separate body distinct in its object and work, yet they are also part of a whole and as

begin and in the scales of any of the bar begin and provided the property and in the way? Referred the bar begin and the provided the p

sexecutive meetings which of itself is most encouraging? Then again, action taken by the Council in certain the council and become has been severely criticized the members of our affiliated societies; the members who flastly just when the members who flastly just a flast report of what is being done, or a fair report of what is being done, or why it is done.

I well know what busy women some of you are, and how impossible it would be fer you to do more than you are doing, nor of I wish it. I only plead for more sympathetic interest in Council, works and Council, workers, less unkind criticism and a little more of the old of charity, which makes life's wheels run smoothly; less sault-flading and a little more tradering to see a woman concentrating her energies upon one special line of work and making a success of it, but it is grander and nobler to flad her, while capable of carrying on successfully her chosen work, able to take an intelligent intended the success of it, but it is grander and work, able to take an intelligent intended the success of it, but it is grander and work able to take an intelligent intended the success of it, but it is grander and work able to take an intelligent intended the success of it, but it is grander and work able to take an intelligent intended the success of it, but it is grander and work able to take an intelligent intended the success of it, but it is grander and the success of it, but it is grander and work able to take an intelligent intended the success of it, but it is grander and work able to take an intelligent intended the success of

"O, hearts that faint Beneath your burdens great, but make Lift up your eyes!
Somewhere beyond, the life you give

is foundhand is crowned

And now, dear fellow-workers, I can not adequately speak, of the gratitude it feel to those of you who have so faithfully assisted me during the year of collections. The work of farmers' institutes, with the work of farmer Love's sacrifice!" And now, dear fellow-workers, I can

utive:
Resolved, that this Local Council of Resolved, that this Local Council of Women petition the city council to provide for the early establishment of an infirmary in connection with the P. R. Jubilee hospital. Moved by Mrs. G. H. Barnard, seconded by Mrs. Hermann Robertson.

Resolution 7.—Proposed by the King's Daughters of Metchosin:

Resolved, that this Local Council of Women be asked to interest itself in the work of farmers' institutes, with

A glorious, helpful ministry!

The contact of the soil and seed,
Each giving to the others' need—
Each helping on the other's best
And blessing each, as well as blest."

President L. C. W., V. and V. I.

In moving the reception of this address Mrs. Spofford took occasion to thank Mrs. Day for the invaluable service, she had rendered to the council during her three years presidency.

Mrs. Jenkins seconded Mrs. Spofford's words and commented in a most flattering manner upon the beautiful and practical address given by Mrs. Day and begging all affiliated societies to study and take this appeal to heart. A standing vote of thanks was subsequently accorded to Mrs. Day.

Annual Report.

Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children



the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive

SALE OF BEARSKIN COATS ON FRIDAY



THIS IS A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY to secure this season's smartest bearskin coats before winter sets in. Every mother who has not already provided the wee bairn with one of these comfortable coats should pay our showroom a visit on Friday. It is much too early in the season to be selling these winter goods at sale prices but we have daily arrivals of Christmas finery, warning us to make room-so out the bearskin

coats go. To effect a speedy clearance we have grouped them together in four and made one cut price for each group. They are the finest bearskin coats in the west, matchless in quality and

)	beautifully ti	immed.		
Il Values up to \$2.	90; on Friday, sale pric	e	 	\$2.50
	50; on Friday, sale price			
All Values up to \$4.	75; on Friday, sale price	B	 	\$3.75
	50; on Friday, sale price			

Angus Campbell & Co. Governm't

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Good Breakfasts Develop Brain and Muscle

Superior food makes a superior person. None but the best can be rocured here and at right price. Grand values these: Aldergrove Creamery Butter, 3 fbs.\$1.00

W. O. WALLACE The Family Cash Grocer Phone 3/2 Cor. Yates & Bouglas

Work on the cemetery extension of the B. C. Electric Company's tramway line, is progressing, a gang of twenty men now being employed. The work was considerably curtailed during the recent period of power shortage, but has been resumed again. The rock blasting on May street has been completed and the steel is now laid to the cemetery more than half the distance of the proposed line which will run. A vote of thanks to Mrs. Hasell, who had acceptably filled the office of press secretary for over two years, was moved by Miss Crease, seconded by Mrs. Perlin and Mrs. A. T. Watt, and carried unanimously.

Flour Royal Household, a bag ...
Lake of the Woods, a bag ...
Royal Standard, a bag ...
Wild Rose, a bag ...
Calgary, a bag ...
Homesarian, per bbl.
Snowfiake, a bag ...
Snowfiake, a bag ...
Monter's Rest ner bbl. . Foodstuffs Bran, per 100 lbs.
Shorts, per 100 lbs.
Middlings, per 100 lbs.
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.
Gats, per 100 lbs.
Barley, per 100 lbs.
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.
Hay, Fraser River, per ton
Hay, Prairie, per ton
Hay, Prairie, per ton
Hay, Aflaffa, per ton
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs.
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.
Vegetables

Crushed Bariey, per 100 lbs.

Vegetables

Calery, per head
Lattuce, two heads
Garlic, per lb.
Onions, 8 lbs for
Green Onions, 8 bunches for
Potatoes, per spck 51.
Caudiflower, esch 20 to
Cabbage, new, per lb.
Read Cabbage, per lb.
Beans, per lb.
Beans, per lb.
Beans, per lb.
Cucumbers, each
Cucumbers, each
Cucumbers, each
Cucumbers, each
Cucumbers, per lb.
Egge—
Fresh Eastern, per dozen
Eastern, per dozen
Eastern, per dozen
Cheese—
Canadian, per lb.
Naufchatel, each
Cream, local, each
Gream, local, each
Hutter—
Manttoba, per lb. Vegetables

St. George's School for Girls and Kindergarten A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

through to Foul Bay road.

the work will be merely that of laying the rails and ballasting, rapid progress will be made, and it is expected that by the end of the year a service will be given the public.

THE I OCAL MARKETS

Cranberries, 5 105.

Pears, per box

Muts

Wainuts, per lb.

Almonds, Jordon, per lb.

Cocoanuts, each
Peagans, per lb.

Chestnuts, per lb.

Fish

.10 to .13 .08 to .10 .15 .06 to .08

Births, Marriages, Deaths

Peterborough Advertiser, England, please copy.

BARKER-ARNOLD—In this city on the
12th inst., at the Bishop's Palace, by
the Rev. Father Cain, Henry Barker,
of Itondon, Eng., to Olympia P. Arnold of Cork, Ireland.

es found elseien you study

PANY

Lamps Lanterns Lanterns Lanterns

re. He was always gentle, but on cents where they now only earn 24 occasion he could be firmness itself.

His advanced age combined with his only be slightly increased. failing health made it impossible for In this connection it may be menhim to participate any longer in the public life of Canada, which he so few years ago published a pamphlet in greatly adorned, nevertheless the coun-which he sought to show that teletry is distinctly the poorer by reason grams might be profitably carried be-of his death. The influence of a man tween all points in Canada at the pretry is distinctly the poorer by reason of his death. The influence of a man of his loftiness of purpose, uprightness of life and broad, kindly sympathies is mercial business, or say, 25 cents for life and broad, kindly sympathies is mercial business, or say, 25 cents for life in one sense. of life and broad, kindly sympathies is mercial business, or say, 25 cents for lan manufacturers do not seem to be always great. Its circle in one sense the first 10 words and a cent a word able to hold their own in competition lessens the capacity for action, but it is ever present and ever tends to the uplifting of our idea of citizenship. When the public life of Sir Henri Joly the Latiness is mercial business, or say, 25 cents for lan manufacturers do not seem to be able to hold their own in competition in the United States. There may be satisfactory reasons for this, but they do not appear on the face of the trade were carried into effect, and do not appear on the face of the trade of the trade were carried into effect, and the control of the trade of the tr

political affairs, Sir Henri's chief interest centred in forestry. To him a tree was more than a growing piece of wood, to be cut down for timber or fuel, when needed, or allowed to remain for ornamental purposes. It was an example of creative work, than which nothing is more useful for the proper development of humanity. He saw in a tree a "hiding of power." It spoke to him of infinite possibilities. He realized far more fully than most men how completely the welfare of man-how completely the welfare of manrealized far more fully than most men how completely the welfare of mankind and that of trees are interwoven. He began a labor of love in this connection, when resident at Government House. We understand that the majority of the young trees planted by him are yet in the gardens there, and are at the disposal of the city. We venture to suggest that a certain pullic demand for cheap cablegrams that a certain section of the metronumber of them should be utilized to House. We understand that the majority of the young trees planted by him are yet in the gardens there, and are at the disposal of the city. We venture to suggest that a certain number of them should be utilized to form an avenue in some part of the city, say in the North Park, and that the name of Lotbiniere should be given to it, thereby preserving the kindly recollections which the citizens of Victoria have of him and commemorat—

Cable Trust, is in favor of the proposal Victoria have of him and commemorating his praiseworthy effort to instill into the minds of the people of the province a love for trees and an appreciation of their great importance.

To the bereaved relatives the Colonist extends on behalf of the people of Victoria an expression of deep sympathy. Not the least of his services his adopted country was to rear a

reason of anything that has happened this year. The Liberals had the province solidly in their hands four years ago. It may be assumed that the relative numbers of the confirmed party men are not grealy different in 1908 from what they were in 1904. Yet there was an overturn which was almost complete. We think this shows a degree of independence on the part of the electorate, which augurs well for the future of the province. Rightly or wrongly—it is not necessary to discuss that point now—a sufficient number of the independent electorate, that is of the people who are not tied to either party, thought that the Dominion government ought to be condemned and they condemned and they condemned to the condemned to the condemned and they condemned to the condemned to t to either party, thought that the Dominion government ought to be condemned and they condemned it. It is true that they did so chiefly upon grounds that are largely local to British Columbia; but that only makes the lesson the more valuable. It shows that British Columbia must be reekoned upon as a factor in Canadian.

lves greatly with the political re- relied upon it. The people of Canada

wilfrid Laurier said: "You may rely upon Sir Henri's doing what is strictly constitutional under all circum-stances." He combined in a rare degree suaviter in modo with fortiter in gree suaviter in modo with fortiter in other words the cables would earn 40

when the public life of Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere is recalled it will always be remembered as that of one, who in the turmoil of party politics always kept his honor bright and his name unsullied.

Apart from his association with political affairs, Sir Henri's chief inter
the turmoil of party politics always kept his honor bright and his name unsullied.

Apart from his association with political affairs, Sir Henri's chief inter
the 2-cent rate were adopted for cable returns. In one particular the fault messages, we would be able to send a scale returns. In one particular the fault messages, we would be able to send a scale returns. In one particular the fault messages, we would contained for cable returns. In one particular the fault messages, with the Canadians. Mr. Larke draws attention to the importation of books and stoves into New Zealand, and mentions that the reduction is within the range of profit to supply the kind of goods which the market demands and the contained for the returns. In one particular the fault messages, we would be able to send a scale returns. In one particular the fault messages, we would be able to send a scale returns. In one particular the fault messages would cost \$3.70. If such a reduction is within the range of profit is worth making to secure it. The in-Canadian factories will not make an effort to supply the kind of goods which the market demands, and that the finest of their products falls very far below the output of the United

2 shillings a hundredweight, while the former pay 3 shillings. The specific items mentioned above relate to the imports of New Zealand only, but the general observation that Canadian trade is not exhibiting the increase which might have been looked for applies to the whole of Australasia. be owned by the government of the United Kingdom and Canada. Such an enterprise would have an immediate effect upon rates, and would, we believe, be the first step towards govern-ment ownership of all ocean telegra-phic cables.

THE GERMAN CRISIS It is no exaggeration to describe the

Networks an expression of deepens, pathy. Not the least of his services to his adopted country was to rear a regular to the services of his adopted country was to rear a regular to the services of the servi

NO RACE CRY

We regret to learn that in certain British Columbia; but that only makes the lesson the more valuable. It shows that British Columbia must be reekoned upon as a factor in Canadian politics to a far greater degree than has hitherto been supposed.

CHEAP TELEGRAPHIC RATES.

The London Morning Post thinks that "preferential trade arrangements"

We regret to learn that in certain quarters in Ontario it has been proposed to introduce into Canadian politics a "race and religion" issue, the object being to unite the Protestants of the Dominion into one political party. The suggestion does not seem to meet with any favor from the leaders of the Conservative party, and we think it may be assumed to be only the product of chagrin on the part of The London Morning Post thinks that "preferential trade arrangements and improved steamship and telegraphic communication" constitute the Canadian view of Imperial union. Like most general statements this one must be received with some qualification, but in the main it is correct. The people of Canada do not concern them-

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, time Liability of Control of Child Munch about improved methods of Communication and potential commenced Liability of Control of Child Munch about improved methods of Communication and potential commenced Liability of Control of Child Munch about improved methods of Communication and potential commenced Liability of Control of Child Munch about improved methods of Communication and potential commenced Liability of Control of Child Munch about improved methods of Communication and potential commenced Liability of Control of Child Munch about improved methods of Communication and potential commenced Liability of Control of Child Munch about improved methods of Communication and potential commenced Liability of Control of Liability of Control of Child Munch about improved methods of Communication and potential commenced Liability of Control of Child Munch about improved methods of Communication and potential commenced Liability of Control of Child Munch about improved methods of Communication and potential commenced Liability of Control of Child Munch and the Child Mun

deserving of public confidence, and not because it has been possible to set race

against race and religion against re-

AUSTRALASIAN TRADE

The last report of Mr. J. S. Larke

on Australasian trade with Canada is

States factories. In regard to adapting the goods to the requirements of

possible customers, Great Britain is far ahead of all competitors. Canada

in Australasia, but there its fish trade with the Southern Dominions stops. Great quantities of preserved fish are imported from Great Britain, although

FERTILE VALLEYS

supplies all the canned salmon

The Local Council of Women have decided to ask the Canadian Club to add to its roll an honorary membership for women, "whereby they may be admitted to all instructive and intellectual privileges provided, and may take part on special social occasions." The request is one which, we fancy, will be readily acceded to. In several of the large centres of Eastern Canada women are admitted to membership in the Canadian clubs on the basis mentioned, and the arrangement has been found to work admirably.

In an address to the students of the In an address to the students of the Episcopal high school of Virginia on Saturday, President Roosevelt gave some excellent advice. He told them he Believed in sports and urged the boys to play hard when they played, but also to work hard when they worked. "Scorn to be guilty of any foul practice in your sports," said the president. "Do your level best to win, but do it in a fair way." This advice from the President has the merit of being timely, and it can be taken to heart with advantage by many prominent in athletics in the United States.

Those most competent to judge of the situation are of the opinion that the change in the rulership at Pekin is not likely to have any large disturding effect, for the present at least, or conditions in China and her relations with other powers. Great bodies move slowly, and there is such a tremendous mass of population in the Flowery Kingdom that a considerable period of time will necessarily have to elapse before the hundreds of millions of inhab itants will be cognizant of any change

The seed sowed by the masterful ex-ponents in England of the cause of woman's rights seems to have taken root at the most distant outposts of Empire, if one may judge from the tenor of a debate which added to the tenor of a debate which added to the interest of the proceedings at Tucsday evening's session of the Anglican Synod. The ladies were not lacking in champions of their claims for a greater measure of liberty in those matters now specially reserved for the delibera-tions of men, and, although the parti-cular point under discussion was decular point under discussion was de-cided against them, it was obvious from

Why Do You Suffer the Agony of Corns

and of Bunions, or the unsightliness of Warts, when these worries and blemishes can be quickly, painlessly and safely removed without injury to you in any way, with

BOWES' CORN CURE. You will never regret the wise purchase of a bottle of his matchless liquid. Easily applied with a camel-hair brush. The whole outfit costs only 25c at this store. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST Government Street, Near Yates.

DAINTY CHINA JUST PLACED ON DISPLAY

Today sees the first showing of an unusually large and interesting shipment of dainty china-china pieces with which you'll be delighted.

Don't miss your very first opportunity to see these pieces. Some delightful items suitable for Christmas gifts among the lot.

Why Not Have a **New Carpet Be**fore Xmas



Yes, why not give one or two rooms a little treat in the way of a floor covering? Brighten up the home for Christmas and the Winter season.

We are grandly prepared to carry out your wishes along these lines. Our present stock of carpets is a magnificent assemblage of quality carpets. Designs were never better-choice never more complete.

Our carpet values are worth investigation, but when comparing prices we just ask you to remember that ours are "guaranteed" carpets-a big item, indeed.



The 'Xmas buyer would do well to start the task of selecting now. You'll find it much easier now than later. Stocks are more complete, and the absence of rush and bustle permits

of more leisurely consideration. Many new things in china, glass and silver have just been placed in stock, and you will find a large collection of suitable things for gift giving at our store.

We have abundantly done the thinking and preparing for you and are able to offer you many suggestions in suitable gifts in silver, china, cut glass and kindred lines.

The choice is extensive and prices unusually interesting. Come in.



Kitchen Things Your Kitchen **Should Have**



Ever visited our Kitchen Furnishing Department? Perhaps you don't know that we have one of the most complete Kitchen Furnishing stores in the West.

Kitchen goods of most every good kind are sold here in plenty-little helps that are big labor savers and sold at fairest prices.

The Weiler Quality Standard is applied to the Tinware, the Enamelware and the "Kitchen Things" in general. You'll find in these items just the little touch of EXTRA quality that characterizes other Weiler Merchandise.

Something Special in Bedroom Furniture

Perhaps the handsomest, and certainly the most interesting, addition to the furniture showrooms is a new Bedroom Suite in Carcassian Walnut. A carefully selected and beautiful piece of wood has been used in this. The peculiar color of the wood, the beautiful 'grain," and the wonderful "natural" finish master workmen have given these pieces make them really delightful and worthy of a special visit to this department. Combined with superior materials and workmanship is a design at once pleasing and attractive. We cannot imagine a much more handsomely furnished Bedroom than this suite, and a rich Brass Bed, with carpets and wall hangings to harmonize. The suite consists of four pieces-Chiffonier, Dresser. Ladies' Dressing Table and Somnoe, and at \$275.00 these four splendid pieces are splendid

Four Piece Suite-Finest Circassian Walnut - - \$275

An Advance Showing of Holiday Furniture



(KANE)

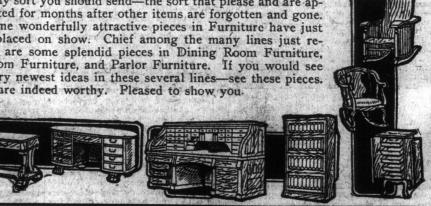
Many Dainty New Arrivals Are Now Shown in Our Big Furniture Department



Many suitable gift pieces in furniture are now shown here, the late additions disclosing some specially desirable pieces.

The gift offerings of this shop are, however, not confined to the Furniture Department. From the basement up through the whole five floors are hundreds of USE-FUL presents, for this is the "Home of Sensible Gifts"the only sort you should send—the sort that please and are ap-

preciated for months after other items are forgotten and gone. Some wonderfully attractive pieces in Furniture have just been placed on show. Chief among the many lines just re-ceived are some splendid pieces in Dining Room Furniture, Bedroom Furniture, and Parlor Furniture. If you would see the very newest ideas in these several lines—see these pieces. They are indeed worthy. Pleased to show you



The Mail Places This Store at Your Own Door

The mail brings this big establishment's many offerings right to the home of the dweller in the smaller towns and country homes of the whole Province. Do not lose the advantages of shopping by mail with this store. Shopping by mail here, means getting just what you want, getting a bigger choice, saving money. Our Mail Order Department is well organized and we guarantee you satisfaction in shopping by mail. Try us with a trial order.

CERTAINLY THE FINEST SHOWING OF CARPETS HERE

THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST.—ESTAB. 1862

HOMES HOTELS CLUBS BOATS



CHURCHES SCHOOLS STORES OFFICES

11

SHOWROOMS: GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B.C. FACTORY: HUMBOLDT ST.

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TAB. 1862 URCHES CHOOLS TORES FFICES

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TO THE NATION

I.SEES Chancellor Von Bueward and the second of the secon

Dealth of Light of Market Street, a wides every as overced for Germany responsible to the people with the crown and the antion acting together, and the empire displaced and the control of the control o

Pekin Reports Go to Show That Chinese Rulers Died From **Natural Causes**

FOREIGN OFFICE EXPLAINS

British Opinion That Change Will Make for Constitutional Reform

Pekin, Nov. 17.—Nothing has developed in Pekin today to substantiate the reports that the Emperor of China or the Dowager Empress was poisoned or otherwise the victim of foul play. All the foreign legations here agree that the Emperor met a natural death. the Emperor met a natural death. Opinion varies, however, regarding the end of the Dowager Empress, but all the deductions in her case are negligible, and in no sense related to the source whence have come the circumstantial details of the passing away of their majestles. In view of the suspicions entertained abroad in this, connection, the foreign office today explained freely, and at length, the circumstances attending the death of the Emperor and the Empress, and its exposition has been satisfactory to the powers friendly to China.

London, Nov. 17.—The British attitude towards the new rule in China is one of hopeful expectancy. It is recognized that the Empire's future progress depends upon what person or faction, securical of the recognized.

gress depends upon what person of faction secures control of the new administration. The real management of affairs, it is believed, probably will come into other hands than Prince

Emperor made a formal promise to his people that he would not in the future between the promise that is people that he would not in the future between the promise to his people that he would not in the future between the promise to his associate ministers. This promise was made public in the Reichs Anzeigner, the official gazette of the empire, and Skene company. The Owen was and Skene company. The Owen was and Skene company. The Owen was allowed to the try of the men, escaped to the imperial chancellor. His Majesty, the Emperor and King, listened for the Imperial Chancellor, His Majesty, the Emperor and King, listened for your Burlow. The Imperial Chancellor, His Majesty, the Emperor and King, listened for your Burlow. The Imperial than the propert by Prince described the feeling and its causes among the German people in connection of the control of the Course of the German people in connectication of the control of the theory of the control of the Course of the debates and interpetion of the course of the debates and interpetion of the

Today's Bargain Prices in Dr. Jaeger's Pure Wool Underwear



See Tomorrow's Paper for Our Inducements to Saturday Shoppers

LADIES' WHITE COMBINATIONS. Regular price \$5.50. LADIES' VESTS. Regular price \$3.25. Today\$2.15 DRAWERS TO MATCH ALL REDUCED

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				BEI	VI	ESTS.	Re	gular	price	\$1.85		
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1123 Government Street HENRY YOUNG & CO.

Victoria, B.C.

Fishermen Busy With Nots-Eccen-President Gompers' Declar-tricity in Codfish Line-New ation in Regard to Contempt Proceedings

SAFEGUARDING OF FUNDS

Several Methods Suggested, But None Yet Found Practicable

Denver, Colo., Nov. 16 .- After a week devoted principally to the work of or-American Federation of Labor resum-

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier leaves at the end of this week for Florida, where he will take a brief holiday before the opening of Parliament. The Premier has recovered from his recent indisposition, but his physician advised him to take a rest and seek a change of air.

Winnipeg, Nov. 16.—The mystery surrounding the death of Kate Poison who died as the result of injuries received by being knocked down by a rig on Edmonton street on Tuesday night, Nov. 2, has been solved. The local authorities had telegraphed to Toronto ordering the arrest of one Hallett, who is said to have been the driver of the rig. Before leaving he sold his horse and rig in the city, explaining to the purchaser that he had got into trouble and had to leave town. He was traced to Toronto, and this morning instructions were wired to morning instructions were wired to have him arrested at once. Hallet will be brought back to Winnipeg as soon as the arrest takes place. It is said that he was intoxicated when he ran over the column to the column takes the col

The engine and three cars went over the embankment forty feet to the river. Rains this week have been heavy, and considerable of the embankment underneath the track was washed out. The first cars of the train went over, but the remainder were held by the automatic brakes.

Fireman Righter was a son of Peter Righter, the man who brought the first train into Vancouver, and was to have been married in Kamloops at Christmas.

THE RAIN COAT

The Rain Coat of today is a coat of many functions. It answers for an Overcoat, is a great protection in cool weather, gives a man a well dressed appearance, and affords waterproof protection on rainy days.

We've Rain Coats in a variety of fabrics, tan, olive, and gray mixtures, cravenetted by makers who best know

See Our Special Raincoat

\$15

It's a Winner

Allen & Co. FIT-REFORM

promotic from the final and the profit of the profit from a control of the profit of the profit from the profi

the freight for re-shipment pending the settlement of the general average claims against the cargo of the in-jured steamer as a result of the ac-cident.

Get acquainted with Black Watch

the big black plug chewing tobacco. A tremendous favorite everywhere, because of its richness and pleasing Havor.

LAND ACT.

to lease the following described lands:
Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of the land, it beling also the N.E. corner of Surveyed Lot No. 34%, and beling situated on the left Limit of Stafford River, at its junction with Loughborough Inlet, B.C., thence north 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 20 chains to point of beginning, containing 40 acres. more or less.

ALFRED JOHNSON. Date, Sept. 24th, 1908. Witness to posting notice: J. M. David-

FREDERICK L. WARD,

By James McDermit Davidson, Agent. Date, Oct. 17th, 1908.

LAND ACT

Thirty days from date I shall apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in the Renfrew district Work Coast Vicense. rict, West Coast Vancouver Island, commencing at the S. E. corner lot 189, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains more or less to coast, thence west following coast line to point of commencement, lives along the northern shore living containing 640 acres more or less. W. H. KIRKBRIDE,

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a license to sell intoxicating liquor on the premises to be known as the Sooke Hotel, situated at the junction of Ot-ter Point and Sooke roads.

EUSTACE ARDEN. Dated at Victoria, B.C., Nov. 17, 1908.

PURE BRED LIVESTOCK STANDARD Bred S. C. White Leghorns, pullets and hens, for sale, from \$1.00 up, from Captain Mitchell's famous

laying strain, Santa Barbara, Cal. Ernest T Hanson, Cowichan Station, V. I. WANTED TO PURCHASE WANTED—Good clear photos illustrating sport on Vancouver Island, and the Coast in particular and British Columbia in general. Address Box 983 Colonist Office.

LEFFINGWELL WILL

Explorer Now in the City Tells of His Explorations in the Arctic Regions

(From Wednesday's Daily) After spending two years engaged in exploratory work in the Arctic, Ernest de K. Leffingwell, the well known geologist, who shared with Capt. Mikkelson in the leadership of the Anglo-American Arctic exploration expedi-tion which left here on May 21 in the

American Arctic exploration expeditions which left here on May 31 in the schooner Duchess of Bedford, ex the schooner Duchess of Bedford, ex the schooner Duchess of Bedford, ex the schooner Bedford of the whalers. Several times the schooner struck ice so hard that those on board were knocked from their feet, but the impact never hurt her.

Form of Notice

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Division

TAKE NOTICE that Frederick L. Ward, of Pontiac, Michigan, occupation Lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the north limit of Mink River, one chain distant from the north bank thereof, and

taken from the foc'sle and made mate of the vessel, made an arduous trip out over the ice in the unknown sea of the Arctic making soundings to test the theory which was the main feature of the expedition—that laind existed in the Beaufort sea, north of Alaska. There were many indications pointing to this, but the soundings made by the explorers showed that they passed the edge of the continental shelf and were unable to get any bottom, indicating TAKE NOTICE that James McDermit Davidson, of Seattle, Washington, occupation Lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following at a post planted on the north limit of Mink River, one chain distant from the north bank thereof, and about ½ mile easterly from where it joins Apple River, B.C., said stake being the S.W. corner of this location, thence extending north following the east line of Fred. L. Ward's location, chains, thence east 40 chains, thence extending north following the east line of Fred. L. Ward's location, chains, thence east 40 chains, thence extending north following the east line of Fred. L. Ward's location, chains, thence east 40 chains, thence extending north following the east line of Fred. L. Ward's location, chains, thence east 40 chains the pool of the crip is as a matter-of-fact happend and enial, telling of the result that for a space the exploration of the line party after a structure of the line party and the explication in the country and he was in association the culture of the caption one of their dogs ran away and was found w

Thirty days from date I shall apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following describded land, situated in the Renfrew District, West Coast Vancouver Island, commending at the S. W. corner lot 189, thence north 40 chairs, thence west 60 chairs to coast, thence south 80 chairs to coast, thence west following coast line to point of commencement containing 640 acres more er less.

R. S. GOLLOP,

Nov. 2, 1908.

In serious danger.

The natives could not be induced in the natives and adopting their way of living among the natives and adopting their w with regard to making fur clothing. They all used native clething and adopted the native manner of living as

far as possible. Lack of Teachers.

in sod huts in winter and another class which follows the game inland, living in skin tents. Since the whalers came Liquor License Act 1900 these hunters usually get boat drill from the traders and coat their fur tents with the drill. They speak a slightly different language. Near the trading stations and the mission stations the younger generation of the Eskimos have forgotten how to hunt and if the white men went from the district these would probably The majority of the natives from the trading stations, while they are fond of the foodstuffs used by the white man, such as sugar, etc., can get along without these things. They live mostly on seal meat, caribou, mountain sheep and other game. The natives are not numerous, although the indications, to judge from the remnants of long deserted villages found at different places, are that they were or ce strong in number. There are two big stations where the whalers come, one at Point Barrow, the other at Herschel island, and in the five hundred miles of the shore between these stations there are few natives, not more than three or four families. There is also a settlement at the trad-ing station of the Hudson's Bay com-

There are many legends told by the tribal story-tellers, and many pecullar ethnological features. The natives GO NORTH AGAIN have no religion, but they believe in devils, and fear nature. For instance, it is believed that demons exist in the mountains and on far-away icepeaks

Fertile for Missionaries Fertile for Missionaries

It is a fertile ground for missionaries, but some of those who are on the ground pay too much attention to the little things of life. The natives have no conception of the great features of Christianity. They believe that not working on Sunday is like taking advantage of a charm of amulet, and say prayers in the same way. One of the best men living in the district with whom Mr. Leffingwell came into contact came to him one day and said:

which Mr. Lennigweil came into contact came to him one day and said:
"Will I go to hell if I wear labrets?"
The natives often wear labrets dangling from their lips, and this natives.

cient village of about forty or fifty families was found and some stone implements of the days before the iron While being towed by a whaling steam-er through the ice from Port Narrow the schooner struck a piece of floating of various kinds made of bone. The ice with such a shock that the towline was broken, but the schooner was not hurt.

The schooner was really not a wreck at Flaxman island. She is there yet, and all that she needs is caulking, but no one can caulk her there. She was

scribed lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the north limit of Mink River, one chain distant from the north bank thereof, and about one half mile easterly from where it joins Apple River, B. C., said stake being the south east corner of this location, thence extending north 20 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 40 chains to the place of beginning, containing 30 taken from the foc'sle and made mate acres, more or less.

EREPERICK I. WARD.

him on the exploratory expedition and returned from the Arctic about a year ago, is engaged in writing a book which will be published shortly by Heinneman & Co., of London. Mr. Steffannsen, who went back by way of the Mackenzie river this last summer is engaged in ethnological work among the natives for a New York museum.

Business Change

Business Change

The firm of Drury & Macgurn has been dissolved. The business will be carried on by R. L. Drury at the same offices, 918 Government street. Mr. Drury has been for many years the general agent for the Mutual Life of Canada, and in addition will now have the agencies of the St. Paul Fire Insurance company, and the General Accident Assurance Company, of Canada.

Demand for Permits.

The demand for building permits which was quite active during the past two weeks has shown a falling off the past day or two. Yesterday with the exception of a permit issued to James McIntyre for additions to his dwelling on Acton street to cost \$300 no permits were issued. So far this month mits were issued. So far this month permits for buildings aggregating \$49.370 in value have been issued. The permit for the new building to be erected by the B. Wilson Company on Chatham street to cost \$25,000 will be

Faces Murder Charge

Following the testimony given by his wife against him in her appeal to the court for protection, Alfred FOR SALE—10 Acres, house, out-buildings fruit trees, plenty of water. F. Morley, near pumping station. no of the Mackenzie river.

Honest in Dealings

The DUCREST STUMP PULLER—It was a radius of 340 feet without moving. Moved easily in 30 minutes. Apply J. Ducrest, 466 Burnside Road, Victoria, B. C. 117—John Dillon, alias James Smith, book agent, accused of the murder of Constable O'Shea and the wounding of Chief Carpenter and Constable Focault last April, was declared sane by the jury in the court of King's Bench today.

In Mackenzie river.

Honest in Dealings

The natives were found to be absolutely honest as regard the goods of the white man. They have some odd customs. As far as Mr. Leffingwell could ascertain there were no marriage customs. If a man wanted a wife he went and took her. One method was for the groom to go to work with the parents. In one case which came under observation the man worked for the parent of the girl for a year, the father taking all the furs secured by the young mfan. The missionaries and constable Focault last April, was declared sane by the jury in the court of King's Bench today.

In the past time mounts to the court for protection, Alfred to the mount of the woman at the mounts of the devidence of the woman. At the police court yester-day morning Taylor was arraigned and charged by Superintendent of Provincial Police F. S. Hussey with the murder on August 10, 1899, of a living wound in which had just been given brite to woman. At the police court yester-day morning Taylor was arraigned and charged by Superintendent of Police F. S. Hussey with the wounding worning Taylor was arraigned and

AMUSEMENT RESORT IN HEART OF CITY

Capitalists Plan Big Enterprise
If the City Will Grant Concessions

(From Tuesday's Daily)

If plans now under consideration are perfected and the parties interested can come to satisfactory arrangements with the city for the lease of the property. Victoria will in all likelihood have an up-to-date amusement resort located right in its heart, an institution combining all the features of athletic and indoor amusements, which, summer and winter, will afford entertainment to Victorians and visitors. The scheme ras been under consideration for some time and already the city council has been approached by representatives of two different moneyed interests with a view of securing the lease of the city's (From Tuesday's Daily)

Offer Made City

Messrs. Bond & Clark, real estate agents, representing local and outside capital, have made an offer to the city. Should the city consent to lease the property for a term of years at a reasonable figure the parties represented by the above firm are prepared to spend a large amount of money in erecting a modern, up-to-date amusement resort. The plans for such have not been as yet prepared but the idea is to erect handsome buildings in which will be located a large concert hall, ice skating rink, salt water baths, a dancing pavilion, aquarium, and in fact every arrangement will be made to make the place an amusement resort in the best

aquarium, and in fact every arrangement will be made to make the place an amusement resort in the best sense of the word. The grounds will be attractively laid out in lawns and shrubbery and it is believed that there will be ample room for an athletic field. The buildings will be so arranged that there will be accommodation for stores along the Douglas street and Belleville street frontages. Should the idea be carried out in its entirety the amount of money to be invested will probably exceed \$300,000.

Mr. Clark, of Bond & Clark, stated yesterday that if the city would grant a long lease of the property at reasonable terms there would be no trouble in interesting capitalists in the project. In fact the enterprise should be a paying one and would prove a boom to Victoria, supplying, as it would, ample entertainment not only for the Victorians but also for visitors and would doubtless be a powerful factor in attracting visitors to this city during the winter months.

Another Proposition Another Proposition

Another Proposition

Ian St. Claff, acting on behalf of other parties, has also made a proposition to the city along lines similar to the above, and if the desired lease of the property can be secured, it is proposed to invest something like \$200,000, in creeting an up-to-date amusement resonts.

These two propositions have been considered by the committee appointed by the council and it is probable that the question of whether the city should lease the ground for the purposes suggested will be referred to the rate-payers at the date of the civic elections in January when a bylaw may be submitted to be voted upon.

The committee of the council has suggested that in council has

the street to the city and consequently should the street now be closed for any purpose, the land comprised therein stages that in consideration of the granting of a lease for fifty years the lesees shall pay a rental of five per cent on the present assessed value of the property, \$25,000, being an annual rental of \$1,250, the question of valuation to be adjusted every ten years. In addition a percentage of the gross earnings of the enterprise will be asked by the city, one per cent on earnings up to \$100,000; three-quarters of one per cent on gross earnings between \$100,000 and \$200,000; and one-half of one per cent on earnings over that amount. The promoters of the enterprise of the enterprise of the enterprise of the enterprise will be asked by the city, one per cent on earnings between \$100,000 and \$200,000; and one-half of one per cent on earnings over that amount. The promoters of the enterprise of the enterprise will be asked by the city, one per cent on earnings between \$100,000 and \$200,000; and one-half of one per cent on earnings over that amount. The promoters of the enterprise will be asked by the city, one per cent on earnings between \$100,000 and \$200,000; and one-half of one per cent on earnings over that amount. The promoters of the enterprise will be asked by the city, one per cent on earnings between \$100,000 and \$200,000; and one-half of one per cent on earnings over that side would accept it at that valuation. Otherwise it could be allowed to remain waste property or could be tween \$100,000 and \$200,000; and one-half of one per cent on earnings over that amount. The promoters of the en-terprise expect that they will be ex-empted from water rates and taxes on the land and improvements as well as local improvement taxes.

Whether the city has the legal right to enter into a lease for fifty years is a question to be decided but in any event nothing will be done until the ratepayers have been given an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the matter at the civic elections when a bylaw will neather the control of the con when a bylaw will probably be sub

PARTRIDGE RELEASED

Hunters Requested to Exercise Caution When Engaged in the Chase

Sportsmen are requested to exercise care while shooting as there are a number of new varieties of birds, imported but a short time ago, which might come within tempting range, the killing of which would not only be a serious infraction of the regulations, but would go far towards destroying the ambition of those entitusiasts who are desirous of seeing the southern end of Vancouver island well stocked with feathered game of many different species. This appeal to hunters is made by a number of veteran disciples of the chase who have assisted in the bringing of capercalizie and black game to this country and whose latest venture is the importation of the Hungarian partridge.

Pelts

The sealing schooner Umbrina, Capt. Delouchrey, returned to port yesterday from Bering sea with 450 the sealskins. The schooner has been becamed in the straits almost within sight of port for severals days past. Twice she came up to, Race Rocks and Capt. The schooner encountered a heavy gale and heavy wind was encountered when off the entrance to the straits. The Umbrina, which is owned by Capt. J. W. Peppett, was moored at the Hudson's Bay wharf, near the Pescawha, of the same owner, and she will discharge her catch today for shipment to England. The schooner to port yesterday from Bering sea with 450 the saleskins. The schooner has been becamed in the straits almost within sight of port for severals days past. Twice she came up to, Race Rocks and Capt. The schooner encountered a heavy gale and heavy wind was encountered when off the entrance to the straits. The Umbrina, which is owned by Capt. J. W. Peppett, was moored at the Hudson's Bay wharf, near the Pescawha, of the same owner, and she will discharge her catch today for shipment to England. The schooner to counter when the schooner of the capt. The schooner is possible to port for severals days past. The schooner has been becaled in the straits almost within sight of port for severals days past. The schooner has been becales in the straits almost within sight of port for several

In conversation recently, A. E. Todd, who is one of the prime movers in the introduction of partridge, stated that there were grounds for believing that some of the birds released last spring had been shot through ignorance. As he and Dr. I. I. Todd had recently resome of the birds released last spring had been shot through ignorance. As he and Dr. J. L. Todd had recently released some more and wished to have them protected as well as possible, he wanted to make the fact known to the public generally in order that those who are in the habit of indulging in the nonular outdoor pastime might be

the popular outdoor pastime might be on their guard. on their guard.

Mr. Todd explained that Hungarian partridge were released last spring at common lake, near Duncans, and the creation of also in Saanich, near the cement works at Tod Iniet. It was not devision in the princess May is all again tonight for the north, initely known whether any of these reported that they had seen broods of ported that they had seen broods of the ported that they had seen broods to be correct. The setumed from Skagway yesters a stormy trip. She that opinion has proven to be correct. The service between Vancouver and the Orient has gradually been winning the trade from the rival lines, and now the British ships will only have been disciplined by Capt. He. The service between Vancouver and the Orient has gradually been winning the trade from the From the rival lines, and now the British ships will only have been disciplined by Capt. He. The service between Vancouver and the Orient has gradually been winning the trade from the rival lines, and now the British ships will only have Japanese to compete with.

The Empress of Japan is bringing over to Vancouver this trip 1,500,000 pounds of overland freight and 520 ton advices, was arrested for drunken-news pounds of overland freight and 520 ton advices, was arrested for drunken-news, but because his services were needed about the Orient has gradually been winning the trade from the rival lines, and the Orient has gradually been winning the trade from the rival lines, and the Universal Papanese to compete with.

The Empress of Japan is bringing over to Vancouver this trip 1,500,000 pounds of overland freight and 520 ton advices, was arrested for drunken-needed about the Orient has gradually been winning the trade from the rival lines, and the Orient has gradually been winning the trade from the rival lines, and the Orient has gradually been winning the trade from the rival lines, and the Orient has gradually been winning the trade from the Princes May love to Vancouver and the Orient has gradually been winning the trade from the Orient has

partridges at the Leasowes, Mr. Todd asserts, is the fact that large flocks of quail are seen in the grounds of various residences in that locality. He expresses regret, however, that considerable shooting is done throughout the district to the south of Rockland and Oak Bay avenues and that there is little doubt that the trapping of quail and pheasants, both by garden Chinamen and their masters is a common to look for a more sheltered snot but men and their masters, is a commo

DUE TO NATURAL CAUSES Inquest Held on Body of Late George Moore

(From Wednesday's Daily)

That death was due to natural causes was the verdict of the coron-ers jury which yesterday afternoon in-vestigated the circumstances surroundvestigated the circumstances surround-ing the death of the late George Morn-go, or as he was known in this city, George Moore, who was found on Sun-day morning last lying dead in bed in his cottage on Cormorant street. Moore, who was well known in this city where he had resided for many years, who was well known in this city where he had resided for many years, was about 60 years of age. He had been living alone in his cottage, and was last seen alive on Friday evening. Neighbors who noticed that during out food for two days. Saturday and the greater part of Sun-day the blinds were kept lowered, became anxious and notified the police Detective O'Leary and Constable Heather visited the cottage, gaining entrance through a rear window. They found Moore lying in bed dead. The evidence submitted yesterday b Dr. Bapty, who performed a post mor tem examination, showed that the de

ceased had died of fatty degeneration of the heart, though all the other organs were in a normal condition. The funeral of deceased will take place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the undertaking rooms of the B C. Funeral Furnishing company to Ross Bay cemetery. Services will be conducted by Rev. T. W. Gladstone.

STREET IMPROVEMENT Belmont Street Owners Meet City Council—Question of

Cost

A deputation of Belmont street pro perty owners waited upon the city council last night to consider the pro-position of straightening the thoroughfare between Gladstone and Milne streets. In view of the fact that legal difficulties have arisen which will probably result in the work costing con bably result in the work costing considerably more than at first estimated, the city did not desire to proceed with the work until the opinion of the owners affected was first obtained. At last night's meeting it was stated that the city, in securing the necessary property to allow of the straightening of the street will have to deal with some tar. street will have to deal with some ten owners, two of whom are dead, and their heirs will have to be dealt with. These owners, when the subdivision of the property was made, did not deed the street to the city and consequently

to remain waste property or could be made into an attractive grass plot. The matter was thoroughly threshed out last night, after which the owners

withdrew to the mayor's office, where they considered their answer to the city, which was to the effect that the city should secure title to the existing street and secure an agreement with the property owners to purchase the strip which will be left on the east side when the new street is opened, and also that the city engineer prepare. also that the city engineer prepare a report on the cost of grading on the present street, as well as on the proposed street. The owners were unant mous that if the proposed work of straightening and improving the street would not cost too much, it should be

(From Wednesday's Daily) **UMBRINA RETURNS**

Was Becalmed For Some Days Near Race Rocks—Brought 450 Pelts

company is expected to arrive within the next day or two, and all the vessels.

BACK FROM SKAGWAY

Brought News of Narrow Escape of Prospectors on West Coast of Queen Charlotte Islands

that those at Duncans were keeping within a few miles of Quamichan lake, while those in Saanlch, apparently, had spread much more, some having been seen on the Butler farm, Keating's crossing, while others had crossed Saanlch inlet and were making their home in the Highlands.

The last lot of partridges to be released, according to Mr. Todd, have been placed at Challoner & Mitchell's farm, the old Le Poer Trench place, Saanlch; at Sidney island, and at "The Leasowes." They are expected to spread from the latter locality to Pemberton woods and through the Oak Bay district. Mr. Todd amnounces that he intends at irregular intervals placing more birds at the various localities mentioned.

What led up to the releasing of partridges at the Leasowes, Mr. Todd asserts, is the fact that large flocks of qualifier seen in the grounds of vertically reached Cartwright sound in

to look for a more sheltered spot, but while at anchor the storm again broke while at anchor the storm again broke, the wind being so strong that it lifted the skiff clean out of the water. The anchors would not hold and the sloop was soon in a worse condition than ever. The pump was kept going while they were getting farther from the shore and in a serious position. It was seen that if they wanted to save thair lives the sloop would have It was seen that if they wanted to save their lives the sloop would have to be abandoned. They got into the skiff with five pounds of ham, some hardtack and tea, and managed to reach the shore safely. The last they saw of the Stork she was drifting toward the open sea. They were a week there, making several attempts to get overland, and living principally on clams and hardtack. They finally struck a trail which took them to

FLEET OF FREIGHTERS OFF OUTER WHARF

British colliers engaged in carrying coal for the United States navy, arcoal for the United States navy, arrived from Magdalena Bay and proceeded to Nanaimo to load bunker coal, having been chartered at the low rate of 24 shillings to carry wheat to the United Kingdom. The steamer Beechley arrived from San Francisco and proceeded to Nanaimo for coal. The Norwegian steamer Admiral Borgary The Norwegian steamer Admiral Bor-resen, with a cargo of wheat for the United Kingdom, passed out at 2 a.m. yesterday. The steamer Bankfields, with a cargo of wheat for St. Vincent for orders, also passed out yesterday morning after loading bunker coal at Comov.

PRINCESS VICTORIA BEATS THE IROQUOIS

Runs Away From the Oil Burner Just to Show How Easy She Can Pass Rival The steamer Princess Victoria ran away from the steamer Iroquois yesterday on the run from Vancouver to Scattle. It seems that the Princess Victoria, which is running under four of her six boilers, has been on a leisurely schedule between Vancouver and Scattle and the Iroquois has been speeded each day. The crew of the oil-burner have been claiming all kinds of records in consequence, and yesterday the crew of the fast C.P.R.

to Carry Mails and Passengers From Wellington Sir Joseph Ward, premier of New Sir Joseph ward, premier of New Zealand, in an interview at Welling-ton, announced himself in favor of a fast steamship service to run direct between the New Zealand port and Victoria and Vancouver. Interviewed concerning the suggestion that arrangements should be made for the Suez mail to be forwarded to Wellington immediately on its arrival at Sydney, Sir-Joseph Ward stated that such an arrangement would practi-cally necessitate the employment of a special steamer and the granting of a subsidy sufficient to provide a first class service of the country's own. It would be incomparatively better, he said, to spend the money on the Van-

FROM BERING SEA RUMOR THAT C. P. R. **WILL BUY MINNESOTA** Statement Going Rounds That Big Hill Liner May Be Purchased By Canadian Line

couver route.

A rumor was current yesterday that the C.P.R. was negotiating for the purchase of the big Hill liner Minne-sota for use under the C.P.R. flag in the trans-Pacific trade. The report the trans-Pacific trade. The report came from a recent arrival from Seattle who is stated to have been informed to that effect from officials of the Great Northern Steamship company. Nothing could be learned here with regard to the rumor. It will be remembered that a despatch from Vancouver stated that J. J. Hill said on his arrival there that the question of operating the steamer under the British flag from Vancouver to avoid the workings of the interstate commerce commission's ruling which has proved so great a handicap to United States shipping was being considered.

proved so great a handicap to United States shipping was being considered. A Vancouver despatch says that the ruling of the interstate commerce commission is having the effect of driving the Pacific carrying trade to the British steamship lines is evidenced by the cargo on the Canadian Pacific railway liner Empress of Japan which left Yokohama for Vancouver this afternoon. American shipping which left Yokonama for Vancouver this afternoon. American shipping firms prophesied that their lines would be out of the running if the through freight rates had to be published, and that opinion has proven to be correct.

ARE FORTUNATE

Over Twenty Brought to City From Different Districts Sunday

BIRDS PROVE VERY SCARCE

General Opinion That Some Enthusiasts Are Guilty of Illegal Shooting

Between eighteen and twenty deer were brought from different points along the E. & N. line to Victoria on Sunday evening. There were a large number of hunters out and the majority, contrary to the rule, carried rifles. There were few with shotguns, the scarcity of feathered game apparently influencing local disciples of Nimrod to take a chance at the four-footed deni-

A canvass of those who spent the week-end in the chase proves that there was no district especially good, results being obtained at different points. For instance Mr. Horstall killed a splendid deer in the vicinity of the summit; Mr. Champion, of Smith & Champion, and party, who hunted in the neighborhood of the Silver mine, Shawnigan lake, bagged two fine animals; F. Smith and party got four deer in the 17-mile post district, while Janes and Wilby, who covered the country near the summit of the Sooke hills, got two fine specimens of Van-couver Island deer. This by no means Wheat Carriers Pass Out From the Coal Mines With Cargoes for United Kingdom

Several big freighters were off the outer wharf yesterday. The British steamer Uganda, one of the fleet-of

The hunters who devoted their time to the feathered inhabitants of the wilds were in the minority. For the most part they were not pronouncedly successful. The veterans, those who have indulged in the sport for years and are conversant with every nook and cranny where the birds are accustomed to secret themselves, had some two or three to their credit. The best bags, however, did not go beyond five, which, when the numbers which were brought in throughout last season are taken into consideration is deplorably scant.

Because the grouse and pheasants are hard to get, the enthusiasts have turned in disgust to the deer. The returned in disgust to the deer. The result is that many more of the latter are being slaughtered than in years gone by. That the result will be a dearth of these creatures next season there is little doubt, but few are bothered about the future. As one gentleman, exceedingly fond of sport, but a sportsman in the true sense of the word, remarked yesterday, they don't "give a continental as long as they can get satisfaction now." What the forthcoming years are going to bring forth doesn't trouble them in the slightest degree is the consensus of opinion among those who are in the habit of

degree is the consensus of opinion and the Iroquois has been each day. The crew of the her have been claiming all of records in consequence, and ay the crew of the fast C.P.R. thought they would put on a tra speed and give the Iroshowing up. They did. With ur boilers in use the Princess. passed out from Vancouver he Iroquois, letting her lead the gulf. Then the Princess went by and beat her by hour into Seattle.

WISHIP SERVICE

FROM NEW ZEALAND Sir Joseph Ward Favors Direct Line guilt, it is felt that those who enjoy the sport afforded by the districts in the vicinity of this city should have enough consideration for others who enough consideration for others who take pleasure in the recreation, and those who are attempting to conserve the game of this section by giving it adequate protection, to refrain from over-stepping the limit set down by the regulations in this respect.

On this subject the general feeling is strong, and although there is no outspoken threat that action be taken against any particular person or per-

against any particular person or peragainst any particular person or per-sons, it is not unlikely that certain vaguely suspected individuals will be closely watched and, if found making a illegal depredations, will be accorded a friendly but candid word or two of warning.

There seems to be no satisfactory explanation of the reason why the birds of this locality are so scarce this birds of this locality are so scarce this season. The majority hesitate to believe that the yearly hunting has had such an effect, especially in view of the fact that the season did not open this fall until a month later than is customary. Still the fact remains that it is scarcely possible to find a bird where before coveys could be raised at almost any time. Unquestionably the feathered game is not as plentiful as it was a few years ago. Now those who was a few years ago. Now those who are watching the large numbers of deer being brought to town every week are wondering whether the same thing is wondering whether the same thing is destined to happen in the case of this species. They don't want to reflect on those who are keeping well within the regulations, but they express the hope that all sportsmen will bear in mind the total allowed and cease shooting when that is attained satisfied with when that is attained—satisfied with having had the rare good fortune of an exceedingly successful season.

Reports which have preceded the coming of the revenue cutter Thetis, now in northern waters, where she is delayed by stormy weather, state that several of the members of the official staff of the vessel have been placed under arrest, and that an official investigation will be demanded from Washington, which will evolve a big scandal among officers of the Thetis

in the revenue cutter service.

From reports received, the cruise of the Thetis in northern waters has been marked by friction among the of-ficers of the cutter, and several of them have been disciplined by Capt. Hen-derson. It is stated that Lieut. Miller was placed in irons, and that trouble between the commander of the vessel and Chief Engineer Albert C. Norman

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Brought to City

VERY SCARCE

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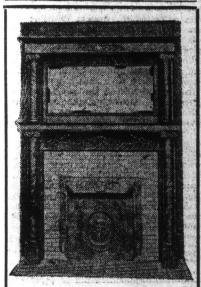
& Game club wish of the B. C. Game n for others who npting to conserve his respect. general feeling is lar person or per-likely that certain ndividuals will be . if found making

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The God-Given Cure for All Diseases of



Mantels, Grates and Tiles

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

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EX-GOVERNOR JOLY DIES AT OLD HOME

Few people seem to realize how important—how absolutely necessary—it is to keep the bowels, kidneys and

make life miserable.

No other remedy has ever been discovered that does this so effectively as "Fruit-a-tives." 50c a box—6 boxes for \$2.50. Trial size 25c. Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

Limited, Ottawa.

The elected to remain a member of the provincial house, leading the opposition against the de Boucherville government. In 1878 Lieutenant-Governor Letellier dismissed the ministry and called Sir Henri to the premiership. In 1879 his government was defeated in the house and he resigned, becoming again the leader of the opposition. In 1885 he retired from politics as a protest against the attitude taken by his party on the Riel affair. In 1898 he was a delegate to the Liberal convention at Ottawa, and was elected to the Commons from Portneuf in 1896. tion at Ottawa, and was elected to the Commons from Portneuf in 1896. He was chosen as a member of the Laurier ministry, being first controller and afterwards minister, of inland revenue. He was made a K.C.M.G. in 1895, in acknowledgment of his public services. To him in 1896 was entrusted the conduct of Li Hung Chang's tour through Canada, when the famous vicerey was on his way home to China.

to China.

Sir Henri's last public service was as lieutenant-governor of British Columbia, his appointment to that office being made in 1900 and the term closing in 1905. The late Lady Joly, who was Margaretta Josepha, daughter of the late Hammond Gowen, of Quebec, was of great assistance to her husband in the performance of the social duties pertaining to his office.

office.

Sir. Henri was noted not only in Canada but all over the continent for his deep interest in forestry and his unremitting efforts to awaken the public to the need of forest protection and forest renewal. He did much by his writings, lectures and personal example to this end.

The eldest son of Sir Henri, Edmond, is a member of the Quebec har, practising at the Anchent, Fapital. Two others, Alain and Henri, Gustave, graduated at the Royal Military college, Kingston, and are now serving in the army in India, the former as captain and the latter as lieutenant.

SYNDICATE WILL ENGAGE IN FISHING

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Trading and Development syndicate, and one of the industries in which we will engage on a large scale is the fisherles, both the salmon and deep water fisherles, both the salmon and deep water fisherles of the British Columbia coast. We have made trial shipments of the whole salmon taken from the rivers of British Columbia coast. We have made trial shipments of the whole salmon taken from the rivers of British Columbia and shipped to London in dried pickle by cold storage and find that we can engage with great success in the salmon industry in this manner. We will put the salmon in the marqet kept in this manner and also engage in the smoked salmon trade. We have a smoking plant in London which can handle from 3,000 to 5,000 sides of salmon a week. The manager of this smoking plant, who is a most experienced salmon curer in London and supplies fish to the little of the Registrar of Joint Stock Cempanies.

This notice is given in pursuance of an Order of the Honorable Chief Justice, dated the 19th day of October, 1908.

BODWELL & LAWSON, Solicitors for the Trustees.

ringdon market second only to the best fresh. Scotch salmon and superior to all other salmon placed on the English market.

Prince Rupert the Headquarters.

BETTER METHODS FOR ISOLATION HOSPIT

FIGS AND PRUNES

Many Years of His Life Spent in Service of Canadian

People

Prince Rupert the Headquarters.

"We propose to erect our principal station at Prince Rupert. Other stations will be built at Graham and Moresby islands on the Queen Charlot te group and we will have fishing stations at various points on the Britishing stati tive Department

sland.

"We will build our own high speed steamer. It is the intention to have a vessel of high power, a sea-going steamer of the style of the Amur on which I returned from the north, which will collect the fish and place it on the wharves in cold storage at Vancouver and afterward at Prince Rupert for shipment. Unless we decide to purchase a steamer in the British skin in proper working order.

They wonder why they have sallow complexions, indigestion, headaches, rheumatism, while all the time their systems are clogged and poisoned with waste tissue and indigestible food which/these organs should have removed.

What they need are fruit juices—What they need are fruit juices—Nature's provision for keeping the eliminating machinery of the body working right. "Fruit-a-tives" are the concentrated juices of fresh, ripe fruits, combined in such a way that their medicinal action is greatly intensified. They stimulate and regulate the action of the liver, bowels, kidneys and skin, thus clearing the system of the accumulated waste and poison, purifying the blood, and banchishing those distressing troubles that make life miserable.

No other remedy has ever been discovered that does this so effectively and the remedicinal action is greatly intensified. They stimulate and regulate the action of the liver, bowels, kidneys and skin, thus clearing the debates on confederation. On this gottom he sided with Dorlon, Holton, Huntington and other Liberals against the wiews of the majority.

No other remedy has ever been discovered that does this so effectively are the covered that does this so effectively are the covered that does this so effectively and the political field of the political

"The big steamer for the purpose of collecting fish from the stations will be one of a fleet of vessels required for our business. At least four or five sea-going fishing steamers, or tugs, and two or three small freighting steamers will be required when we are fully established. We expect to be ready to begin, though not fully equipped next season, and will be running in full swing. We are now securing existing fishing rights and stations, and wherever this is possible it will save the erection of stations.

"The deep-sea fishing industry will also be taken up. We will get deep-also be taken up. We also we are fully established. We expect to be ready to begin, though not fully equipped next season, and will be running in full swing. We are now securing existing fishing rights and stations, and wherever this is possible it will save the erection of stations. "The deep-sea fishing industry will also be taken up. We will get deep-sea fishing trawlers and expect to be able to take up this branch of industry within twelve months. The intention is to get five or six trawlers of the type used from Grimsby. These, being vessels of a special type, can be better secured there for about £100,000 each. We must get these £100,000 each. We must get these and the men to man them at home. With the steam trawlers we propose to go after the halibut, herring, cod and other deep sea food fish.

"I am satisfied that the supply is great and there are excellent possi-bilities of handling fish. With regard to the market it is practically unlim-ited. The salmon of the British rivers is decreasing in number year by year; rivers are being depleted by being ov-erfished, disease, etc., and the mar-kets are growing. On the continent of Europe the fringe of the great market of the future only has been touched with regard either to chilled or smoked

T have been greatly impressed with what I have seen of the resources of British Columbia. I have been over the world a good deal and no country has indications of future prosperity greater than this. I feel almost cer-tain that within twenty years or less that British Columbia will be the greatest mineral producing area and amous the wealthiest countries of the world in its rich resources.

Chief Benoit, of the Montreal fire brigade, will resign in January, after 20 years service.

CHINATOWN MOURNS DEATH OF EMPEROR

Big Project Planned By Group Official News Received Here of Wealthy English-Washington

(From Tuesday's Daily)

To complete arrangements for the largest fishing business on this coast invaring a fleet of small fishing statements and style of the Amand of the C. P. R. to collect fish from the stations to be established at Prince Rupert, Graham and Moresby islands, Observatory Inlet, and other points from the Nass to the east coast of Vancouver Island, a fleet of five or six steam it rawlers of the North Sea type, and an expenditure of half a million dollars in equipment generally. W. Roby and an expenditure of half a million dollars in equipment generally, W. Roby and the consideration of the Chinese Cansolidated Benevolent Association. The demise of this important of the consideration of the consider (From Tuesday's Daily)

Wax Li," from eausing any disturbance.

It is not genreally known that the new regent of China, Prince Chun, or Pu Chun as he was then known, visited Victoria about ten or eleven years ago. He was then on his way to Chicage and Germany. He was given a great welcome by the Chinese of Victoria, who built an arch at the outer wharf in his honor.

The Chinese of Victoria have telegraphed to all points where Chinese are gathered in any number in Canada and the mourning for the Emperor and the mourning for the Emperor will be general throughout the Do-

Conduct of Unremunera-

(From Tuesday's Daily) That the method in vogue at present of carrying on the work of the isolation hospital should be inquired into and some method adopted whereby the city will secure a greater revenue from the patients treated therein than at present is the case was the general opinion expressed by the aldermen at last night's meeting of the city coun-cil. The subject was introduced by the reading of a communication from the city building inspector who report-ed that the changes and improvements recently authorized by the council have been made and that furniture in-cluding sixteen beds, together with chairs, tables and other accessories

propose to employ the experienced fishing labor of Britich Columbia until the supply is exhausted and then to bring practical fishermen with their families from Great Britain and settle them on this coast. I cannot estimate at present the number to whom employment will be given.

Fiest Required.

The big steamer for the purpose of collecting fish from the stations will be one of a fleet of vessels required.

Ald. Cameron suggested that there was no immediate necessity that this furniture should be secured and point-

patients were treated free and not called upon to contribute something particularly in cases where they could well afford to do so. Mayor Hall referred to the recent bylaw passed providing for certain charges to be levied upon all patients who were willing to pay the same. The payments were merely optional with the patients and there was nothing to compel it but certainly no patient should be admitted to the hospital unless on the order or certificate of the city's medical officer. He understood that patients had been sent to the hospital by other medical men and the city officials knew nothing about it. Some arrangements must be made whereby the city, will be assured of some revenue from those who receive Must Get Revenue

some revenue from those who receive It was gnally decided that in order

that the whole matter might be ther-oughly discussed a special meeting of the board of health, which is composed oughly discussed a special meeting of the board of health, which is composed of the council, will be called next Tuesday evening. At that meeting also the official inquiry which was to have been held last night into the question of the Chinese washhouses in the premises at the corner of Fort street and Quadra street, owned by Das Morrison, against which William Neal, an adjoining to the council, and also the inquiry relative to the premises owned by L. Quagliotti, and also the inquiry relative to the premises owned by L. Quagliotti, and also the inquiry relative to the premises owned by L. Quagliotti, and also the inquiry relative to the premises owned by L. Quagliotti, solicitor, H. W. Lowe, stated that his client would submit a plan to the building inspector, of intended improvements to the buildings and he asked that pending the official's decision on these plans the inquiry be postponed. His request was granted and the matter will be considered next Tuesday evening when the building inspector's report on Mr. Quagliott's plans will be presented.

Want Old Dates. As the result of a recent meeting of the Victoria Laborers' Protective asso-ciation the city council has been asked to revert to the former dates on which the civic employees were paid their wages. The employees requested some possible, with the cierical assistance he at present possesses, to get the pay lists ready until the 10th and 24th. In view of this the council instructed the treasurer to pay on the latter dates, but the employees claim that as their bills come due at the end of the month and tradesmen do not wish to wait for their money until the 10th, it will be much more satisfactory if the first dates can be taken as those on which the pay days should fail. The Laborers' Protective association also suggests that on the date of polling at the next civic election a referendum be taken as to the advisability of fixing a weekly pay days as at present.

Mayor Hall suggested that the coun-

snould get their pay at the end of the month or as near to the first of the month as possible, it mign. be arranged so that they would be paid somewhere about the 15 and 27, or near the end of the month, when they would then be in a position to meet their monthly bills. But as to the appointment of a special paymenter. and of the month, when they would then be in a position to meet their monthly bills. But as to the appointment of a special paymaster he suggested that in view of the fact that there will soon have to be a complete overhauling of the civic offices and a better distribution of offices and a better distribution of offices and a better distribution of offices and clerical help and a systematizing of the whole civic work it would be better to make no new appointments. However, this council could hardly do anything this year, but he suggested that the Laborers' Protective association be notified that the matter will be referred to the finance committee for report. This suggestion was adopted by the council.

Still Seeks Explanation.

Once again J. Musgrave, agent for one of the Government street owners assessed under the bylaw authorizing the reblocking of that thoroughfare, complained that though he had written assessments for the pavement are levied should be explained to him he has seesments for the pavement are levied should be explained to him he has a yet received no reply. Mr. Musgrave hinted that he would be leaving the city in another two months and he hoped that an answer to his former communication might be forthcoming before thattime.

City Solicitor Mann explained that he had seen Mr. Musgrave and had ex-

on Bellot street. Will Present Bill

tion the powers contained in the cor-poration of Victoria Water Works Act, 1873, and amending acts, and to make

BETTER METHODS FOR

ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Board of Health to Enquire Into

Conduct of Unramyzora

A complaint made by A. E. Sherk, concerning the location of poles for the B. C. Electric company's system in too close proximity to buildings at the corner of Fernwood road and Gladcorner of Fernwood road and Glad-stone avenue was referred to the city electrician and a claim for damages to the amount of \$225 by Samuel S. Lehmann for injuries sustained by him in falling into an open sewer was referred to the city solicitor, water commissioner and city engineer for report. Mr. Lehman failed to state where it was that he fell into the sewer but he claims that he sustained a broken wrist and other injuries which prevented his working for nearly two months at his trade.

for nearly two months at his trade. Tenders for the printing of the mun ed from the Colonist Printing & Publishing company for three wards at \$3.50 per page; from Thomas R. Cusack for the mayor's list, t the same figure and from the Victoria Printing & Publishing company for any or all of the work at \$3.50 per page. The tenders were referred to the purchasing agent and the finance committee for report.

City Hall Improvements. Mayor Hall suggested that in view of the fact that the bylaw passed last spring to authorize the raising of \$45,out for an incinerator has not been acted upon as the incinerator idea has been abandoned, it would be well if the council considered the idea of submitting the necessary bylaw to permit of that amount being devoted towards the proposed improvements and alterthe proposed improvements and alter ations to the city hall building. The assent of the ratepayers will be necesassent of the ratepayers will be neces sary before the fund voted for the pur pose of the incinerator can be used for the other purposes and the necessary bylaw could be submitted at the next civic elections. In order that the plan of the proposed improvements could be produced the matter was allowed to stand over until next Monday.

day.

The report of the streets, bridges and sewer committee was adopted as fol-

Recommended that the petitioners be informed that as the city contemplates constructing a sewer on Belmont avenue, in the near future, which will be of sufficient depth to sewer all houses on said avenue, your committee consider that this sewer should be used by the petitioners, but as an alternative, they may, if they so desire construct a sewer at the rear of their premises and connect with the sewer on Pandora avenue, and that they bear the cost of same.

the cost of same. City's Proposition. Re improvement of Government St. between Michigan and Niagara street. Recommended that the petitioners be informed that the city will undertake the improvement of this street, as a work of local improvement, in accordance with the wishes of the petitioners (excepting the placing of all wires underground) on the understanding that the owners of property interowners of the west side of the street between Simcoe and Niagara street, owing to the rebuilding of the cement walk at this point of real property to be immediately benefited by the said work, representing a majority of the assessed value of the said property, petition the council to have the work dope under the provisions of the local improvement general bylaw and am-

Jones and Alex. Muir be informed that this committee cannot see its, way way to construct a sewer from Belat time ago that they should be paid on the 5th and 19th of each month and this suggestion was adopted until the city treasurer reported that it was impossible, with the clerical assistance Permission can be had to connect the sewer now serving Mrs. McCulloch's property. They may connect it at their own expense with the sewer

Will Present Bill
The legislative committee, on the proposed bill to be presented to the next legislature, to confirm to the corporation the powers contained in the Victoria Water Works Act, 1873, reported as follows:
Gentlemen,—We, your committee on legislation, beg to report, that we have considered the question of presenting to the legislative assembly at its next sitting a bill to confirm to the corporation the powers contained in the corporation the property of the corporation that we have considered the question of presenting to the legislative assembly at its next sitting a bill to confirm to the corporation the powers contained in the corporation the powers are considered to the question of presenting to the legislation. day instead of the grant days as at present.

Mayor Hall suggested that the council should call for applications for the position of paymaster, which position occuld also include other duties, should it be found that that of paymaster alone would not require the whole attention of one individual. By this means it would be possible to get the pay lists out more promptly than at present. The city is anner and staff is already degree worked.

Ald, Cameron thought that if the employees are so anxious that they demands of the citizens for an extension of the water works system; and particularly an amplification of the powers to borrow moneys for water works purposes, and the mode in which the same shall be secured to the lend-special control of the powers to borrow moneys for water works purposes, and the mode in which the same shall be secured to the lend-special control of the powers to borrow moneys for water works purposes, and the mode in which the same shall be secured to the lend-special control of the powers to borrow moneys for water works purposes, and the mode in which the same shall be secured to the lend-special control of the powers to borrow moneys for water works purposes, and the mode in which the same shall be secured to the lend-special control of the powers to borrow moneys for water works purposes, and the mode in which the same shall be secured to the lend-special control of the powers to borrow moneys for water works are proved to be control of the powers to borrow moneys for water works are proved to be control of the powers to borrow moneys for water works are proved to be control of the powers to borrow moneys for water works are proved to be control of the powers to borrow moneys for water works are proved to be control of the powers to borrow moneys for water works are proved to be control of the powers to borrow moneys for water works are proved to be control of the powers to borrow moneys for water works are proved to be control of the powers to borrow moneys for water works are proved

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Miners and prospectors going into Telkua, Omenica or Inginesa Campa will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeens River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.

TEAPOTS SPECIAL SALE TEAPOTS

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SPECIAL SALE TEAPOTS

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

D. J. Collis Browne's

and DYSENTERY.

Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. REPAIR AT ESQUIMALT

(From Tuesday's Daily) The Japanese steamer Fukui Maru is coming to Esquimalt to enter the dry dock, following the British warship Algerine which leaves the blocks today. The government steamer Lilcoet is also to enter the dock, but arrangements are being made to have Lilcoet is also to enter the dock, but arrangements are being made to have her wait pending the completion of the repairs necessary to the Japanese steamer as a result of her collision with the steamer Princess Royal which is completing the repairs to her stem on the ways of the B.C. Marine Railway company. The contract for the repairs to the Japanese steamer was secured by the Esquimait firm against all tenderers and as soon as sufficient of the steamer's cargo is discharged to allow of repairs being done the big Japanese freighter will come to Esquimait. The Fukui Maru, which was formerly a British tramp steamer Esquimalt. The Fukui Maru, which was formerly a British tramp steamer and was seized by a Japanese warship while running contraband during the war with Russia, being sold to her present owners after being condemned by the prize court, was struck on the port side amidships by the Princess Royal, and had five big plates damages so badly that they will have to be renewed as well as a number of frames and beams.

New Soda Water Co. The Victoria West Soda Water Co. is the name of the new company just formed by C. W. Kirk to establish one of the finest soda water plants in British Columbia. Buildings will be erected at once on William street, Victoria West.

More Permits Issued

Yesterday building permits were issued by the building inspector to R. B. Blakenway for a dwelling to be erected on Hillside avenue, at a cost of \$2,460 and to Messrs! Moore & Whittington for a dwelling on Princess street, to cost \$1,500.

And Still They Come

NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Two Additional Carloads

OF OUR BEAUTIFUL NEW HIGH GRADE \$275 Pianos

FLETCHER BROS

Now on the way and should arrive

this week

Largest Music House in Victoria

Another Building Permits for the construction of buildings in the Oak Bay district are being issued every day, one of the lat-est being for a stone and frame structure on a site in the vicinity of the Willows beach. It is being built for Percy D. Hillis, of this city, at a cost of \$4,500. The contractor is J. Stenk, and the architect S. McClure.

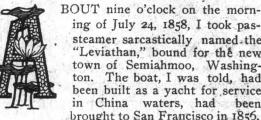
The new seats are being placed in the nave of Christ Church cathedral, and the work will probably be finished before Sunday next. The color is light to correspond with the shading of the chancel, and they have been moreover so designed as to be capable of use in the new cathedral building, whenever that much-contemplated undertaking becomes an accomplished fact.

on Hillside avenue, at a cost of \$2,450 and to Messrs Moore & Whittington for a dwelling on Princess street, to cost \$1,500.

The native purity and delicious flavor of "Salada" Tea are preserved by the use of sealed lead packets. Never sold in bulk. It is richer, more fragrant and stronger than other teas.

De Cosmos-A Political Sketch

"Vex not his ghost: O let him pass; he hates him, That would upon the rack of this tough world Stretch him out longer."



out

ing of July 24, 1858, I took passteamer sarcastically named the "Leviathan," bound for the new town of Semiahmoo, Washington. The boat, I was told, had been built as a yacht for service in China waters, had been brought to San Francisco in 1856, and when the northern gold fever broke came to Victoria, running she with a few passengers on

the risk. board, of the tempestuous voyage. The length of the Leviathan, over all, could not have exceeded thirty-five feet. Her engines were of the crudest and had a dangerous habit of catching on the centre. When most needed the screw would cease to revolve. The captain and owner was Martin Bulger, who afterward became a leading politician at San Francisco. But who do you think was the fireman and roustabout? No less a person than blithesome, jolly William (Billy) Farron, who was then a raw youth of about twenty, and not long out from Ireland. Billy was as jolly and witty a specimen from the "ould sod," as ever eyes met, with a jovial smile, dancing eyes and expressive features. Bulger and Farron composed the entire ship's company, Bulger being owner, pilot, captain and engineer, and Farron fireman, mate, cook and roustabout. Whenever the engine would catch on the centre and the propellor stop, with a jerk and splash, like a huge fish on a line, Bulger would leap into the little fire hold, monkey-wrench in hand and screw up some of the nuts, discharge the most awful oaths at Billy, who would turn away his head, give a wink at the pasengers, and then swear in turn at the darned boat which he informed us in confidence and a whisper would some day sink with all on board. The jovial lad who so amused us, four years later turned up at Cariboo as the owner of a rich gold mine on Wiiliams Creek.

Lord Milton, who walked across the continent in 1862, mentions Billy Farron in the book he published, tells of having enjoyed the hospitality of the jovial Irishman and spoke of his sparkling wit. Farron invested a considerable sum in Victoria real estate and married Miss Anastaia Murray, one of Victoria's prettiest daughters. He was drowned by falling off the steamer Grappler, while on his way to the northern diggings about 1880.

But I am geting away from my subject. As the boat cast off the lines that were attached to an iron ring in the rocks where the old custom house and present Indian office now stands and I saw that I was the only fare, a young man was seen running along the front of the fort pallisades, waving his arms to attract attention and hailing the boat as he came nearer. I recall that he was tall and somewhat spare and carried over his arm a brown overcoat and in his hand a travelling bag. The steamer was brought alongside of the rock again and the new passenger stepped on board and joined me in a little poky cabin which was soon half filled with smoke from the furnace. The captain was in a very bad humor because there were only two passengers. He stormed and swore at the boat, the weather, the lumpy sea, the engine, and the travelling public for not patronizing the boat and, last of all, at Billy Farron. How the other objects of his abuse took it I, of course, never knew, but Farron seemed to enjoy it, and as the captain's spirits fell and his temper rose, "Billy's" hilarity increased and when the captain's back was turned he kept us amused by his witty remarks at the expense of his irate employer and the "rotten ould" craft which he commanded.

I found my fellow passenger a very agreeable companion. He was about 30 years, of age and very well-informed. He, too, had come from California and had settled at Victoria, which he pronounced the most peaceful spot in the world, surpassing even his own native city of Halifax. He told me his name was Amor De Cosmos, and that he was bound for the American town of Semiahmoo, to examine its possibilities as a commercial rival of Victoria. As I was bound for the same place. we became very communicative and whiled away the tedious passage to Port Townsend by relating our experiences in the Golden State. At Port Townsend the boat remained until morning and we got acommodation at one of the hotels, which was kept by Capt. Tibbals, then a young and active business man, now a decrepit man of 85 or so.

The next afternoon we reached Semiahmoo, where I found Joseph Lovett, whom I had known at San Francisco. Lovett had built an hotel upon a sand spit on the American side of the bay. Right across the bay was another town also called Semiahmoo. Though the center of this town the international boundary line runs and one half the site lies on the American and the other half is in British territory. I believe the place is now called Blaine. It is where the Great Northern trains cross the line and where the customs officers of both nations levy tribute. From this townsite to the Hudson's Bay Company's town of Langley, on the Fraser river was about twelve miles over an Indian trail and many men bound for the gold mines took that route. We remained at Semiahmoo several days and then returned by a sailing barque to Victoria. where I parted from my new-found friend and

saw him not again for a year or so, during sketch stood to his guns. He never wavered which time I was at the mines.

Early in the winter of 1858, the month of December, to be exact, there came into my hands while at Yale, the first number of a paper just issued at Victoria. The tone of the publication was violently aggressive and assailed the government of the Hudson's Bay Co. in unmeasured language and demanded that the conduct of public affairs should be taken from the company's hands and confided to the people. On turning to the front page I was delighted to find that Amor De Cosmos, my mild-mannered fellow-passenger in the Leviathan, was the editor, whereupon I sat down and wrote a letter approving of his course and enclosing a communication signed "Puss-in-the-Corner," in which I accused the gold commissioner on Fraser river of malfeasance. The communication raised a deuce of a row in government and political circles and the paper was proceeded against for libel. These proceedings were soon dropped as being untenable and the gold commissioner was soon superseded by another appointee.

Mr. De Cosmos threw himself heart and soul into the anti-government movement. His newspaper grew in circulation and strength, for he was a man of great ability and strong common sense, patriotic and fearless in expressing his views on public questions. He refused to be bought off or placated. Nothing short of a complete surrender would be satisfactory to him and to those whose mouthpiece he was. At times his feelings carried him so far that he was indiscreet, and of course he had faults. But who has not been indiscreet and who is without faults? Can the best among us point to himself and exclaim "Behold the perfect man"?

While by no means an eloquent man, he was forceful and convincing. He never rose to the sublime height of Tom Humphreys. He could not enthral an audience as Tom Robson did. He did not possess the subtle ability of Theodore Davie. But he was ever in earnest. His facts were facts, not illusions, and he was seldom shown to be wrong." At times his conclusions were unhappy, but his statement of facts remained unchallenged to the end. The worst thing that his opponents could say about him was that he changed his name from Wm. A. Smith to Amor De Cosmos. This was done by the authority of an act of the California legislature and without a sinister object. He was an eccentric and the change of name was a symptom of his peculiarity. Mr. De Cosmos early entered the Island Assembly and was instrumental in bringing about the union of the two colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia and the abolition of that hideous mistake of the first government—the

When, in 1867, the eastern colonies were confederated, Mr. De Cosmos took a leading part in the movement that eventuated in the inclusion of British Columbia in confederation. He fought against great odds. There were, first, the official element who were strongly opposed to the scheme and wished to preserve the Crown Colony form of government and their positions, and next the people had to be educated up to a standpoint where they would see and understand that union with Canada was the best possible thing for British Colum- rible to witness. He was in needy circumbia. It was a hard, up-hill fight. Often some stances and depended on the gratification of of the friends of the union fell back discour-

an inch, but fired broadside after broadside into the ranks of the opponents of confederation. When, after years of toil and detraction. the terms of union were about to be agreed upon between the two governments, it was found, to the dismay and alarm of the friends of constitutional government that no provision had been made for the institution of a system of responsible government. The popular indignation was great. Mr. De Cosmos had fought long and ably for that form of government only to lose at last. In the midst of the popular excitement I despatched, at my own expense, a Colonist representative to Ottawa where he informed the government that, unless responsible government was conceded, that paper, then the leader of public opinion on the British Pacific, would oppose the passage of the terms. Sir John Macdonald's government conceded the point and when British Columbia entered Confederation she entered it with the full measure of political liberty which she has since enjoyed.

Mr. De Cosmos was an energetic advocate of the selection of Esquimalt as the western terminus of the railway guaranteed under the terms of union. Elected representative for this district at Ottawa, he contended that the best route for the railway was through he centre of the province, by Yellowhead Pass to Bute Inlet and thence by bridge or ferry at Seymour Narrows to Esquimalt. This line, adopted, would have made Victoria, instead of Vancouver, the chief commercial seaport on the British Pacific. At one time the Bute In-let route was adopted and Esquimalt was selected as the terminus. A despatch proclaiming Bute Inlet the route for the C.P.R. was really received by the government at Victoria. It passed through Sir Joseph Trutch's hands -he was then lieut-governor-but was lost between Government House and the Government Buildings and never again saw the light of day. A legislative inquiry failed to produce any satisfactory result and to this day its disappearance remains an impenetrable mystery, as I showed some months ago. There was a political thief or hold-up man somewhere on the road between Cary Castle and James Bay, but his identity was never disclosed and must have died with him.

When Mr. De Cosmos was elected to represent Victoria at Ottawa he was a member of the local parliament as well. At that time dual representation was allowed. In 1873, when the McCreight government was defeated, Mr. De Cosmos was called on to form a ministry and he responded to the call. In the mid-dle of the session of the local house he was called to Ottawa to attend the session there. Now, in the years that Mr. De Cosmos battled manfully for confederation, his chief supporter was the eloquent, clarion-voiced Tom Humphreys, the man whose tones when addressing an assemblage could be distinguished on a still night by a person half a mile away. In forming his cabinet Mr. Humphreys was passed over by Mr. De Cosmos, to the surprise of both friends and foes, and Mr. Walkem, who had always opposed the De Cosmos party in the legislative council and had voted against responsible government; was taken

The indignation of Humphreys was terhis ambition for the discharge of certain liaaged or disposed to yield to the pressure of bilities, for his friends had been good to him

Humphreys never forgave the slight he received at his former friend's hands, and in season and out attacked him and his policy with bitter invectives until the day came when Mr. De Cosmos, upon the abolition of dual representation, was forced to resign from the local house to preserve his Dominion seat.

Mr. De Cosmos sat through three parliaments at Ottawa. He appeared to be invincible and his seat at Victoria was considered one of the safest in the Dominion.

During all those years, faithful to his pledges, he advocated the adoption of the Bute Inlet route. When the Fraser river route was at last chosen he seemed to lose heart. Soon afterwards, two new and untried men, Messrs. E. Crow Baker and Noah Shakespeare were chosen to represent this constituency at Ottawa and Mr. De Cosmos apeared before the electors for the last time at that election as a candidate. If I remember aright he did not stand for any position, but confined himself to looking after his property interests, which, were large and valuable. His public services were great. His active, virile mind was ever alert to the advancement of his town and province. The dry dock at Esquimalt, in its initial stage, was one of his ideas which others took up and carried to a successful issue. Mr. De Cosmos was an early advocate of the Island railway, but only as a link in the overland railway, not as a local line, and he always said, what others soon discovered to be a fact, that too much was paid for the E. & N. road, and that, like Ben. Franklin, we paid too high a price for our whistle-nearly two million acres of land on Vancouver Island for eighty miles of road! When the route question was finally settled, Mr. De Cosmos endeavored to break the force of the blow, as it were, by originating a scheme for a line of railway and ferry from Fraser river to Victoria via Saanich. This scheme was later on adopted by others and carried out. It now forms a link in Victoria's communication with he Great Northern railway. The trains arrive and depart daily from the depot which was formerly known as the city market, on Cormorant street.

It would be impossible, in the space of an ordinary newspaper article, to recount all the eminent services that Mr. De Cosmos rendered the province, but when the political history of British Columbia shall be written his name will occupy a prominent place which even his old opponents will not begrudge him." In 1896 he emerged from a severe illness with a clouded intellect, and was adjudged insane. In commenting on the fact I wrote an article for The Colonist which began with these words:

"Another familiar face has disappeared from the places where men most do congregate. Another wellknown figure will shortly join the ghostly procession that since our first parents sinned has kept up a ceaseless march towards the Great Beyond. Another page of colonial history must be turned down; for man who once swayed the destinies of this great province and who, not so many years ago, was the uncrowned king of the masses—a political power in the land—is at the point of death. The Hon. Amor De Cosmos was yesterday adjudged insane, and the days that remain to him will be few and full of suffering."

In a few at the age of 72, and to the eternal disgrace of Victoria, for whom he had done so much, the attendance at his obsequies was so pitifully mean and meagre that it drew from Hon. Dr. Helmcken, who had not always believed in the the adverse element. But the subject of this and had assisted him with heavy advances. dead man's policy, a letter which for withering,

scathing, sarcasm and contempt has scarcely an equal in the English language. I have preserved it, and now give it a fresh start in the hope that the words will sink deeply into the popular heart and that never again will a man who served public interests as Mr. De Cosmos served them, be laid away in the cold-blooded, heartless fashion in which he was consigned to the grave by a people who owed him so much:

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SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI

To the Editor: -A few hacks, a score of men at the residence, the footfall of a dozen men sounding from the wooden sidewalks, three-score men and a few women in the church, no sepulchral tones from the organ, no singing of sacred, hopeful hymns, a short reading of the burial service-all dead, dead, as cold and lifeless as the corpse in the dismal coffin. At the graveyard some twenty or thirty saw the casket lowered to its last resting-place—ashes to ashes; dust to dust—all is over. This was the mockery of honor paid to Amor DeCosmos, whom forty years ago, and thirty after, a large section of the people of Victoria considered a hero, a patriot, who fought for the emancipation, improvement, progress and welfare of the country, less for his own material interests than for fame, honor and glory—even those, and they were not few, who disapproved of his course and opinions, for the most part admitted this much. That such a man should have come to this—alas, poor Yorick! Such a funeral is neither worth living, nor dying for, Is honor and glory, then, a mere temporary public gaseous emanation, like the will-o'-wisp, leaving no trace behind, only beautiful and deluding whilst it lasts? This is not the first time that a public man, a pioneer, who has "stood behind the gun," has been thus heartlessly treated! Governments, corporations and the public seem to have no hearts, no sentiment, no memory-callous to all but their own interests or

What an example to hold up before the rising generation! Does it represent them? No wonder that public men nowadays should think of their own interests first and those of the country last or not at all; the public men are only the representatives of their constituents. Doubtless there are still some who value honor and honesty more than the dollar, and it is hoped that the "brave days of old" may soon reappear and virtue again be in the ascendant, to render honor and respect to whom honor is due-to those who have served their country, not necessarily politically, but faithfully and well.

J. S. HELMCKEN.

AUSTRALIAN YOUTHS MUST TRAIN

Mr. Ewing, Minister of State for Defence for Australia, moved in the House of Representatives on September 29 the second reading of the defence bill.

The bill prescribes that all the male inhabitants of Australia, unless specially exempted, who have resided for six months in Australia, are British subjects, and liable to be trained from the age of twelve to eighteen as cadets, and from eighteen to twenty-six in the defence force.

The prescribed peace training for cadets fifty-two attendances of one hour each, and four whole days' attendance yearly; for the defence force in the first three years, eighteen days' attendance, and in the last five years seven days yearly; and for the naval forces, the artillery, and engineers, in the first five years twenty-eight days yearly, and in the

last three years seven days yearly.

The act does not apply to those over eighteen at the time of its coming into force. At the termination of the annual training members will be classified as efficient or nonefficient. If the latter, they will be required to attend an additional training yearly until they are efficient.

A penalty of \$500 will be inflicted on any employer either preventing an employee from serving or reducing his wages or dismissig him in consequence of his military service. Any one failing to comply with the act will be ineligible for employment in the Commonwealth service, and will be disqualified from voting or receiving an old-age pension.

The Ratio of Service

The act provides in war time for the calling out, in addition to the active forces, of reserves in rotation as follows:-

(1) Unmarried men between eighteen and

thirty-five. (2) Unmarried men between thirty-five and forty-five.

(3) Married men between eighteen and thirty-five. (4) Married men between thirty-five and

forty-five; and (5) All men between forty-five and fifty. Mr. Ewing said that the main principle actuating the ministers was that it was the duty of every young man and 'every growing

youth to serve in the defence of his country. The bill had been called a conscription bill, but he held that there was an important difference between the system which took a man from his home for years and one which simply gave him a few weeks' work in the open air, which was good for himself and beneficial to

his country. If the defence of the country was a national necessity it was the duty of every man to participate in it, and it was the duty of the government to see that he did so, and, furthermore, that those sent to the front were fully fitted, because if they were sent untrained it would be equivalent to sending them to the shambles. The essence of the matter was: "Has the voluntary system succeeded, or can it succeed?"

Of the 800,000 adults in Australia within the fighting ages under 20,000 had enrolled in the defence force. Every commandant in Australia had declared that the voluntary system had failed. Hence the measure before the House. Under the bill the Commonwealth would get 82,000 men for about \$500,-000 more than they were now paying. The government was not opposed to giving payment in the form of wages.

The Sunday Comic Supplement

N the announcement of the Boston Herald that it has abandoned its Sunday "comic supplement," there lies a faint hope that American journalism may yet rid of itself of a disgrace, says the New York Evening Post. A distinct movement against the colored supplements of Sunday papers has for some time been noticeable. Educational conferences have resolved against them. Meetings of mothers have protested that their influence was degrading, and have called upon newspapers discontinue them. Such public objection has been gathering force and value; and it is in obedience, the Herald says, to the appeals of parents and teachers that it has resolved to banish the "clown of the newspaper establish-

Clownish, vulgar, idiotic the colored 'comics" of American Sunday newspapers undeniably are. It is a reproach to our civilization that they should have been allowed to swarm over the land. They are a glory all our own. No other journalism has anything like them. They leave visiting foreigners absolutely astounded and aghast. For the reproach inevitably runs beyond the individual editor or journal, and is an impeachment of the taste and even common sense of the whole country. Who has not seen intelligent Germans and Frenchmen and Englishmen completely puzzled by the Sunday comic? It is a phenomenon which they cannot in the least understand. They meet Americans freely, and find that they are not so different from other peoples. The average of our taste and manners does not strike them as extraordinarily low; and they are even ready to compliment us, until they see the Sunday supplements! Then they ask if Americans are really grown up, if they are really educated, if they really ever discriminate between what is child-

ish and what is mature, what is tawdry and what is excellent. Material which in no other country in the world would be offered to anybody but infants or semi-idiots, is here gravely thrust by newspapers upon their presumably intelligent readers, and hailed as a great advance in journalism!

We are familiar with the defence of the Sunday comic. Our columns were opened yesterday to the best that the practitioners in that kind could say by way of apology. It is alleged that the comic supplements always embody "pure morals"! But is there any moral quality in the unutterably silly? Is there nothing immoral in going to the immature and the uneducated and steeping their minds with what is vapid, stupid, vulgar and demoralizing? It is said, too, that children require picture-writing of a glaring sort, and the quiet intimation is that most purchasers of the newspapers having Sunday comics are children intellectually. So one would think, if many of them actually read the senseless stuff. As a matter of fact, we believe, the majority of people throw away the colored supplements along with other rubbish. They regard them as a freak of American journalism, which may possibly interest vacant-minded servant girls or a casual coal-heaver, but which can appeal to no sensible person. A kind of false and hollow prestige has been artificially created about the Sunday comic, which a careful investigation of the facts would, we believe, entirely shatter. The experiment of the Boston Herald will be watched with great interest. That journal may find that it will gain in prosperity as well as in self-respect by ceasing to affront the taste of

The question rests ultimately with the public. Why should Americans tolerate, or patronize, a form of witless and vulgar jour- taxable property to each inhabitant.

nalism which could exist nowhere else in the world? The grotesqueness and pointlessness of our Sunday comic supplements are in the mind of every foreigner when he writes or speaks about American newspapers. He may not openly say what he thinks, but he thinks awful things. The contrast of our press, in this respect, with that of other nations, lies in every comparison that is made. In connection with the recent International Congress of Journalists in Berlin, a writer in the Tageblatt of that city characterized the journalism of

different countries as follows: "The English press is serious, worthy, instructive, aiming at completeness in its articles as in its news. Americans make their newspapers hasty, self-centered, highly condensed in their articles, but with all possible display in their news. The Frenchman remains in his press also an artist, both in the handling and grouping of his matter; for him, the enemy whom he passionately fights against is the tedious. The Italian press is like a conversation with the reader, an echo of the street, the salon, the cafe. Russian newspapers approach the style of the feuilleton. . . . What can be said of the German press? At least, that belongs to the class of newspapers that take endless pains, and that are energetic and militant."

The complaint is almost universal that American Sunday newspapers are too bulky. When they seriously set about reducing their dropsical proportions, they cannot make a better beginning than by cutting away the socalled comic supplements, which are really more tragic than comic, and more barbaric than either.

There is a lot of poverty on Manhattan Isand, but the assessment rolls give \$2,000 in



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HELMCKEN

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Georgian Bay Canal—Present and Proposed Routes

MONTREAL correspondent of the nels. This would leave about 332 miles of is a work which is certain to be undertaken sooner or later by the Cana-

dian Government. After many years of agitation on the part of private individuals, the matter a few years ago reached the stage at which deputations from the sections likely to be benefited by the canal began pressing the issue upon the Federal Government. The proposed route-from Montreal along the Ottawa River to Lake Nipissing and down the French River to Georgian Bay-is no new route, being one of the oldest and most historical in Canada. It was along this waterway that, three hundred years ago, Champlain, following the old Indian route, made his way into the heart of the country. The present waterway, though much the longer, superseded the original Ottawa River route because of its commercial value, as almost throughout its length it afforded a safe and rapid passage for the largest boats afloat. It included three large lakes, Ontario, Erie, and Huron, making up the greater portion of the distance, along which the British Navy could pass with safety. The remainder of the route presented difficulties at various points, such as in the St. Lawrence River some distance above Montreal, and in the Niagara River, connecting Lakes Ontario and Erie; but these were more easily overcome than those of the Champlain route, so that the longer route triumphed, and the shorter fell into disuse as a through commercial waterway. Naturally, the country opened up more rapidly along the line of the through waterway, the Ottawa River sections being left to the lumberman and the settler.

Advantages of the Proposed Route

During the past decade or so this district, however, has been assuming greater importance; the opening up of the Canadian Pacific through line of railway across the continent gave it an impetus, and towns and industries of more than local importance are now springing up and developing throughout the district. This of itself would justify the expenditure of a considerable sum of money on the development of the waterway, and has occasioned much agitation in that direction. In addition to this is the development of the wheat fields of the Far West, and the necessity for the shortest and quickest possible waterway down which to bring the grain from the West to the head of ocean navigation, Montreal. Competition with the transportation routes of the United States was no small incentive, as it was clear that if the Canadian waterways could be shortened without too great an expenditure, this country would do the grain-carrying business of the North American Continent during the period of navigation. These considerations, a few years ago, induced the Federal Government to undertake a full and complete survey of the disused route for the purpose of ascertaining the approximate cost of its conversion into an adequate commercial waterway, and the advantages it would offer as compared with the route now employed. The survey was a most careful and comprehensive one, and early in July an interim report, containing its chief features, was presented to the House of Com-mons by the Minister of Public Works. The Government has not yet indicated its intentions in the matter, and there is small doubt that decision upon the subject will be delayed for some little time to come.

The intentions of Sir Wilfrid Laurier (if returned to power) are shown by his speech at Hull (Ont.) on Monday, the 19th inst. He stated that if the country's revenue continued to increase at its present rate, the Georgian Bay Canal could be taken in hand as soon as the Trans-continental Railway was completed.

Cost and Description of Canal

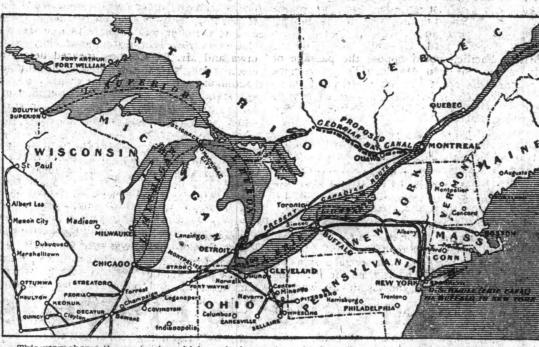
The cost of the canal is estimated at \$93,890,000 to \$99,689,000, and it is calculated that the canal will require about ten years to construct. At present boats bringing grain from the interior, pass eastward through Lakes Superior or Michigan, and turn southward through Lake Huron, proceeding round the southern extremity of the Province of Ontario. By the new route, they would continue eastward across Lake Huron and into Georgian Bay, where they would enter the French River and, continuing eastward, would pass upward through Lake Nipissing to the highest point in the route, after which they would descend the Ottawa River to Montreal, which is situated close to the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. It is proposed to construct the canal on the "dam and lock system," with slack water reaches between the structures. The estimates are based on a waterway of at least 22 feet in depth at the shallowest points. The locks along the route would all be constructed of concrete, and have a length of 650 feet, a width of 65 feet, and a depth of 22 feet. This would permit the passage of ships of 600 feet in length, 60 feet in beam, and with a 20 feet draught. The total distance from Montreal to French River village, at Georgia Bay, is 440 miles, of which all save 20 or 30 miles, follows the course of some river or lake. According to the route used-there being alternative routes near Montreal—the total canal cutting would vary from 28 to 34 miles. The length of submerged channels to be excavated would be about 60 miles, besides which about 141/2 miles would have to be removed at shoals, sharp bends, etc., in order to form wide chan-

London Times writes: 'The constructor natural waterway which would not require tion of the Georgian Bay Ship Canal any improvement save the raising of the

Altitude and Lockage

The highest point along the route is reached at a distance of 333 miles westward from Montreal, that is, about three-quarters of the distance from Montreal to the Bay. At this point, the height above the sea level is 667 feet, so that as Montreal is 18 feet above

Rivers after the proposed improvements have been fully carried out. These improvements would entirely alter the general features of the route. For the purpose of lockage, the falls would be concentrated and all the small rapids obliterated. This concentration of the falls at one point would eliminate the greatest difficulty in the development of waterpower. The alteration of so many existing features of the route cannot be done without destroying some of the present water-power the sea level, the rise is 659 feet, while to which rights have probably already been Georgian Bay being 576 feet above sea level, secured by different individuals and interests.



the rise from that point to the summit is 99 feet. In gaining the summit from the eastern or Montreal end of the route, some 22 or locks, with lifts of from 5 to 50 feet each will be employed, while from the western or Georgian Bay end only four locks, with lifts from 22 to 29 feet each will be needed. At the summit of the route, which will embrace Lake Talon, the Little Mattawa River, and Turtle and Trout Lakes, it is proposed to provide a system of reservoirs for the storage of a portion of the surplus waters during the flood seasons, thus securing a reserve supply which may be liberated according to requirements during the periods of low water. A water supply with a flow of 540 cubic feet per second will be afforded throughout the period of navigation (about 210 days) allowing an average of twenty-four passages per day, or 5,040 passages for the season of navigation. This supply of water may be increased by 700 cubic feet per second by the expenditure of \$900,000 in creating storage reservoirs further south at the head of the Amable du Fond

. Water-Power

The report indicates that, although it is doubtful if 150,000 horse-power at minimum flow could be developed from the route at worth stating, is situated on the southern por- quarters of an hour delay in passing each present, it is probable that nearly 1,000,000 tion of the island of Montreal, midway be- lock, it would appear that boats will require could be secured along the Ottawa and French tween its eastern and western extremities. At an average of about 70 hours to pass through

It is probable, however, that the owners would be willing to be compensated by power-rights at other points. The raising of levels would also place considerable stretches of land under water and necessitate compensation for those also. The estimates of the cost, however, contain provision for all such charges.

The Montreal Terminus

The estimates take into consideration two alternate finishing routes; one of which costs

its length is 40 or 45 miles. It lies at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers. Part of the latter flows along the north side, as the Riviere des Prairies, and oins the St. Lawrence at the foot of the sland, the remainder forking southward and immediately joining the St. Lawrence River, and, with it, forming the Lake St. Louis, a short distance above Montreal. The waters are here known as the St. Lawrence River, and, as such, pass through the Lachine Rapids to Montreal where the ocean vessels lie at the docks. The cost of the Georgian Bay Canal via the latter route, is estimated at \$99,689,000; while, if the Riviere des Prairies route along the north of the island be used, the cost is only \$93,890,000. It is not explained what arrangements would be made for harbor facilities in case the cheaper route were chosen. Such a selection, however, seems very remote, unless the boats, after reaching the St. Lawrence, came back to the ocean vessels at Montreal.

Comparisons of Routes

As regards distances from the different ports on the Great Lakes, from which the wheat crops are mainly shipped, to the Atlantic seaports and to Liverpool, the Georgian Bay Canal route easily has the advantage over any existing water route either in Canada or the United States. The advantage of the proposed route, in the question of mileage, over the present water routes is as follows:-

Advantage Advantage over U. S. route over New York.

From Ft. William, Canada, to

The distance from Fort William or Port Arthur, Ontario, and Duluth, U.S.A., to the port of Montreal, is 424 miles shorter via the Georgian Bay Canal than from the same ports to New York by the United States route via Buffalo and through the Erie Canal. When the comparison is made applicable to railways in the United States, instead of to waterways, the comparison is even more in favor of the Georgian Bay Canal.

Of more importance than that of mileage, however, is the comparison as regards dura-

this point the island is about ten miles wide; 'from the Georgian Bay to Montreal. This means a saving of from one and three-fifths to two days as compared with any other existing water route from the head of the lakes to an ocean port. A further advantage is obtained in the fact that boats of very much larger capacity may be brought through the Georgian Bay Canal locks than through the locks of the existing Canadian route. After making proper allowances for safe and easy passage through the locks, the largest boats possible for the present route have a length of about 255 feet, a beam of about 431/2 feet, and a draught of 9 feet, while the locks along the new route would be designed to accommodate boats of 600 feet length, 60 feet beam, and 20 feet draught. This would make an enormous difference in carrying capacity.

Opposition to the Scheme

An important comparison remains to be considered, and that one is less advantageous to the proposed route than those mentioned. The opponents of the Georgian Bay Canal urge that more money should be spent upon improvements in the present route instead of upon such a very big work as that proposed. From all that can be learned, it would seem that if the locks along the present route were enlarged and deepened, and assuming that the number of locks would be greatly reduced by the improvements, the time of transit could be reduced to such an extent that the proposed route would have practically no advantage over it. It is contended that the saving of distance in the latter route would be offset by the greater rate of speed which could be maintained throughout almost the entire distance of the present and longer route. The period of navigation on both routes would be about the same,viz., about 210 days during the year.

In considering the new canal, in addition to the advantages it possesses over present routes, many other benefits must not be lost sight of. One of these is that the canal is entirely within Canadian territory, an advantage which would be more evident in time of war. The main advantages, however, apart from those shown in the comparisons given above, are the enormous water power developed along the route and the fact that the section of country through which the canal would run is rich and capable of great development. Its importance is already a justification for an improvement in its waterways, if only for local traffic. Additional water power, to the extent of at least 800,000 horse power, it is stated, can be developed by the canal, which power, estimated at the conservative price of \$10 per h.p. per year, would alone be worth \$8,000,000 per annum.



This map shows in some detail the proposed route by which vessels would leave Lake Huron at Georgian Bay, enter French River, cross Lake Nipissing, and proceed along the Ottawa River to Montreal.

bor of Montreal. This harbor, it may be of the Georgian Bay Canal,

considerably more than the other, but which tion of voyage. From calculations made of would have as its terminus the present har- the speed allowable in the different stretches

BIRDS AVOID THE SEA

The great autumnal exodus of birds from England is nearly over. For weeks past it has been going on, cuckoos, swifts, flycatchers, and nightingales leading the way, followed by swallows, martins, night jars, and a score of others, while the rear will be brought up in about a fortnight's time by the chiff chaff, which is always the first to come and the last to go.

One very curious feature in this annual migration is the fact that the birds never fly straight from Great Britain to their destination in Egypt or Arabia. They follow a zigzag course. First of all, crossing the Channel at certain specified points, they make for Northern Germany, where the great gathering of the feathered clans takes place. There the vast host breaks up into four divisions, the first fiying southwest through France and Spain to the Straits of Gibraltar; the second due south to the Gulf of Genoa, and thence across Corsica and Sardinia to Tunis; the third a little more to the east, so as to pass down Italy and through Sicily to Tripoli, while the fourth goes southeast through Austria and Greece, and so by way, of Crete to Alexandria. Then, on reaching the African coast, they will turn due east and fly straight on till they reach their winter haunts.

The reason why the birds adopt these strangely circuitous routes is simply that they hate crossing the sea, and always prefer an overland fourney, although it may be very much longer. And their great idea is to make the passage of both the English Channel and the Mediterranean Sea at the narrowest points. So they willingly fly an extra thousand miles or so by land, both in autumn and again in spring, in order to avoid a flight or fifty or sixty miles across the water. And nothing will turn them from these old ancestral "fly lines," which seem to date back to the time when the Mediterranean was a series of lakes and Britain was connected with Denmark by means of the Dog-

The Australian mail brings news, says the Standard of Empire, of a remarkable achievement by a well-known Queensland drover, G. du Moulin, who successfully brought twelve hundred head of cattle from Hodgson Downs, in the Roper River district of the Northern territory, to Charleville, a distance of 1,750 miles. The march occupied just under twelve months, and the first three hundred miles of it was through trackless bush which could only be navigated by means of a compass and the aid of a half-savage Warrigal of the far north. Mr. du Moulin believes that the proposed Transcontinental Railway would open up, between Cloncurry and the South Austral-

ian border, a country extremely rich in min-erals, while beyond lie thousands of square miles of splendid pastoral lands.

Mr. Haldane on the Territorial Army

T a meeting of members of the Royal United Service Institution, held at the Institution in Whitehall, a paper on "The Training of the Territorial Army" was read by Lieutenant-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell, C.B., the general officer commanding the Northumbrian Division. The Secretary of State for War presided, and there was a large attend-

ance of members. Mr. Haldane, in introducing the lecturer, alluded to the fact that it was proposed to ask for 24,000 men to join the Special Reserve, and that funds had been provided for that purpose. There were those who thought that because they wanted to get in unemployed workmen to that force they would be losing quality by so doing. But it was quite the contrary. They had a larger number than ever to pick and choose from, and were sticking to their standards tightly in those they were taking in. He hoped for the best results to the Army from this new enterprise. The coming year was one which was likely to prove of as great importance in the history of the Territorial Force as the year that had gone by. In the year that had gone by the force was born; in the year that was before them the principles which defined the purposes for which the Force was to be organized and used had to be born. Their plans were already in an advanced condition, and very little had yet to happen before they would become operative. In the history of the British Army, the point on which we had been most defective was a definite conception of what mobilization meant. It was all very fine to have battalions and batteries and even brigades, and to be able to dribble them out after two or three months' interval. But in modern war everything depended upon rapidity. And that was quite as true of defence against invasion as it was of other things. The essence of defence was the capacity of rapidly taking the offensive, and dealing the

actually been dealt. If rapid mobilization was essential, and if they were fighting in great units in which mixed arms were represented in their due proportions, rapid mobilization became a very difficult problem. That is why the Special Reserve was receiving the attention which it was receiving at this moment, and that was the great problem of the Territorial Force. That was why they swept away the old organization of the Volunteers and Yeomanry, which was no organization, so far as rapid mobilization was concerned, at all. They had laid the foundation, in the shape of the Territorial Force, of an organization which lent itself to rapid mobilization, and the question was whether they could work that out. Time only would show. It , was useless to prophesy, or to conjecture about public spirit, and what it would bring forth. They hoped to produce very shortly plans dealing with the whole situation comprehensively. The essence of the duty of the Force was to protect against possible invasion, and in that way to render invasion unlikely. For that purpose the Force must exist in sufficient strength. The Navy could account for a great deal the larger the invading force become. The smaller the invading force was, the more danger there was of its evading naval vigilance. The essence of the plans they were prepared to further would be to distribute the functions of the various units of the Territorial Force. Suppose the enemy to come and threaten invasion. He might land at a number of points very distant from one another. It was plain that you must have local defence, local Territorial Force arrangements, prepared to catch him at those points. The purpose of the local force, and undoubtedly the Territorial Army, must be in part to organize so as to provide the proper local force and the proper local knowledge and training for each particular area—not to do the whole work. There must be at the back

counter stroke before the initial stroke had of it a force mobile over the whole area, designed so that it could be brought up at the shortest notice, and the function of that force must be to crush the enemy, who had been delayed by the local force. What was essential was that there should be a complete scheme hanging together of the whole of which those who were at the head were cognisant, and which would enable every part to fit into its place. (Cheers:)

General Baden Powell, in the course of his paper, said that the essential preliminary points for all training which the instructor must know were (1) the object and aim, and (2) the standard required. Their object was to have a self-contained force of all arms, organized and trained in a state of efficiency and readiness (1) to check locally sudden raids on our coasts; (2) to support the Regulars in repelling invasion; (3) to take the place of the Regulars for general defence of Great Britain in the event of their being required over the seas. The standard must be, as nearly as possible, up to that of possible enemies. The steps to those ends were the organization of the Territorials in complete self-contained divisions, which had already been carried out, and training to a state of efficiency, which was about to be done. Progress to date was very promising. When they got the individuals trained, officers and men, they could go to work effectively in larger units.

A discussion followed.

Cardinal Couillie, Archbishop of Lyons, has issued a stern prohibition against the priests and clerical students of his diocese riding bicycles, holding that the practice is con-trary to the gravity of the priestly calling and distinction of conduct which should mark the clergy. An appeal to Rome, it is believed, would be fruitless, for Pius X., when he was Cardinal Sarto and Bishop of Mantua, took the same step, forbidding clergy the use of bicycles.

HOW EUROPE IS PREPARING FOR WAR

IGHT HON. H. O. ARNOLD-FOR-STER, M.P., is contributing a series of articles to the London Standard on "Our Military Policy and Needs," The first is as follows: This summer, following a prac-

tice which I have pursued almost without intermission for 30 years, I have devoted a portion of any holiday to seeing something of the work of one of the great armies of the Continent. What I have learned this year is but a continuation and a confirmation of the lessons which many previous years had taught me.

The lessons to be learned are numerous and varied. .. I shall not attempt to recapitulate them here. But the sum of all my observations leads me to one great conclusion, which is so definite and alarming that I desire to submit it to the earnest consideration of my countrymen. My conclusion is this?

Every country in Europe, save our own, to the best of its ability, and according to its lights, is preparing for the kind of war in which it has reason to fear that it may some day be engaged. How complete, how scientific, how tremendous these preparations are, many Englishmen knew very well; but the majority of the people of this country are not so well informed. Happily for ourselves, we in England know nothing whatever of war as it really is; and, as a natural consequence, we are unable to under-stand the frame of mind in which those who possess this sinister experience approach the problem of national defence. The result of our ignorance is curious; at least, so it seems to one who has enjoyed somewhat special oppor-tunities of studying both Continental methods and our own. It appears to me to be a fact beyond contradiction that while foreign nations, without exception, are preparing for the wars in which they are likely to be engaged, we alone are doing nothing of the kind. Not only are we making no preparation for the kind of war in which all our experience tells us we are likely to be involved, but, with great diligence and an immense amount of talk, we are making what we are pleased to call preparations for a war in which in all human probability we shall never be engaged.

Truth and Its Enemies

The result is very serious; so serious, that, at the risk of incurring great disfavor on the part of those who hate to look unpleasant facts in the face, I shall do my best to tell the truth, and the whole truth, about the military policy to which this country is being committed.

The task is not easy. It is difficult at the

present time for any person to examine, still more to criticise our military arrangements. For four years past an organized campaign has been in progress, the apparent object of which has been to befog and confuse the public, and to divert men's minds from the problem of defence, as a whole, to the contemplation of one subsidiary and not very import part of it. The praises of that excellent institution, the Territorial Army, have been sung in every key, the subject of the Regular Army has been systematically and effectively burked in parliament and out of it. But this is by no means all. The mot d'ordre seems to have been given that every one who refuses to find merit in the official policy shall be denounced and attacked as a public enemy. Solemn wiggings have been administered by important personages to all and sundry who shall dare to criticise or even to question. Exalted names have been dragged into the service of the promoters, and it has been stated, almost in so many words, that for a civilian to doubt the virtue of the new scheme is to be guilty of lese majeste, and is a sign of malevolence and want of patriotism. A similar offence on the part of an officer is to be punished with expulsion from the army. Our soldiers have been definitely told that praise and approval will be welcomed and rewarded. Those whose conscience or whose military experience forbids them to offer this tribute have been bluntly told to hold their tongues or to take the consequences. And the outcome of this process is described as "military opinion." But extravagances of this kind must in the

long run defeat their own object. No self-respecting civilian is likely to be affected by menaces, and the army suffers too much from the continuance of a sham to allow of its voice being permanently silenced. Officers who may expect to find themselves confronted with a real army composed of men, and of trained men, will be the first to suffer from a system which will send them into action at the head of a tiny contingent largely composed of untrained boys. That much harm has been done by system of menace and cajolery which has been pursued cannot be denied, but its success will not be permanent. In the long run it will be found impossible to stifle free discussion and to prevent the plain statement of plain truths. And one of the plainest of these plain truths, which cannot be stated too clearly or too often, is this. We in this country are not preparing for any war in which there is a reasonable probability of our being engaged. On the contrary, we are preparing for an emergency which in all human probability will never occur, and one which, if it does occur, will not be met by the preparations we are making.

Foreign Methods

It may be said that these are abstract and general statements, and that in order to make them intelligible and effective they must be supported by and illustrated by concrete examples, which every one can understand and appreciate. Let me then be perfectly explicit. I have said that foreign nations are preparing for wars in which they think that they may some day be engaged; and that they are taking the most effective steps of which they are capable to ensure success in such wars should they, unhappily, take place. The French War Office has to contemplate the possibility of another German invasion; and the French frontier from Verdun to Belfort is elaborately defended and organized with the object of making such an invasion impossible. The preparation may prove to be inadequate; but it is in accordance with a consistent theory, it is scientific, it is appropriate. For its purpose it is the very best thing that French intelligence and French wealth combined can produce.

In the same way the German army and navy are perfectly organized for a great aggressive war. Very likely no such war is in contemplation, but aggressive wars have always formed part of the Prussian system; and when undertaken they have always, hitherto, been successful, because the means were deliberately calculated to produce the ends desired.

British Methods, Naval and Military

But when we come to our own country, what do we find? We find, at least so far as one great branch of our defensive service is concerned, nothing even remotely resembling the German or the French method. The navy, happily, is still organized with reasonable regard to the work it may have to do. The Admiralty, to my certain knowledge, have a theory, and a perfectly definite one, as to the functions

which the fleet ought to perform in time of war. Their whole efforts are devoted to the task of enabling the fleet to perform that function successfully. I am aware that in the opinion of some critics the Admiralty are not doing enough to enable them to carry out their purpose. If the critics are right, the Admiralty are open to censure, and it is their plain duty to increase the fleet until its power to achieve that purpose is beyond dispute. But no one even pre-tends that the navy has not a definite role and a definite object. The stronger the navy be-comes, the more easily and the more certainly will it do what the country expects from it.

Now let us turn to the army. How different is the situation. Unless all the teaching of history be wrong and of no account, unless all military experience is to be discarded as meaningless, we are not preparing for war at all. This allegation may seem at first sight to be an exaggeration. But a brief examination of our military position will suffice to show that it is a reasonable and moderate statement of an incontrovertible fact. Indeed, were it not that the British public is rarely willing to pay attention to two subjects at the same time, such an obvious truth would never have escaped attention. Unluckily, the skilful manoeuvres which have been resorted to with the object of diverting public attention from the Regular Army and concentrating it upon the Territorial force have been successful. Parliament and press have been full of the Territorial Force. All the world

has been writing about it, and making speeches about it. The sporting element, so dear to Englishmen, has entered into the discussion of the question. Sides have been formed. Half the press and half the critics have declared that the required numbers will never be raised, and that the scheme will, therefore, be a failure. The other half have asserted with equal conviction that the numbers will be raised, and that when and because they have been raised, the success of the scheme will become, thereby, selfevident. Nobody has ever paused to ask whether, if the whole force were to be completed tomorrow, down to the last drummer boy, it would be of any use whatever for the sole purpose for which it exists, namely, to win a victory for this country in any war in which the nation is to be engaged. There are hundreds of thousands of persons in this country who, if the Territorial Force reaches its establishment, will pronounce it a success, and who, if it falls short of that establishment, will, with equal confidence, pronounce it a failure. And yet, as I shall endeavor to demonstrate, the force may be complete in every detail and yet be an absolute and dangerous failure from the point of view of the national needs.

The Territorial Force and Its Flatterers

And here it is desirable to pause for a moment to say a word which ought not to be necessary, but which is necessary in view of the prejudice which the promoters of the Territorial Army scheme have endeavored to create

against all those who do not fall down and worship. L write as a well-wisher of the Territorial Army. That force, which, of course, is only the Volunteers under another name, has many admirable qualities, and fulfils some useful purposes. There has been, and there always will be, an immense amount of exaggeration with regard to it; and the force has, undoubtedly, suffered a good deal from the indiscriminating eulogy which some of its friends have thought fit to bestow upon it. We read glowing accounts of the performances of the troops manoeuvres; we are invited to admire and wonder at the intelligence, discipline, and physique of officers and men. A great many of the things that are said are true, true not of the force as a whole, but of certain portions of it; and it is unfortunate that many commentators and eulogists fail to discriminate. More-over, it is well to remember that what we are reading in 1908 is merely a reproduction of what we might have read, and what many of us did read, in every succeeding year since 1860. The address of the inspecting officer, informing the officers and men of a Volunteer battalion that their corps is the best he has ever seen, is a formula which has marked, and, be it said, disgraced, Volunteer inspections ever since the creation of the force. The flaming newspaper articles which have been inspired by each succeeding Volunteer review or Easter excursion for fifty years past are almost word for word the same as the accounts of the Territorial

Force which we have all been reading during the past few months. There have, of course, been some very valuable and discriminating criticisms in which full justice has been done to the many good qualities of the force, but from which the ridiculous exaggeration which the public is supposed to like has been absent. But enough of the inflated and ill-considered

language to which reference has been made has found its way into the speeches of persons in authority, and into the columns of the newspapers, to mislead many persons, and to induce the belief that some great and beneficial change has come over the Volunteer Force, which has entirely changed its character. There has been a change, and a change for the better. The creation of a brigade and divisional organization, the addition of subsidiary services, such as the transport and ammunition columns; and, perhaps, more important than all, the abolition of the capitation grant, are all real reforms for which the Secretary of State and the Army Council are entitled to great credit. But no miracles have been performed, and there is no valid ground for supposing that the statement made by the Norfolk Commission with regard to the Volunteers to the effect that, "taking the force as a whole neither the military nor the tactical training of the rank and file would enable it to face, with a prospect of success, the troops of a Continental army," and that, "in view of the unequal military education of the officers, the limited training of the men, and the defects of equipment and organization, the

Volunteer Force is not qualified to take the field against a regular army," is susceptible of any serious modification at the present time. It is well, therefore, to keep cool when reading the glowing descriptions of today. They may be true and deserved, but they differ neither in form nor in degree from many other descriptions which have preceded them, and which, beyond all doubt, were not true and were not deserved. Nothing but harm is done by these exaggerations. When the public is told, as it was told not long ago, that the field batteries of the Territorial Force, after a period of drill averaging less than ten days for each man, had attained a condition of efficiency equal to that attained by batteries of Regular Artillery at the end of a year's continuous instruction, the result is purely mischievous. The actual statement was to the effect that, "in the opinion of a

thoroughly competent observer, the London field batteries at the end of the fortnight reached about the same standard as the Regular batteries, formed at home during our last war, obtained after a year's work." To nine people out of ten such a statement could only have the meaning assigned to it above. It is possible, however, that the writer of the passage referred to may have intended to convey another meaning and to prove that hastily raised units cannot be made efficient. It is probably quite true to say that the new batteries raised in a hurry in 1900-1 were far below the mark at the end of a year, though it is probably a great exaggeration to say that they were no better than the Territorial batteries after ten days' instruction. But if the contention be true, what is the moral? The moral is that, even with all the appliances available in a Regular battery, with skilled professional officers and continuous work, a battery cannot be made efficient in a year. If that is the conclusion which it is sought to establish, it need only be said that it coincides exactly with the conclusion which has long since been arrived at by artillery officers in every other army in the world,

If it be true that the work of one year's continuous training can be accomplished in a week, it is obvious that we are wasting enormous sums upon the Regular Army which ought instantly to be devoted to some other purpose. Soldiers do not take statements of the kind to which we have referred seriously; but civilians, who are entirely dependent upon the judgment of others, do believe what they are told, and are quite justified in doing so.

but as an argument in favor of creating 180 batteries, with a minimum training of fifteen

days every second year, its relevance is not ob-

British Columbia Today and Its Prospects

HE problems, present conditions, and future prospects of British Columbia were the subjects of an interview which a representative of Canada (London) had with Captain the Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Minister of Finance and Agriculture in the British Columbia Gov-

ernment, before his departure from London In reply to the suggestion that, although British Columbia was, less than ten years ago. of all Canadian provinces the best known and most popular in the Mother-country among the best class of settlers-having, in fact, a weekly paper in London devoted entirely to

its interests today Ontario and the prairie provinces are much more in the public eye, Captain Tatlow said:

"Mr. Turner, the Agent-General for the province in London, does not bear out your suggestion that British Columbia was better known ten years ago than at present. The province may have been more in the eye of the mining world, but Mr. Turner found on his arrival in England seven years ago a lamentable ignorance on the part of the general public regarding the many attractions of British Columbia. At that time, owing to adverse conditions in the British Columbia mining industry and the bitter feelings which were aroused in consequence, it was almost impossible for anyone to discuss in England the merits of the province without incurring suspicion. In 1902 arrangements were made whereby exhibits of the products of British Columbia were displayed in various parts of the United Kingdom with the idea of educating the British public as to the great possibilities of the province. In 1903 British Columbia secured the gold medal for its display of fruit, and as a result the Agent-General's office was inundated with inquiries from all parts. Since then British Columbia has become increasingly well known, and is, I understand, more talked about than any other Cahadian province, excepting perhaps Ontario."

"It is recognized over here, Captain Tatlow, that, both with regard to climate, scenery, and sport, British Columbia has at least as much to offer to the well-to-do settler as any part of Canada, but the fact remains that your immigration is much more largely from the United States and from the prairie districts of the Dominion than from Great Britain. Why

"There is no doubt," replied Captain Tatlow," that the climate and scenery of British Columbia are very attractive, more so, perhaps than those of any other part of Canada. Of course, the greater cost of traveling from the old country has to be borne in mind, but it is a fact that up till quite recently the Dominion Government made no efforts to attract emigration to our province. Attention was principally confined to securing settlers for the North-West, and the shipping companies and various agents adopted a similar policy. I am glad that Mr. J. Obed Smith, the recently appointed Dominion Assistant Superintendent of Emigration in London, is largely rectifying this state of affairs, and British Columbia is now beginning to receive its due amount of attention, from Dominion emigration authori-

"The chief attraction in the province seems to be that of fruit farming," remarked our representative, "but in certain quarters it is urged that, both as regards the market and price of land and labor, the Englishman of moderate means who intends taking up that industry can do better in the Annapolis Valley or in Ontario. What are your views on this matter?"

"Statistics show," Captain Tatlow replied "that profits from fruit farming in British Columbia are greater than those made in the eastern provinces. This may be accounted for by

the large market in the Northwest for our fruit. Arrangements have been made also for the shipping of certain grades of apples from the Okanagan district to England. A great impetus has been given to the industry by the action of the Dominion Government which prevents dumping from the United States. Previously British Columbian fruit growers had to contend against the dumping of fruit on the market from California, Washington, and Oregon, but that is now a thing of the past, and fruit farmers have benefited accordingly. I might mention that we have a show of British Columbia fruit at the Agricultural Hall, London, on November 26 and 27, and those interested can have an opportunity of judging the quality."

Discussing the exportation of salmon, halibut, and other fish in cold storage for the market of this country, Captain Tatlow stated that the New England Fish company annually place on the Boston market halibut to the value of many million dollars. Salmon has been sent over to the English market in cold storage and the experiment proved successful. Arrangements have now been made by one of he companies operating in that direction to bring over to England an increased quantity, and undoubtedly the exportation to the United Kingdom would continue to grow. Whale fishing on the coast, which was taken up two or three years ago, is proving very successful.

"Regarding the labor question, is it true," asked our representative, "that the labor unions are stronger in British Columbia than in-any other part of Canada, and that they are dominated by the American 'bosses' across the border?"

"Not more so than in any other part of Canada. Unfortunately, the Canadian unions are more or less parts of the American unions and under their control, and have to organize strikes accordingly. This is one of the questions we should like to see settled, and hope the day will soon come when public opinion will demand an alteration in present condi-

"Is it the intention of the Government to take steps to mitigate the trouble arising in British Columbia from lack of domestic servants, so that men with means, either retired officers or officials from India or from the Mother-country, younger sons and others, can enjoy the ordinary amenities of life with suitable domestic service?"

"Last year," said Capt. Tatlow, "domestic. servants and men for farm labor were sent out from the Old Country to British Columbia under the auspices of the Salvation Army, acting under an arrangement with the Provincial Sovernment. The sum of £2,000 was lent to the Salvation Army to be used as advances to assist in overcoming the difficulty of a larger fare than that to the North-West. A sum of money was also paid to the Army on the understanding that the emigrants would be carefully selected and taken care of on arrival in British Columbia. This arrangement proved very satisfactory, enabling us to bring out a fair amount of help, and (at least, as far as domestic servants are concerned), the policy is to be continued. It should be remembered also that the majority of retired army officers and Anglo-Indian officials who settle in the province bring out their own servants. I am informed by the Agent-General that a retired officer who recently visited British Columbia to inquire into the suitability of the province as a place in which to settle, expressed himself as very well satisfied with the social conditions, and as a result a party, of which he is a member, has decided to locate there."

Our representative next referred to the recent articles on "Asiatic Immigration," by Dr. Crozier, the well-known Canadian political economist, and asked in what direction the

Government is hoping to overcome this grave "I have not read the articles," Captain Tat-

low said: "but the matter is now out of British Columbian politics. The Federal Government has legislated in connection with the entry of Chinese immigrants, and the Privy Council the other day stated that legislation on the lines of the Natal Act affecting Japanese and other Oriental races is outside the jurisdiction of the Provincial of the Provincial Government, so that the question has become one for the Federal Government to deal with."

"Is the policy mooted by the Canadian Pa-cific Railway Company of opening up land on Vancouver Island are big scale to be followed

"The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are carrying on at the present time an experiment whereby a block of land is being cleared on the island for the purpose of selling it to settlers on reasonable terms. If the experiment is successful, and there is certainly every reason to believe it will be, the clearing of land on a more extensive scale will be carried out."

"Has the scheme for the erection of a representative Canadian building on the Kings-way site in London, in which several of the provinces in the Dominion were to have their London offices situated, and in which your Government was said to be interested, fallen

"Practically, it has. The British Columbia Government were willing to take a share of the building, and are still willing to do so, but the scheme seems to have fallen through. Undoubtedly it would be a good move on the part of the Dominion and the various provinces to locate their offices in a central building in which the High Commissioner and the respective Agents-General would be located, and our Government for one would welcome the carrying out of the scheme."

Questioned as to his personal opinions in regard to Tariff Reform and Imperial Federation and the views of the majority in British Columbia on this topic, Captain Tatlow reolied: "I think you might safely say that we n British Columbia are all Imperial Federators to the core, and most certainly Tariff Reformers. I might even suggest that, in return for any preference we might receive from the Mother-country, our efforts in the way of immigration would be made to attract more and more our own people from the United Kingdom. The matter has formerly been left so much in the hands of shipping agents, etc., that probably greater efforts have been made on the continent of Europe than in the United Kingdom, and this is a question that might be

"Have you personally visited the northern portion of the province which will be opened up by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway," asked our representative, "and what advantages does that portion open to settlers?"

"My last visit to that district was made previous to the creation of Prince Rupert," replied Captain Tatlow; "but the operations of the surveying parties have revealed considerably more good agricultural land than was at first anticipated. As a consequence, the work of prospecting is being carried on with increased vigor, and until that work is concluded I do not wish to make a definite statement on the matter, except that the early anticipations have been very much more than realized." In conclusion, Captain Tatlow said he was

leased to note that Canada devoted attention to making investors in Great Britain interested in the opportunity which Canada affords for remunerative investments. As for British Columbia, Captain Tatlow-said that the province offered today as good facilities as ever for the loaning of money on mortgage at a rate of 6 to 7 per cent on city property, and at an even higher rate on farm land.

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SIBERIAN GREY SQUIRREL

FORTNIGHT has passed since all Paris was gazing with wide-open eyes at the Grand Prix d'Automne. But Paris still discusses these fashions-lightly, with much laughter and ridicule-allowing them to share the interest of the hour with affairs in the Near East, the brilliant productions of Le bon roi Dagobert and the Émigre, and the latest canards, social or political. Meanwhile the Parisienne is quietly planning her autumn wardrobe with certain memories of Longchamps visualized in her brain. Indeed, some elegantes, who never for a moment lag behind the fashion, are already appearing in dresses of which the inspiration is not far to seek. For while they cleverly avoid all that was indiscreet in those too suggestive skirts and clinging draperies, they retain the idea which will influence all fashions this winter. And what is this idea? No Parisienne, whether grande dame or couturiere, hesitates to answer this question. Quickly and significantly comes the reply, "La Ligne." The leading idea is no longer Directoire, nor is it Oriental, nor again is it classic. In this dress we see the influence of one period, in that of another; but everywhere la light reight supreme. Any color may be worn, so that the line is never forgotten. Even the embroideries, gorgeous as they often are, beautiful as they always are, must be subservient to the main idea. No dress can depend upon color or rich decoration for its success.

Of course, this idea is not new. For many months we have seen it developing. Indeed, most of the so-called Directoire dresses which caused so much sensation in the spring were nothing more or less than its expression. But it was regarded with suspicion and as a thing not to be hastily adopted. This autumn, however, the great conturieres have employed all their imagination and artistic skill in producing dresses which, while following closely the lines of the figure, shall not go beyond the limits of good taste and a desirable convention. At the same time they have evolved an ideal figure, slim and supple, with long flowing lines, which are undeniably graceful. Every woman of fashion is conforming to this ideal so far as she is able; and her dressmaker's skill in cutting enables her to attain it with far greater ease, and far less artificiality, than to the uninitiated seems possible.

To carry out this idea, almost all afternoon dresses made for receptions, weddings, and other such smart occasions, are of soft clinging materials, satin cashmeres, fine supple cloths, bengalines, and crepes meteores. These are seen in every color; but among the newer shades are vanilla, plum, blue, green, and brown, in the subtle tones which are never hard and glaring. The many rich embroideries and laces are often dyed to match the material exactly in color, and they are worked in silks much raised and padded, in soutaches, in gold deftly mixed with silks.

In some of the most charming dresses, the corsages consist of nothing but embroidery carried across the bust and over the shoulders. forming a square to be filled in by the transparent guimpe of tucked Malines net. The embroidery is repeated down the back of the sleeve, which is also of the transparent net, fitting the arm closely; and it has a place on many of the skirts but is always used with reserve. The skirt is carried up high above the waist-line of other days, and it either hangs straight to the feet or is moulded closely to the figure until half way between hip and knee. Here it imperceptibly begins to flow out in such a manner that, while preserving the straight silhouette so desirable at the moment, it enables the wearer to walk, which is also desirable. Moreover, it provides material for the train; and the train, it must be added, is a noticeable feature of all afternoon dresses, and is graceful except in those

cases when it degenerates into a point. A dress worn by a young and beautiful Parisienne of undoubted taste was of a dull gold crepe meteore, cleverly arranged so that the superfluous material drawn from the front fell down the back in a long and pointed tunic. Raised embroideries of silk soutaches decorated the tiny bodice, and the guimpe and sleeves were of the same color, a square neck JEAL FINISHED CONEY COAT



EYENING GOWN

a becoming relief to the face. With this dress was worn a very large hat of drawn satin of the same color crowned with many plumes of ostrich feathers.

The tunic, indeed, plays a great part in many of the dresses; and it is seen in infinite variety. Now cut square, or round, or pointed, here drawn to one side, there short in front and long behind, again short at the back and to the hem of the skirt in front, now finished with heavy silk fringes or inserted with wide embroideries or lace, it is to be seen continually, and often strikes a very original note. In one case worthy of notice a width of the material is taken, the two ends brought to the front and crossed to form the tunic, which thus naturally falls in two points, while at the back the material hangs as it will, forming as it were a scarf across the back of the skirt and almost at its hem. Silk of the softest description was used for this dress, and the under-skirt fell in folds straight and clinging, recalling Boticelli's draperies, or those of the oft-quoted Tanagra figures. In other instances the tunic is merely suggested by an insertion of embroidery, or by a rich braiding in soutache, always worked by hand or transparent net or lace or on the material itself.

Scarves, sashes, buttons, a touch of vivid color, introduced on the corsage, hanging embroideries, fringes, tassels, wide revers all play a part in the dresses worn by the fashionable women in Paris, and are noticeable features of the newest models designed by the famous couturieres. But la ligne is never forgotten, and where the sash is used it is carefully arranged to maintain the idea of the high waist, and is never tilted at the back after the manner reminiscent of Empire days.

Black is worn with success by some of the best-dressed women in Paris; but it is usually relieved by the white of the guimpe, and below this, often by the vivid color of the embroidery. Black velvet in one or two striking dresses forms a contrast to the thin supple materials more generally used. And one very tall woman seen at a reception a few days ago looked extremely distinguished in a perfectly plain clinging skirt brought up high to meet a blouse of black Cluny lace mounted on white tulle. With it she wore a long coat of the velvet richly braided with black soutaches so arranged as to give the effect of a widely-cut arm-hole, the sleeves being left of a sleeveless coat of the velvet braided, worn over a complete dress of the plain material.

EVENING GOWN

That black velvet should be worn with so high a thermometer as is being registered in Paris would be amazing, were it not so characteristic of the Parisienne that she should have an unvarying respect for the seasons. October has arrived; therefore she dons her autumn dresses. So it is that when muslins and linens are the only comfortable wear the Parisienne is appearing in the morning in serge, cloth, or bure; while in the afternoon her costume is not complete without a long coat or fur. With them, it must be added, she wears an habitual air of perfect comfort and well-being. The coats and skirts, of course, conform to the idea of the moment. However, they may differ in detail, the same straight, clinging lines are always observed. In the morning the skirts are short, sometimes pleated, but more often plain, and the maternal used is mainly cloth or bure—a kind of homespun. Blue serge is much worn at this moment, but other colors, such as a dead green or a golden brown, a rose red and a bright but soft blue, will all be much worn during the winter. The skirts, whether short for the morning or long for the afternoon. have the high waist either plain or draped. and they are invariably worn with a blouse made of lace, or more often of net exactly toning with the material in color. The coat is always long, often very long.

French women are thinking very seriously ust now of their evening dresses. There is every temptation to do so, for evening gowns have taken upon themselves an "allure" such as they have not had for many a long year, and there are schemes to be seen in the white and gold salons of the rue de la Paix such as the most imaginative story-teller of fairy princesses and their wardrobes could hardly have evolved. In some of these gowns there is an extreme simplicity of line and decoration, the only object being to give a graceful and immaculate silhouette, while others are richly embroidered with touches of contrasting color, which are calculated to make the gown stand out in relief in a crowded assembly, and others again have single giant motifs of broderieone in front and one at the back of the gownwhich focus all the luxury of the scheme, like the "peacock's eye" on a feather.

New Methods of Draping the Gown

A satin over-dress, with a petticoat and corsage of some filmy material, is one of the favorite schemes, and the salient point of these gowns is the method of drawing the folds of satin over the corsage from one shoulder to the waist, and securing them at each point with a large buckle, so that the greater portion of the under-dress is seen. This is much softer in effect, and consequently far more becoming to the majority of women than the square line of the decolletage and a high collar of white Malines net giving perfectly plain. In fact, it suggested the idea in satin or velvet, marking it out with frigid

regularity; and the long bias line cutting across the form from the left shoulder to the waist makes even a fairly stout figure look slighter by producing in one's mind a certain confusion between the actual outline of the figure and that of the gown. In some cases the line is followed by a border of satin blossoms, crushed closely together, and shading to a richer and darker tint than the gown.

Corn-Colored Satin and Brown Kingcups

For instance, on a gown of pale corncolored charmeuse over an under-dress ofwhat was, apparently, rare old Limerick lace, just tinted the color of a stained ivory carving -but which might as well have owed its antiquity to the mystic rites with coffee and newspaper which a clever maid knows how to carry out so successfully—a massed border of brown and gold shaded kingcups, in miniature, was carried all down the sweep of the gown, where it was swathed tightly round the form. A wide gold ribbon encircled the head like a wreath, placed just above the parting in front, and reaching almost to the nape of the neck behind, while a clump of brown king-cups appeared on each side. Beautiful old Renaissance brocades are used, as well as satin or Ottoman silks for the evening gowns—not stiff, like the Italian brocades, which were prepared to stand centuries of wear, and are as strong and resisting today as they were in the olden times-but as soft and supple as a petal, the gleams of gold or silver suggesting the threads of a cobweb gemmed with dewdrops and glistening in the sun.

White Brocade over Pink Tulle

In the great Paris ateliers there is variety enough, however, to suit even the women who have been inured to changes as rapid and sudden as sheet lightning, and the various methods employed by the different creators of modes are well worthy of description. A simple frock of rich white satin brocade, with a compact pattern repeated at wide intervals, was made in one piece with a square train. Where the satin was brought over the bust it formed a free horizontal fold, and was cut on the usual lines, being much higher on the right side than the left, where there was scarcely more than two inches of satin. This decided fall in the bodice was supplemented by an under-dress of pink tulle, in a rather deep shade, which formed a very low decolletage, while the same tulle was responsible for the plain, loose sleeves which fell nearly to the

Crepe-de-Chine and Gold Bugles

Gold-colored crepe-de-chine is almost a passion with the Frenchwoman nowadays, and a gown carried out in this shade and material was entirely typical of the trend of the moment. This was covered entirely in soutache embroidery, in the same tone, and was made in two pieces, a front and back, with the inlet panels of mousseline de soie visible at the sides. The front was cut into a point over the bust, and was fitted carefully to the figure, falling to the feet in a stright, unbroken line, while the back was treated in the same way, and formed a long train, square at the base, which suggested a manteau de cour of the richest description. To accentuate the beauty of this gown, there was an inchwide border of embroidery in flashing gold bugles and paillettes, while across the hem of the tunic this band assumed the dimensions of half a foot in depth, and was repeated again on the soft little corsage of white mousseline de soie, where it had the effect of binding together the gold train and the front apron-like panel. The short, loose sleeve, which reached barely to the elbow, was of pure white mousseline de soie, edged with gold.

Cherry-Colored Satin and Black Lace

Cherry-colored satin and heavy Spanish lace is another alliance for evening wear, which carries one back into the days of the Second Empire, only to realise what a vast difference there is between the dress of that period and the present. One of the leading couturieres has evolved a wonderful gown of cherry-colored satin, with an over-dress falling nearly to the knees in front and almost to the hem of the gown behind, which is entirely composed of black Spanish lace. In the midde of the back, to give a little play to the tunic, the black lace is split open to show an insertion of black mousseline de soie, in the form of two long breadths, lightly tied together, while in front, where the lace tunic is exceptionally short, there occurs a band of creamy Venetian point, and below this a transparent band of black mousseline de soie, a bold touch of bright blue satin being introduced into the corsage.

Full Fur Crowns and Poplin Brims

Hats with great soft fur crowns, almost of the Corday description, and wide brims of old-fashioned poplin, have taken a very important place among the new models, and stand as direct rivals to the draped fur toque. The trimming of these hats is something of a problem, and, so far, the milliners have voted solid in favor of flowers, and a very smart model, with a full skunk crown and a brim of dark fig-leaf green stretched poplin, was simply piled on one side with a huge cluster of brown velvet Annunciation lilies, delicately shaded. Perhaps the most typical hat of the moment is a huge model with enormously wide satin brim encircled low down with a long fox skin, which is caught at some point with a large silver or gold water ily. The crowns of these hats are correspondingly low and flat, so that to any but a tall and stately woman a somewhat "flattened" effect is given which is hardly becoming. Quaint motoring bonnets of smooth fur have, besides, made their appearance, and with a coat of the same pelt to match, have an undeniably picturesque and piquant effect, with long veils of ninon in a shade to correspond, making a complete study in black, grey, or brown, even to the tint of the gloves or the

shoes. White hats have never been more discountenanced than they are at the present moment, but magpie effects, in the form of large black hats, lined with white and trimmed with a conjunction of black feathers and black and white lilies, make a very smart accompaniment to the plain black Directoire dresses, especially when a touch of pure white fur is added as an accompaniment.

An alliance which is always becoming alike to dark or fair women, and which is particularly successful in the realm of millinery, is that of rich purple and deep wine red. Hate in purple silk encircled with swathing of tulle to match, over under-veilings in wine red, have, as additional trimming, huge clumps of purple and red double dahlias, carried out cleverly in velvet and silk combined, while another scheme which is equally successful is that of a model of soft purple beaver in the huge "Covenanter" shape, trimmed with one immense wine-red plume caught with a purple moire buckle.

Stage of the Woods

The glow of the moon's low rim

Creeps up through the trees to the sky;

And the night is a deep, sweet hymn,

To the lone doe sauntering by.

A frail, lithe shape at the spring—
A quick, strange flash in the night!
A leap and a keen, hot sting!
And Death walks weird in the light.
—Ivan Swift, in Outlook.

Content At Home

I could not find the little maid Content,
So out I rushed, and sought her far and wide;
But not where Pleasure each new fancy tried,
Heading the maze of reeling merriment,
Nor where, with restless eyes and bow half-bent,
Love in a brake of sweetbriar smiled and sighed,
Nor yet where Fame towered crowned and glorified
Found I her face, nor wheresoe'er I went.

So homeward back I crawled like wounded bird, When lo! Content sate spinning at my door; And when I asked her where she was before— "Here all the time," she said; "I never stirred; Too eager in your search you passed me o'er,
And, though I called, you neither saw nor heard." -Alfred Austin.

A Merry Race

A laughing band of little waves Went gaily out to sea, For Mother Ocean called to them, "Come, children, come with me!"

They all put on their snow-white caps
And started on a run;
They tossed and tumbled in the race
And sparkled in the sun.

For six long hours they rippled on, And never stopped to rest.

They gently rocked the many ships
On Mother Ocean's breast.

When all at once they started back,
And hurrying more and more,
They threw their caps of snowy foam
Upon the sandy shore.
—Rachel Geddes Smith.

To Paths Unknown

when on my day of life the night is falling, And, in the winds from unsunned spaces I hear far voices out of darkness calling My feet to paths unknown.

Thou who hast made my home of life so pleasant, Leave not its tenant when its walls decay; O Love Divine, O Helper ever present, Be Thou my strength and stay.

Suffice it if—my good and ill unreckoned,
And both forgiven through Thy abounding grace—
I find myself by hands familiar beckoned Unto my fitting place.

Some humble door among Thy many mansions, Some sheltering shade where sin and striving cease, Where flows for ever through heaven's green expan-

The river of Thy peace.

There, from the music round about me stealing.
Fain would I learn the new and hely song.
And find at last, beneath Thy trees of healing.
The life for which I long.

-Whittier

The Woes of a Peripatetic Statesman

The Woes of a Peripatetic Statesman

Nor is this more than a beginning of the tabulated travel woes that have beset the most persevering man of the age. Half a thousand times of winter nights he has wakened in a hotel room heated by the aurora borealis, and has hunted for his overcoat in the dark and his bare feet to use it as a quilt. Seven hundred and sixty-two times he has looked at the roller towel in the hotel washroom and has surreptiously dried his hands on his pocket-handkerchief. Four hundred and eighty-two times he has found, just before train time, that his laundry has not come back. Eighteen times, reduced by the fortunes of war to one available pair of trousers, he has sat on the edge of his bed and waited for the tailor to bring them back newly pressed.—From "Traveling for the Presidency," an article by George Fitch in Collier's for October 17.

King and Invalid

During the visit of Edward VII. to the Earl of Shrewsbury at Ingestre Hall, near Stafford, in the late autumn of 1907, his Majesty learned that one of the workers on the estate had been prevented by illness from seeing the King. While the man lay on his sick bed, his sole sorrow was that he should miss this sight. With wonted sympathy his Majesty arranged to gratify the patient's longing by passing the cottage one day when out shooting. Accordingly the bed was drawn up to the window and the invalid was thus enabled to sit up and see the King, whom he saluted in all form. His Majesty raised his hat with a smile and waved his hand to the poor man and then passed on his way. passed on his way.

Still Running

Edwin, aged four, owned a picture-book in which a fierce-looking cow was running after a small boy. He looked at it a long time, then carefully closing the book he laid it away. A few days later he got the book again, and turned to the picture. Bringing his chubby fist down on the cow, he exclaimed in a tone of triumph, "She ain't caught him yet!"—The Delineator.

Could Have Done Without It

Like most minister's families, they were not extensively blessed with this world's goods. She, however, was the youngest of ten children until her father explained to her of the baby sister who had come in the night. the night. "Meell," sine said, after due thought, "I 'spose it's all right, papa, but there's many a thing we needed

An instance of exclusiveness maintained under difficulties is reported from the ladies cabin of a liner. All were sick except one lady and a cat, which wandered uneasily about. The lady ventured to stroke the cat, remarking, "Poor pussy." The cat was inclined to respond, and elevated its tail in token of good will, when from a neighboring berth came in choking tones the words: "Excuse me, that is a private cat!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

Demosthenes, who was practising oratory with pebbles in his mouth to cure himself of stammering, accidentally swallowed one. "If that had been b-b-buttered," he stammered, "I could have thought it was one of my w-w-wife h-b-bisquits."

Sir Christopher Furness on Labor Co-partnership

CONFERENCE of trade-union organizations engaged chiefly in the shipbuilding and allied trades was held recently at West Hartlepool, on the invitation of Sir C. Furness, M.P. The Mayor (Alderman Robson) presided, and there were nearly 140 delegates present, including Mr. Thorne, M.P.

Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., in a letter of apology for absence, stated:—"The effects arising from industrial strife are most injurious, and I am afraid that it must be admitted result in an incalculable amount of suffering to many who are in no way responsible for the difficulty. If the scheme you have to unfold in any way assists to prevent such loss and suffering by making it easier for capital and labor to adjust their differences, you will have conferred considerable benefit upon the whole community. Personally I hold the opinion that no more effective instrument can be found for securing the desirable object you have in view than a board of conciliation, with the final reference to a Court of arbitration. But, in order that this method should be effective, it should cover all branches of trades in a given industry. In fact, any machinery must do this if a trade which is not immediately affected in the dispute is not made to suffer, as so many trades have suffered, in connection with the recent shipbuilding and engineering trades on the Northeast Coast. I trust that you may have a most successful conference."

Sir Christopher Furness, in his address, to which he gave the title "Industrial Peace and Industrial Efficiency," said that he had invited the delegates to meet him in order that they might confer in a friendly way upon the present exceptionally grave crisis in the ship-building industry. His hope was that they might be able to arrive at a method whereby the relations between capital and labor might henceforth proceed upon a more harmonidus footing. With the masters in one corner and the men in another-with forces opposed in battle array which ought to be in co-operation-the old basis was played out. These close federations outside the works spelled ruin to the shipbuilding industry! What was needed today was federation inside the works -a federation of good will between masters and men-harmony instead of discord.

The Claims of Labor

The active forces of the industrial world were usually represented as twins-Capital and Labor; but, for his part, they always re-solved themselves into a trinity: Enterprise, Capital and Labor, no one of which could well do without the other. When capital and labor came together at the summons of enterprise, they did not come together on the same footing, for labor was not in a position to share in the risks which capital could afford to accept. Labor wanted a ready market; it must be able to dispose of its product quickly, it could not wait even until a ship was finished, not to say sold. The provision of this ready market was one of the services that capital rendered and for which capital had to be remunerated. He was convinced that the only basis on which capital and labor could enter into relations primarily was that of buyer and seller of a commodity called labor, and that all attempts to produce more satisfactory cooperation between the two forces must rest upon a recognition of this great central fact. We might rest assured that unless there should occur within the next few years a pronounced acceleration of enterprise in the newer countries, or some overwhelming change to the good be vouchsafed by science or invention, there was ahead of us, as builders of ships, a future of increasingly strenuous struggle to maintain our position in the world. Friction had become chronic in the shipbuilding industry, and thanks in large part to their strikes, sectional and general, trade of the district—perhaps, even, the trade of the country -was in grave danger of being seriously damaged for a large period.

Two Offers of the Workmen

After discussing and dismissing the alternative of the employment of unorganized labor Sir Christopher Furness proceeded to submit to the conference the two sets of proposals which he had to make. First, he said, the trade unions being capable, organized, powerful bodies, why should they not go into the business on their own account? They had got the capital and the organizing capacitywhy not? "I offer to your unions, either singly or in combination, to hand over to them our shipyards at this port as going concerns for such sum or sums as may be determined by a recognized firm of assessors, appointed by ioint nomination. My company would not be exacting while you were in the preliminary stages-for part of the purchase money we would allow you ample time in which to turn round, and myself and my representatives would readily convey to you all the information at our command and such suggestions as might prove of service." Having regard to the conditions of the industry, it was possible that upon consideration they might perceive certain difficulties and disadvantages calculated to prevent them from accepting this proposition. In such case there was before them his second proposition, "I invite you to become limited partners in these shipbuilding yards, as distinct from the shipowning and other ramifications of the firm of Furness, Withy and Co. (Limited), on conditions which I will state. The initial condition is that the em-

by becoming holders of special shares, to be called employees' shares, in the capital of the shipbuilding company owning the Middleton Shipbuilding Yard at Hartlepool and the Harbor Dockyard at West Hartlepool, under my chairmanship, paying for such shares by agreeing to a deduction of 5 per cent. from their earnings until the total amount of their shares is covered. For the 5 per cent. deduction so invested in the special shares I have named. you would receive-whether the company divided any surplus profit or not-4 per cent. per annum as fixed interest. Such an arrangement would not interfere in the slightest degree with a workman's freedom of action, while a workman leaving the service of the company would be able to sell his shares to one or more of his fellow-employees, at an assessed, or, it may be, an arbitrated value, based on the market price of the day." He went on to explain that the works would continue to be under the control of a board of directors, with the supreme power, as at present, vested in the chairman and managing director of the company. On the other hand, neither would the attitude of the company towards trade-unionism or the federation of employers be altered, hours of labor, rates of pay, etc., would be governed as at present.

Profits and Management While the employes would continue to work and be paid according to trade-union regulations and rates, and would receive the 4 per cent. fixed interest on the shares which they had bought on the easy-payment system, there would be divided between them as holders of employes' shares and the holders of the ordinary shares in the company whatever sum might remain after the apportionments for capital's interest (5 per cent.) and the depreciation, reserve, and development funds had been provided-such amount being shared between them on the basis of their individual holdings, in addition to the fixed minimum interest of 4 per cent. per annum. If by reason of fat reserve funds the shares of the company rose in value, their own shares would benefit by similar accretions. In this way they would receive, not only a portion of the profit made upon their own labor, but also a share in the sums won by the foresight and initiative of enterprise and the staying power of capital. He proposed to set up a works council composed of an equal number of representatives of employees and of the firm, as a kind of Court of reference and committee of counsel rolled into one. Its chief purpose would be the promotion of friendly communication between the firm and its labor partners on all affairs of common interest, and an important part of its duty would be to take into consideration on the instant, before any ill-temper. had entered into them, all matters or incidents calculated to breed friction in all or any of the departments of the establishment. In addition to a representative from each trade employed in the works, he had invited to this 'family council" the secretaries or local representatives of the numerous trade unions in the area who had members engaged in the works.

Arbitration in Disputes He was anxious to introduce such a community of association and interest as to make differences and disputes improbable, and then, should differences and disputes, despite all precautions, arise, that they should be carried through to a settlement without those irritating and inflaming interruptions of business which entailed such costly punishment upon all, whether employer or employee. "In a sentence, it will be an imperative condition of the agreement that I propose to you that under no circumstances whatever shall the employee co-partners go on strike against the directions and decisions of their co-partners governing the administration of the business; that whatever be the causes of complaint that may arise against the management, the labor co-partners shall, by their representatives, submit for friendly intercommunication duly provided, and that every effort and article of amity shall be used by both parties to the dispute to bring it speedily to a close on the basis of mutual satisfaction and good-fellowship, it being understood always that a strike would overthrow the system." If, however, the methods of conciliation provided by the works council (or committee of counsel) failed to attain their object, the controversy in all mat-ters in the major category would be left to be settled by a court of arbitration, to be composed of three members from either section of the works council and a referee (conceivably the county court judge for the district) nominated by the works council; or, if it was preferred, a court could be set up in the fashion provided by the machinery recently established by the president of the Board of

At the close of the address questions were

Trade.

Councillor Baker, Stockton, asked whether they could have the works council without the

Sir C. Furness replied that they could not. At Mr. Baker's request he promised to provide the delegates with copies of his speech. He was also asked whether, in the event of the scheme being carried he would leave the Employers' Federation, and he replied that he had made his position perfectly clear in his speech. speech.

Mr. Baker said he hoped that the scheme

would receive every consideration at the hands of the men. He suggested that the time limit should be extended in order to allow due consideration of the proposals.

Councillor Riddle, Hartlepool, said they could not but admire the courage of Sir C. Furness in some of the statements he had made in front of the men. He hoped that the proposals would be properly discussed by the men, with a view to some arrangements being arrived at so as to avoid strikes.

Mr. J. N. Bell, Newcastle, said that they had heard some accusations and warnings, and he pointed out that the constant repetition of these was a source of irritation to the men, and caused great difficulty with their leaders. He wished well to the scheme.

Mr. Park asked whether all the operatives in the yards were necessarily to be shareholders. and a reply was given in the affirma-tive. It was also stated that in the case of an cperative being discharged he would have to sell his share. Where a man's services were dispensed with owing to slackness of work, nowever, that would not be necessary.

Mr. Thorne, M.P., asked whether it was roposed to make membership of a trade un-

Sir C. Furness replied that it would be left to the individual. He added that he recognized the difficulty of the question being considered by the societies, but time was pressing, and it was necessary that something should be done quickly. They had, however, to look at it from his standpoint. If they could deliver ships on a certain date they could secure orders, but they had decided not to book orders with a guarantee of delivery. He must, therefore, adhere to the date. Their last three orders were all late in delivery, one 11, another 12, and another 10 months late.

As there were no further questions, Sir C. Furness made an appeal to the delegates to discuss the matter impartially, and to let him know the result by November 26.

Apropos of the above, the London Times said editorially in a recent issue:

Moved by the acute trade dissensions which for some time past have disorganized the shipbuilding industry of the Northeast coast of England, and even threatened its destruction, Sir Christopher Furness has invited the representatives of the trade unions concerned to confer with him on the situation. We publish the main part of the remarkable speech with which he opened the proceedings yesterday, a speech which some may think all the more remarkable because he is one of the stanchest Liberals in the north of England. His remarks are characterized by extreme frankness of statement, by their perfectly

calm and businesslike tone, by the total absence of recrimination, by studious avoidance of everything savouring of sentiment or rhetoric, and by the manifest earnestness with which he points out in the most friendly way the rocks upon which the workmen are making shipwreck of their own interests while trying to extort what they think more just remuneration from reluctant employers. He lays before the conference two alternative proposals, one of which eliminates the capitalist altogether, while the other offers the workmen a profit-sharing co-partnership with him. Sir Christopher Furness hopes that, by accepting one or the other, the workmen associated in their trade unions will put an end to the friction which at present is working incalculable mischief to all, while bringing no real benefit to any. He asks for fair and full consideration of his proposals, and hopes for a final answer by November 26. By the first proposal he says, in effect-You are told, and some of you apparently believe, that capital is. if not the enemy of the workman, at any rate grasping partner cheating him out of a great part of the fruit of his labor. Very well, I offer you the opportunity to get rid of that partner altogether. I am very tired of the endless quarrelling, and have no wish to stand in the way of any system which enables you to dispense with the capitalist. Therefore the shipbuilding yards of Furness, Withy & Co., are placed at the disposal of any union or combination of unions that cares to take them over and work them on the co-operative system, for the exclusive benefit of the workers. They will be sold at a price fixed by assessors jointly nominated, they will be handed over in full working order, and the vendors will impart every information they possess that may aid the purchasers to carry them on successfully.

The second proposal is of a more complicated character. The workmen are invited to become limited co-partners in these shipbuilding yards. The workmen are to become holders of special shares to be called employees' shares, paying for such shares by agreeing to a deduction of five per cent. from their wages until the amount of their shares is covered. On these shares they would receive four per cent. interest, whether the company divides any surplus profit or not. Possession of the shares would not hamper any workman in his movements, since they would remain at all times a marketable security. Out of profits it is proposed, that five per cent, shall be reserved as interest upon capital, and that the usual provisions for depreciation, reserve, and development funds should be made. All the available surplus would then be divided among the holders of the employees. shares and of ordinary shares. Good reserves would enhance the value of these shares in the market, and would ensure the permanence of the profits. Thus the workmen would have, in the first place, the usual wages upon the trade union scales for the district, in the second place four per cent. certain on their investment, and in the third participation with the ordinary shareholders in the whole of the profits of the business above five per cent. There is no logical ground, Sir Christopher Furness admits, for adding to these advantages the representation of labor in the administration of the company. But he wants peace, intimacy, confidence, and harmony. In the hope of obtaining these things he is prepared to "scrap" any conceptions or notions that may stand in the way. He therefore offers an internal council on which workmen and capitalists will be equally represented. and in which the trade unions will also be directly represented as well as the actual workmen of the company. That council would supervise all the ordinary administration of the business, with an arbitration board behind it to deal with any particularly knotty problem. The finance of the company, and the determination of what is needed for reserve, or to meet contingencies not obvious to the ordinary workman, would remain in the hands of the directors.

This is an exceedingly liberal and broadminded offer, for which the closest precedent is probably the scheme by which Sir George Livesey, whose death we have just had to deplore, achieved such remarkable results. The scheme cannot work, as Sir Christopher Furness explains with great cogency, unless every man so taken into partnership becomes a real partner, puts his back into his work, and studies the interests of his company. There must be an absolute end of strikes, otherwise the whole thing must go to pieces; and there must also be an end of the "ca' canny" system, with all its demoralizing ramifications, otherwise there can be no success. But if anything can put a new spirit into British industry surely this liberal scheme of profitsharing will do it. Sir Christopher Furness is great believer in straight talk, and one cannot but think, in viewing many trade disputes, that there is far too little of it between masters and men. He hopes that it will be promoted by his Family Council, as he loves to call it, and that a wider knowledge of the real difficulties of business management and of the real effect of wages demands, that may seem small to the individual, will result in a better and more reasonable frame of mind among the co-partners, leading to hearty and harmonious co-operation for the common good. The decision of the workmen will be awaited with uncommon interest.

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Scheme of Naval Defence in Australia

Admiralty, and the Australian Government upon the question of amending or terminating the present Naval Agree-

ment and upon the provision of a local Australian flotilla for coastal defence. The correspondence now published begins with a despatch from Mr. Deakin, dated October 16, 1907, in which he refers to his desof the existing agreement, the establishment

patch of August 28, 1905, proposing, in place of a rapid and regular service of first class steamers between the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth, the crews of which would be selected and trained as members of the Royal Naval Reserve. This proposal (Cd. 3524, 1907) the Admiralty could not approve. Reviewing the subsequent development of Australian opinion, Mr. Deakin proceeds:

"Speaking generally, the further consideration which has been given strengthens the conclusions put forward in 1905, particularly those in which I dwelt upon the fact that at present none of our grant is applied to any distinctively Australian purpose, while our contribution would seem in part repaid if we were enabled to take a direct and active part in the protection of our shores and shipping. Our sole aim then, as now, was that of uniting with the mother country in the necessary preparations for national defence."

Following, therefore, the suggestions put forward during the Imperial Conference last year, and on subsequent discussion with the Admiral on the Australian station, Mr. Deakin submits the proposals summarized in the following telegram:-

"In pursuance of my conversation Tweedmouth and the Admiralty in London, and Ewing's conversation with your Excellency, please telegraph to Admiralty inquiring whether following proposals approved for amendments in Naval Agreement substituting for present Commonwealth subsidy offer one thousand seamen, Australians if possible, to be paid by Commonwealth for service in Navy on this station estimated cost of about £100,-000 to Commonwealth per annum remainder of present subsidy to be applied by Commonwealth to submersibles or destroyers or similar local defences as suggested London conference. Two cruisers P or superior manned by 400 of the 1,000 Australians to be retained

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BLUE-BOOK (Cd. 4325) has been published, containing the official correspondence which has passed at estimated cost to Commonwealth of £60, propriation of the four P class cruisers asked between the Colonial Office, the ooo per annum. This proposed amendment is in addition to Commonwealth vote this year £20,000 for naval harbor and coast defence, and £50,000 for fortification harbors."

This proposal also the Lords of the Admiralty declare themselves unable to accept, for reasons summarized in the following telegram from Lord Elgin to the Commonwealth

Government, dated December 7, 1907:—
"They adhere to the position taken up at Conference that, while they did not themselves. propose to cancel the existing agreement, they were prepared to co-operate with the Colonial Governments if an alteration was desired by them, but so long as the existing agreement is not cancelled the Admiralty is precluded from making the necessary strategical dispositions of naval forces, and, therefore, the first condition of any new arrangement must be the cancellation of the agreement.

"The Admiralty fear that they are not in a position now to express an opinion on the de-tails of the scheme, which has not yet been put forward in sufficient detail to form the basis of a new arrangement.

"Your Premier appeared at Conference to realize that under the scheme then sketched by him the Admiralty would not be bound to maintain any particular ships permanently in Australian waters, and their Lordships are prepared to advise and assist in carrying out either the scheme submitted by Mr. Deakin at Conference or an approved modified scheme for local defence, provided that such a scheme does not involve a definite pledge to maintain particular vessels permanently in Australian

"Before any definite conclusion can be arrived at, it will be necessary to ascertain the views of New Zealand Government as to any proposed alterations, and, further, the Admiralty desire it to be understood that no increase of Imperial expenditure beyond that involved in the existing agreement can be entertained, and regard it as essential that complete control in time of war over local forces must be secured to Commander-in-Chief."

The Australian proposals, with some modifications, were then restated by Mr. Deakin in a speech delivered to the House of Representatives on December 13, 1907, when he took occasion to review the previous correspondence. Commenting on this speech, which ployee partners should prove their good faith Australian coast peace or war. Loan of two had been forwarded for consideration, the Ad-

for at the present time," but adds that it understands that "the Commonwealth will not press this part of its proposals." It also lays down the principles which, in its opinion, should be observed as regards the control of the local naval force. Finally, in a despatch dated August 20, it discusses the proposals for a local flotilla contained in Mr. Deakin's speech. The substance of this despatch was summarized in a telegram from Melbourne published in The Times of September 25. It concludes:

"As previously stated, my Lords consider that the security from oversea attack of the Empire generally, of which the Australian continent forms an important part, is best secured by the operation of the Imperial Navy, distributed as the strategic necessities of the moment dictate. At the same time, they recognize that under certain contingencies the establishment of a local flotilla acting in conjunction with the Imperial forces would greaty assist in the operations of the latter. My Lords also recognize the importance, politically, of fostering a feeling of security among the inhabitants of the coast towns of the Commonwealth by the provision of a local force which will always be at hand. In the absence, therefore, of any direct contribution to the expenses of the Imperial Navy, my Lords will be ready to co-operate in the formation of such a flotilla, subject to a satisfactory understanding being arrived at in regard to the general dministration of the force.

"At the same time, their Lordships cannot disguise from themselves the fact that the carrying out of the scheme will involve many difficulties, but it is hoped that, with a readiness on both sides to overcome them, a satisfactory arrangement may be concluded. Many more details still remain to be considered and settled if an agreement is arrived at on the general lines indicated above, such as the manner in which the scheme is to be brought into operation, the settlement of the financial details, etc.

"My Lords will accordingly await a further expression of opinion from the Commonwealth Government upon the scheme generally before proceeding to consider such further details."

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Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

HOW TO MAKE AND KEEP FRIENDS

F all the words of wisdom Johnson is related to have uttered, surely none carried more sound advice with them than "Keep your friendship in repair." Friendship is a most valuable asset in life, and to consider it at its highest; if it is not the actual bread of life, is most certainly the butter, or the jam. To "make friends" is an art in

itself, which if we do not naturally possess it, is well worth striving after, and, having once acquired it, do all in our power to keep. After all, most of the world have gained that success through their popularity, or in other words, their gift of making friends. A well known man once said, "charming manners gave the least trouble and paid the highest interest."

And I do not think he was far wrong.

But it is not only the making of friends which is so important a matter but the still more vital point to be considered, how to keep that friendship when you have made it. That is more difficult, because it which, with the selfishness of human nature, people are apt to resent. The little note, which might have been written when their friend was in trouble, but was postponed indefinitely, will often lose them a friendship of years, or the congratulatory message

which would not have taken three minutes to pen, but which was never accomplished, has severed many a promising intimacy.

Not only are these little delinquencies unkind, but they are distinctly undiplomatic, and people must not be surprised if they in their turn are likewise forgotten on important occassions in their lives.

If from no better motive than expediency, the woman who wishes to be popular must ever guard against the least tendency to degenerate into a "bore."

That the world will never forgive under any circum-stances, and who can blame it? "She is always so breezy," some one remarked of woman who was renowned for her number of lends. There is a little poem by an American woman in which these words occur:

"Laugh and the world laughs with you, Weep, and you weep alone,
For the sad old earth must borrow its mirth,
But has trouble enough of its own, Rejoice, and men will seek you,

Grieve, and they turn and go, They want, full measure of all your treasure, But they do not need your woe,"

All this sounds very unsympathetic, but it is right, that it should be so. People don't want to be worried and harassed in life. They want to be cheered and amused, and the sensible ones would as a whole rather visit the entertaining hostess in a garret (figuratively speaking) than a dull one in Bel-grave Square. It is a great mistake for people to imagine that they must wait until they are better off before they can entertain, so much can be done now-a-days, on so little with good management, that if they wait to invite their friends till they are able to do so in a lordly manner the time is apt to "slip by," and they may look round some day and discover they have no friends to entertain. A warm welcome a cheery hostess, and a prettily arranged table are by far the most important items towards a social success. How many a struggling professional man has had cause to look back in after life, and be thankful to his wife, or womenkind for their charming little impromptu entertainments which they arranged for his friends or clients, and which possibly raised him another runs on the ladder of fame! "Af raised him another rung on the ladder of fame! "Afternoon tea" is undoubtedly the most economic form of entertaining, and comparatively speaking only

of entertaining, and comparatively speaking only costs a few cents.

After that comes the cold Sunday supper, which is a great institution for housewives of limited means, when you can have everything cold, and it is quite an understood thing that people wait on themselves.

And to the girl who has "to make her own way in the world," no better advice can be given than to cultivate the art of making herself socially agreeable not only when she is visiting, but when she is at home; never to lose an opportunity of doing a kindness to any one, remembering that old people are especially susceptible to a little attention from a younger woman, and who knows that they may not "be entertaining an angel unawares." entertaining an angel unawares."

entertaining an angel unawares."

Who does not know the "jolly girl" who is such an acquisition at the little impromtu picnics and parties? How many an invitation she receives on account of her cheerfulness and her power of making things "go!" While Angela, the beauty is continually searching for a secluded spot where she can examine her face in her pocket mirror, use her powder puff in privacy, or enconse herself without the risk of having her complexion damaged by mosquitoes! the "jolly girl" is bustling round making everyone comprehable. girl" is bustling round, making everyone comfortable, talking to the people who might otherwise be a little "out of it," and generally imparting a festive spirit to all around her. Thus it behooves all, rich or poor—but especially the latter—to make themselves a necessary adjunct to society.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

Hata have gradually increased in size, until they become positively grotesque, and already the hats of the turban variety are being exploi these accentuate the long, narrow figure of the mo-

Tunic draperies have, as I expected, failed to attain popularity, but they are exploited on evening gowns, and are truly delightful in gauzy, transparent fabrics arranged over a limp, trailing skirt. The high waisted skirt is not universally favored, and is not universally favored, and is not amenable in the matter of blouses; but it is possible to gain the short waisted effect with a high, folded belt, which is practically a cummerbund, and is worn over a vest of high coloring. This is delightfully chic under a short waisted Directoire coat, and the skirt is still available for the ordinary The folded sash has a similar effect in suggesting the high waist, and its tasselled ends are of decorative value when contrasted by a skirt of lighter

The newest blouses for autumn wear are of Shantung silk, adorned with dyed lace and touches of velvet, and extremely useful as well as ornamental are the blouses of soft twilled satins, which wash well and harmonize splendidly with fioral embroideries and delicate lace.

The girl with deft fingers may add literally pounds in value to her autumn or winter costume by adorning it with soutache braiding. It is quite easy to braid in this fashion, and the tracing is simple. The portions to be worked must be laid on firm canvas of the soft thin type, and all ends and connections are passed through a pierced hole to the back of the

An ideal costume for the early winter is of petrol-An ideal costume for the early winter is of petrol-blue faced cloth, with a long, limp skirt, absolutely untrimmed, but most chic with a high waistband of black satin, and a white silk waistcoat, with high stock and fussy frill, which apparently falls out between the folds of the vest. The short waisted coat with long flat talls has its upper part covered with a massed design of black soutache, and the tight sleeves decorated likewise in epaulette fashion halfway to the elbow. Most graceful and artistic in shape, the evening wrap of the moment depends less upon trimmings, and its success is assured when arranged in soft, harmonious coloring. The coat costumes of the moment are modish, albeit simple, and the choice lies between the rounded cutaway fronts and the more severely straight model. Brow is a favored color, and there are several shades of blue, and the popular elephant and smoke greys, not forgetting the new tweeds in heather and autumnal tints, or the new dark greens, which somehow do not seem so attractive as the old forester and Lincoln tints. Short, puffy sleeves, which barely cover the elbow are utterly incongruous with the sheath skirts and abbreviated bodices, and we have returned to the full length sleeve, which falls well over the wrist, and in many instances partially covers the hand. As a concession to the woman who prefers the smartness of long gloves and fussy touches of lace, the three-quarter sleeve is introduced, and this retains its close effect, and is finished with a cavalier cuff of velvet. In Paris, the full length sleeve appears on nearly all the smartest afternoon gowns, and is de rigueur in Directoire models.

The waistcoat is a most important item now.

The waistcoat is a most important item nowadays, and none are more fascinating in cloth
gowns than those of striped black and white satin,
or of silk run with stripes of bebe ribbon. This
latter method ensures a striped vest to correspond
in color with the costume, a result not always obtainable when striped fabric is required.

Coats of soft satin are extremely chic, but too Coats of soft satin are extremely chic, but too smart for ordinary wear. They make ideal bridesmaids' costumes, with a skirt of faced cloth en suite, and are chic for restaurant dinners when worn over a V or square-cut waistcoat of decorative nspect, and a skirt of face of pale union de sole. The sheath skirt is at its best in dark tones of velvet, opened on one side to show a panel of pleated silk over which are laced silken cords.

Unfortunately, some dressmakers are so infected with the corselet mode that they fit the skirts tightly over the curve of the hip, and quite destroy the character and style.

Undoubtedly the present modes are twing to a

Undoubtedly the present modes are trying to a stout figure, but a much straighter effect is ensured if the waist is allowed to expand slightly, and extra pressure is given below. It is in this fashion the

may be done well, in any modern cooking stove or oven, but the basting must be incessant.

A large haunch of 20 to 24 pounds will take three and a half hours to roast with a good fire, though if the fire be very hot indeed, three hours may be

About twenty minutes before it is done, remove all the paper and paste, dredge the haunch well with flour and then baste very liberally with butter until it is nice and brown, when it is ready to dish up the greatest point to notice, is that it requires the minutest care, from the moment it is put into the oven till it is done and if this care is not given the result till it is done, and if this care is not given, the result will spell failure.

The Gravy

Most people prefer the rich gravy which is found in the dripping pan. Run all the fat off this, add a gill of boiling water to what remains, stir it well to get all the richness possible, and pour it off into a clean pan. Taste and add salt if necessary, boil it up and strain round the haunch.

Some people add a teaspoonful of walnut or musherom ketchun or of rasphery or any other flavored.

room ketchup or of raspberry or any other flavored In any case let rowan or red-currant felly be sent to table with this joint, and let these be slightly warmed, as venison fat chills very quickly, for the same reason a hot water dish is required to carve on, and plates, etc., should all be very hot.

Another Method After hanging for a few days take the venison down, dry it well and soak it in milk, or buttermilk for twenty-four hours. Then dry it again, remove the underskin, lard it well by darning into it small pieces of bacon 1/4 of an inch thick and 2 inches long, at



corsetiere works, and so obtains a figure with less curves, an effect emphasized by the skilful modiste when fitting her gowns.

0 % 0 VENISON

Various Dainty Ways of Cooking It. In order to make the best of venison, we must know know how old it is and how long it must hang to be in perfection, and this is not less than how to cook it, for however perfect the cooking of it may be, if the venison is old or imperfectly kept, the result will be far from pleasing. Buck venison is usually counted the best to be had, most people can recognise venison by its dark color and fine grain, though I have known a haunch to be mistaken by a very young housekeeper for mutton. It is to be stated for comfort of others, who may in future make the same mistake, that well-hung mutton may be quite suc-cessfully cooked by the methods hitherto held sacred to venison. Still the great point of difference, the thick layer of fat on the haunch, is so plainly observable that errors ought not to occur. The age is vable that errors ought not to occur. The age is easily told by the hoof.

Naturally an old animal has used its hoof well, so Naturally an old animal has used its hoof well, so that it is large and the cleft is broad and deep, while the heel is horny and well worn." A young animal's hoof is the exact opposite of this more or less pliant and only slightly cleft, and its heel bears evidence of very light use. To see if venison is newly killed or stale slip a clean skewer in near the bone, and the difference in smell will at once tell its own tale. Venison is skinned directly it is killed and cut up at once, and then it must be carred for as I shall show, day by and then it must be cared for, as I shall show, day by

day and more than once a day if necessary, until it is ready for cooking.

The difference from such hung and cared-for meat and that which has become stale from neglect need

not be enlarged upon.

Directly it is skinned and cut up, venison must be oughly dried with a clean cloth and dusted with a mixture of black pepper and ground ginger. Every day it must be well looked over, and thoroughly dried

again as damp is its worst enemy.

It will keep from seven to twenty-one days or so, according to the weather, but will "turn" very quickly if the latter be muggy or warm. If it should go "wrong"—and we know what becomes of the best-laid schemes of mice and men—the only thing to do is to wash it in clean luke-warm water and then in milk and water of the same temperature, and then dry It thoroughly and dust it with the pepper and ginger again. This should put it quite right; but it must not be forgotten that extra care must follow and that force it is the best possible protection. The color fresh air is the best possible protection. The color of venison is to be considered, for if it is tainted it will turn black with yellowish spots. The fat should not contracted, and the meat neither tough nor hard if it be good.

To Roast Venison

In cooking it the great art is to preserve the fat and to this end old-fashioned cooks were wont to take precautions which cooks of today must also take if

they wish to attain the same perfection.

The haunch must be wrapped in paper thoroughly well buttered, then over the fat part must be put a paste made with flour and water and rolled out to paste made with hour and water and rolled out to three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and this again must be secured by two more sheets of well buttered paper, and the whole tied with tape. It is far better when roasted before the fire, but if this is absolutely ossible it may also be done, and if done with care

put it into a fireproof dish in a hot oven, and then and there cook it, basting frequently with butter and pouring over it during the cooking process, a spoonful at a time, about five or six tablespoonfuls of red wine. When done, dish it up and pour a teacupful of sour cream over it, and keep very hot while the sauce is

The Sauce

Reduce the liquid strained from the dish in which the venison was baked by boiling it up in a clean pan and after tasting and flavoring it, add a few finely chopped mushrooms (previously cooked in butter) and a tablespoonful of cream. Boil up at once, and pour over the meat. The most fashionable way of serving this dish at the present time, is to send it to the table with an orange salad. This is very nice, and it makes a very pleasant change from the first recipe, which is the one most frequently encountered. Then there are some very nice sauces which are excellent served with venison. I give a few below: Then there are some very nice sauces which are cellent served with venison. I give a few below:

Sweet Sauce Warm together a pint of red wine and 4-lb. of

sugar for six minutes over the fire, serve in a tureen. Sharp Sauce

This is prepared in exactly the same way as the above, substituting good vinegar for the wine

Tomato Sauce

Have a pint of tomato puree, and add to it a gill of strong stock and a teaspoonful of chopped capers. Stir well, then add a spoenful or two of rowan and red-currant jellies and a squeeze of lemon juice, and season to taste, with salt, a pinch each, of sugar, ground ginger, and cayenne. (This sauce must not be poured over the meat, as some people might not like it, but sent to table separately in a sauceboat.) If the sauce is found to be too thin, a little brown roux can be added. If venison is very lean, the best plan is to stew it in a pan, into which it just fits. Cover it with stock and stew slowly for two hours. Then add a little pepper and salt and allspice, and half a pint of red wine and cook for another hour. Send to table in a very hot dish, with its own gravy strained round, and hand rowan jelly with it, or any of the sauces given above. Have a pint of tomato puree, and add to it a gill

Lastly, if venison is to be kept for a long time Lastly, if venison is to be kept for a long time, it may be dusted with powdered charcoal, after being cut into joints, and packed tightly into large jars. Some crushed mace, peppercorns and bay leaves should be strewn over, and the whole covered with melted fat poured in lukewarm and entirely filling the jar, which should be protected from dust by being tied up in musting. Stir in a coal place and then when up in muslia. Stir in a cool place, and then when some is wanted for use it may be taken and the remainder sealed up with fat again.

SMALL TALK.

Everyone is much interested in Lady Violet Elliot's engagement to Lord and Lady Lansdowne's younger son Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, Lady Violet is the third daughter of Lord and Lady Minto, and though very young—she is only nineteen—has had plenty of time to make herself popular in India as well as in England. She is very pretty, with the charm of mainer which the three sisters have inherited from their parents, the charm of which is so herited from their parents, the charm of which is so greatly responsible for making Lord and Lady Minto's reign in India the success it is. The bridegroom to be knows India as well as does his bride elect, for

his parents occupied the vice-regal throne just fif-teen years before Lord and Lady Minto undertook the duties and difficulties, which go hand-in-hand with

Mr. and Mrs. Asquith are back in London again. after paying a few visits in Scotland. They have been stationery at Slains for practically the whole of the Recess, as they were both somewhat tired out when the end of the session came, and Mr. Asquith is not what one would call "a society man."

The Queen of Norway and her little son the Crown Prince Olat, are expected during this month on a private visit to England. King Haakon joining them later on. Queen Maud will spend the time at Appleton Hall, her much loved little Norfolk home, and as the King and Queen will then be at Sandringham and the Prince and Princess of Wales at York cottage, the Royal family reunion will be almost complete.

SOCIAL SNARES

About Introductions 29 0 Often the question is asked, "Ought I to introduce my friends, or is it best to leave them to speak to

each other or not as they please?

This is a question which cannot be answered merely by "you should," or "you shouldn't"—so much depends on circumstances on the occasion, and on the friends themselves. Obviously there are moments when it is advisable to make introductions, and others when to do so is both inexpedient and unnecessary. when to do so is both inexpedient and unnecessary. As there are some people who have an unfortunate talent for doing the wrong thing, so there are hostesses who always bring the wrong people together, and insist on introducing the very people who have been trying for years to avoid each other, and few things are so annoying as pointless introductions of this kind. The clever hostess generally has a "flair" an instinct, which enables her to avoid these social pitfalls; she would certainly not invite people living near together to meet each other unless she was pretty sure that both parties would be pleased and if they happened to meet by accident in her drawing-room, she would find a way of talking to both without making them known by name to one another. out making them known by name to one another.

It is generally understood that introducing has gone out of fashion, and whatever the truth of this dictum may be, it certainly enables hostesses to bridge over some awkward moments. At the same



time it should not be used as a stalking horse to make one's guests uncomfortable. The careless host-ess who does not want to take any trouble she can avoid and who is quite indifferent as to whether her avoid and who is quite indifferent as to whether her guests enjoy themselves or not, shelters herself behind this pronouncement, and leaves her friends to get on as best they may. This kind of hostess thinks if she shakes hands with her acquaintances as they come in, and provides them with food and possibly some kind of entertainment, she has fulfilled the whole duty of a hostess, and is quite indifferent to whole duty of a hostess, and is quite indifferent to the fact that Miss So-and-So sits in a corner unnoticed, most of the evening, because she does not know anyone, or that the Smith's go away voting it the dullest party they were ever at. Whereas a few judicious introductions would have sent them all away happy. I suppose most hostesses realise that at small luncheon and dinner parties it is desirable to introduce. While at large dinner parties of this kind the thoughtful hostess makes a point of introducing those who sit next to each other as obviously it is much who sit next to each other as obviously it is much pleasanter and more conducive to conversation to know who one is talking to.

Introductions should be effected as simply as pos-

sible. "Let me introduce you to Mrs. M. Mrs. L." mentioning the name of the lady, or person of most social importance first. A few words such as "I think you know his brother," or any link of this sort brought forward which will add to the ease of the situation. Another point in introducing I should like to mention is that it is not correct to introduce small fry to peo ple of social importance without first ascertaining from the latter whether it will be agreeable to them or not. It is, of course, very gauche of people to ask for introductions under these circumstances, but that is no excuse for the hostess who must make some vague, civil excuse when asked to affect an introducshe is not sure will be welcome in

BEFORE WINTER SETS IN

1-0-

"October will proclaim the summer past."
This line, in a book of verse which I was looking through during an idle half hour—I have not many such—impressed the fact upon my mind that winter is approaching, for here is October past, and Novem-

Personally, I usually hall the season with delight, that is the cold dry part of it, and even the wet part is rather delightful within doors, though I know many people give a visible and audible shiver at the bare idea, and commence to "trouble, trouble", quite unduly with mental means concerning short days and fogs, and dear coal and various other possible

improbable miseries.

But whether we like the wintry weather or not, we must undoubtedly prepare for it, and the sooner this is done now the better for our comfort and peace

I may as well inform you that I am a great advo-cate for changing the appearance of most of one's rooms twice in the year, in the spring—the great cleaning era—and the autumn, when a lesser but none the less important cleaning should take place.

I suppose most people after their draperies and cushion covers, though I know of more than one house where white lace curtains hold undisputed sway from January till December, but I also like to change the position of the furniture, as far as possible, hav-ing a theory that the window should be made the most attractive spot in summer, whilst attention is transferred to the fireside in the winter. The furniture in the dining-room does not adapt

itself to change, because it is obvious that the table must remain in the centre of the room, and the side-board just where it is found to be the most convenient. The Drawing-room and morning-room lend them-selves easily to the charm of playing "general post" with the household gods, and something can be done with the bedrooms.

In large towns, I do not know that the bedroom window offers many attractions save in the matter of obtaining air, but in places like this, and the country the view of the garden, or in the latter case of beau-tiful stretches of woods and water, and really lovely scenery cannot with any conscience be obscured.

Therefore the dressing table is put at an angle, d a comfortable chair, and an occasional table and a comfortable chair, and an occasional placed close to the window for those who would enjoy sitting there to sew, or write, or read.

But now, at this time of year, the dressing-table is placed again in front of the window, and the chair moved to the side of the fireplace if there is one. If, during the summer, the curtains have been of cretonne or muslin they can now be taken down, washed and put away till next spring, warmer ones taking their places; and here I want to dilate on the advantages of Bolton sheeting, especially that in the natural cream color which washes like the proverbial

I was once let loose in a faded bedroom, where the wall-paper pattern of pale pinkish roses on a white ground, and the green carpet, which the sun had considerably whitened, did not seem very promising where winter cheeriness was concerned.

The black and brass bedstead had seen its "palmy The black and brass bedstead had seen its "palmy days" and the brown wicker chair, guiltless of cushions, looked as if it ought to be in the garden, but was not wanted there. A sufficiency of Bolton sheeting of the aforesaid cream tint, did wonders. I cut out a panel the size of the headpiece of the bed, and traced a design of big pink tulips and large green leaves thereon, to be worked in pink silks in shades of pink and green. The window curtains, to sill only, were to be similarly embroidered down one side, it is very quickly done if coarse outline stitch is used, and out of six yards of material I had also enough for a table cloth and the cover to a hiotter. cloth and the cover to a blotter.

I enamelled the chair cream, and two cushions of pink Cassia cloth were plumped down in it, and I can assure you that with a fire burning in the grate and a pretty eiderdown laid upon the bed the room looked most warm and comfortable, and what a little sum

was required to get this effect.

In a drawing-room there is always an air of comfort if, during the winter, the sofa is drawn by the side of the fire, with a book-table or work-table close

at hand.

In a small room when the Chesterfield is brought

In a small room when the Chesterfield is brought away from its summer service in the bow window and put at right angles with the chimney piece it seems to absorb most of the available space.

Then the beloved volumes and the pet magazines can be placed in one of the mahogany book-troughs, which occupy so few inches, and the wools and silks can be stowed into an artistic work-bag.

If the chintz, or cretonne covers are very light, it is wiser to have a different set for winter use, and very effective cretonnes can be found with dark green or smoke-blue ground, but where the suite is covered with light tapestry the only remedy is to throw a large embroidered blanket over the sofa, and put cushions in oriental covers on the chairs.

Portieres keep off a great deal of draught, but I think one of the chief comforts in a winter drawing-room is a footstool, as this brings one's toes on a level with the grate, and as as good as indulging in the forbidden practice of putting one's feet on the fender!

The footstool is an inexpensive luxury, buy an ordinary hassock for a small sum, and then cover it

ordinary hassock for a small sum, and then cover it with pale colored linen plush, or work a handsome design (as you have the time or patience) in colored silks on a light fawn cloth for the top, put a cloth band all round, and hide the join with a cord.

There are two means of scenting a room which are both rather fascinating. One is to get some dried lavender, the sticks as well as the flowers, put some, broken up, into a metal bowl, and set it alight, the scent is delicious.

Other people get one or two Tangerine oranges and

scent is delicious.

Other people get one or two Tangerine oranges and stick them closely with cloves until they look like brown wood, these give a charming aromatic scent.

"Before winter sets in," I pray some of you who own a big glass vase, fill it very loosely with russet brown leaves, silver honesty, some skeleton grasses, and a few ears of golden corn, this makes quite a picture even in the plainest room.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE POETS

Daddy's Pockets Plums from the wonderful sugar-plum-tree,
Apples and goodies and things,
Daddy brings home in his pockets for me— Daddy brings nome in his pockets for me— Ships that can sail on a make-believe sea, Little tin soldiers as brave as can be, And toys that are worked upon strings. And I run to explore them at night, far I know Most wonderful things may be hidden below.

Sometimes it's choc'late, and peppermint, too,
Or maybe a dolly that speaks;
But always I find something shiny and new—
A jack-in-a-box that jumps out with a "Boo!"
A little tin horn, painted red, white, and blue,
Or a ball that is rubber and squeaks. So I search in his pockets at night just to see What wonderful things have been put there for me.

The fairies have many strange places, they say,
To hide things for good little boys,
Where they put all their presents and sweetmeats

away, Where they hide wondrous things at the close of the

day,
Where the gingerbread horses and sugar-plums stay,
And also the brightest of toys,
And these wonderful places, so filled with delight,
Are just daddy's pockets I search every night.

Staffa Not Aladdin magian Ever such a work began; Not the wizard of the Dee Ever such a dream could see;
Not St. John, in Patmos' Isle,
In the passion of his toil,
When he saw the churches seven,
Golden-aisled, built up in heaven,
Gaz'd at such a rugged wonder,
As I stood its roofing under As I stood its roofing under, Lo! I saw one sleeping there, On the marble cold and bare; While the surges wash'd his feet, and his garments white did beat Drench'd about the sombre rocks; On his neck his well-grown locks, Lifted dry above the main, Were upon the curl again, "What is this? and what art thou?" Whisper'd I, and touch'd his brow;
"What art thou? and what is this?"
Whisper'd I, and strove to kiss
The Spirit's hand, to wake his eyes;
Up he started in a trice; T am Lycidas," said he, "Fam'd in funeral minstrelsy! This was arhitectur'd thus By the great Oceanus!— Here his mighty waters play Hollow organs all the day; Here, by turns, his dolphins ale Finny palmers, great and small, Come to pay devotion due— Each a mouth of pearls must strew!

But the dulled eye of mortal Hath pass'd beyond the rocky portal; So for ever will I leave Such a taint, and soon unweave All the magic of the place.

Eloquent Tributes to Bacon's Memory

name and my memory Isleave to the charitable speeches of mankind, and to foreign nations, and to the next ages." Such was the pathetic bequest of Francis' Bacon, and it may

be taken as justifying the philosopher's faith in those "next ages," that, after three hundred years, the Benchers of Gray's Inn celebrated the anniversary of the election of their most illustrious treasurer, says the London Standard of recent date. At a luncheon given in Gray's Inn Hall, they entertained a great company of men who have a right to be connected with Bacon's career, and though the two first centenaries were allowed to pass practically unnoticed-perhaps those next ages were more remote than even Bacon imagined—the honor done to his memory on Saturday by the benchers and their guests made a fitting return for the omissions of their

Any ceremony at any Inn of Court is a thing peculiar to its setting. The old buildings, the quiet, secluded aspect, the indefinable air of ancient mystery and modern energy, all go to make up an Inn of Court, and the heart of avery inn is its hall. A year has the heart of every inn is its hall. A year before Francis Bacon was born-1560-the hall of Gray's Inn was completed, and it was within those walls that the great men of the present day assembled to do honor to his memory. Naturally there were lawyers, members of the inn, and the chair was occupied by Bacon's present successor in office, the treasurer, Master Duke, K. C. Before being created Viscount St. Albans in 1621, the great Chancellor had been made Baron Verulam, and on the chairman's left was to be seen the present Earl of Verulam. The American Ambassador and Lord Strathcona were there, representatives of the English-speaking race across the Atlantic; the attorney-general (Sir W. Robson, M.P.), the solicitor-general (Sir S. Evans, M.P.) the master of the rolls, the attorney-general for Ireland (Mr. Cheryr, M. P.), and the common sergeant, were a few of the representatives of the legal side of Bacon's life; his connections with Cambridge was shown by the presence of the Ven. Archdeacon Cunningham (fellow of Trinity College), Dr. W. Alds Wright (vice-master of Trinity College), and others; while among the Itinity College), and others; while among the literary and other celebrities to be seen were Mr. Birrell, M.P., the Bishop of Exeter, Lord Courtney, Sir Robert Ball, Mr. A. W. A'Beckett, Mr. Sidney Lee, the president of the Royal College of Surgeons, Sir Henry Roscoe, Sir James Crichton-Browne, Sir William Ramsay, Sir Thomas Raleigh, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Charles Standord, Mr. W. F. Pomerov, and Sir Henry Reichel Pomeroy, and Sir Henry Reichel.

The Benchers of the Inn present, in addition to the treasurer, were Mr. Henry Griffith, Sir Arthur Collins, K.C., Mr. M. W. Mattinson, K.C., Mr. Lewis Coward, K.C.,

Mr. C. A. Russell, K.C., Mr. Montague Lusa, K.C., Mr. Edward Dicey, C.B., Mr. Thomas Terrell, K.C., Mr. W. T. Barnard, K.C., Mr. J. H. M. Campbell, K.C., M.P., Mr. H. F. Manisty, K.C., Mr. Edward Clayton, Mr. W. J. R. Pochin, Mr. J. R. Atkin, K.C., and Mr. W. P. Byrne, C.B.

The old hall was a fit place for such a gathering on such an occasion. There Bacon had sat as student and bencher, as reader and treasurer, and to it he had returned in the days of his downfall. As one looked at the oak roof, divided into seven bays by Gothicarched ribs, with spandrels and pendants richly carved, at the wainscotted interior, with the panels emblazoned with the arms of former "ancients," and at the windows similarly decorated, it was not difficult to imagine the "Novum Organum." It was "from my chamber at Graie's Inn, this 30 Januarie, 1597," that those essays were dedicated, which the chairman so felicitously compared to the company of Sinbad and Aladdin to the youthful reader. That chamber overlooked the gardens which he made, and of which he wrote: "God Almighty first planned a garden, and, indeed, it is the purest of human pleasure. It is the greatest refreshment to the Spirits of Man, without which Buildings and Palaces are but gross Handyworks.

From the walls of the hall the portraits of the giants of the past gazed down on the men of the present. Turning his back to the chairman was Bacon himself, and just below his father, a man of heavy countenance, stared across the room. The great Lord Coke, Bacon's bitterest and most powerful rival, was there, together with Queen Elizabeth, Charles I., and other Stuarts. In the gallery a few ladies looked down upon the scene and listened to the speeches that followed. The loyal toasts were honored, and then, after a short interval, the chairman rose to give the immortal memory of Francis Bacon. It was a great theme, and worthily treated. For nearly an hour Mr. Duke spoke of Bacon and his assock the old-world buildings and their memories of the rise and dramatic fall of an illustrious member, and passed out into the whirl of Holborn and the seething energy of the present.

The treasurer, in proposing the toast of the memory of Francis Bacon, said the Inn thanked them for their

ed them for their presence, because it recognized in it the expression which, he believed. was common to the minds of English-speaking men, and of men beyond English speech, who justified the saying of Macaulay that the day would come when Bacon's name would be spoken with reverence by thoughtful men

throughout the intellectual world (hear, hear). a share in the possession of the name and the Whether he should refer to that seat of learning from which he came, and which he adorned, and which he left no ungrateful student, or whether he should refer to his labors in the House of Commons, where, from the time he was 23 until the time he became Lord Keeper, he was an ornament of what was even then a great expression of the English mind, or whether he should glance into the world of letters, or whether he should dwell upon those chapters which associated him with the Bar and the Bench, he knew he should find there men who would be glad to say, with regard to Francis Bacon, "We are all his debtors, and of his debtors I am chief" (cheers.). He would not presume to search these higher regions in which Bacon was a master and their predeces-sor. A just judgment linked him with Plato, but he believed the judgment of the ages had placed him in front of Plato. A just judgment of a censorious critic described him as the Moses of an unexplored land. He was the Columbus of greater discoveries than Columbus (hear, hear). He was the Pizarro of more fruitful conquests than Pizarro, and for his part he could only echo the words in which a great Englishman spoke of another great Englishman when he coupled those two names which he ventured to associate and bracketed in immortal words, "Plato the wise, the broad-browed Verulam, the first of them that know" (cheers). There was one matter with regard to Bacon which, to his mind, and he ventured to say to the mind of every man who had ever dipped into English literature, put Bacon into a place apart. It was the recollection of the sensation with which the lad who read Bacon's "Essays" completed their perusal. It was as though he had walked in the company of Sinbad and Aladdin, and had

found his pockets filled with gems. They were imperishable (cheers). They had asked them to come that day, because there, for twenty-five most difficult years of Bacon's life, he was student, he was ations with the inn, and, long as the speech was, it never once flagged or failed to interest barrister, he was Bencher, he was the regenerator of the society, and the intimate friend of those who were his fellows in it; and because during those years Gray's Inn was bound up with the difficulties of his life and with that long period of adversity as no other that long period of adversity as no other that long period of adversity as no other land, and the left was student, he was student, he was student, he was student, he was barrister, he was Bencher, he was the regenerator of the society, and the intimate friend of those who were his fellows in it; and because during those years Gray's Inn was bound up with that long period of adversity as no other land with that long period of adversity as no other lands and the second was also were lands and the was student, he was student, he was student, he was barrister, he was Bencher, he was the regenerator of the society, and the intimate friend of those who were his fellows in it; and because during the cause during Bacon came and went, a brother and a master, and it was because Bacon was there so long a brother of their students and their barristers, a master of that bench, and ultimately treasurer for, he thought, the almost unprecedented term of nine years of that society; and because during these nine years his mind was bent upon that colossal task which he undertook and which he achieved-because during that time often it seemed that his expectations, which were so long delayed, must result in the destruction of his hopes and the sterility of his powers—that they claimed in that place

man which they did not grant to any other society (hear, hear). It was a strange fate which linked Bacon with that house, where he found a secure foothold when the eye of power regarded him very jealously. His father had been treasurer fifty years before him. That hall had been built during this treasurership. Nicholas Bacon, and William Cecil, and Francis Walsingham had been students and ancients there together. Thomas Cromwell had been their predecessor, when Francis Bacon was on the point of leaving Cambridge, and when, in all human probability, the practice of the law, the utility of the law, was to him a matter of entire indifference.

Just as Nicholas Bacon had entered three sons of greater age, so he brought the two younger boys, Antony and Francis, there together. When Francis was fifteen years of age they were entered, and they knew it could have been little more than a courtesy to the inn, because in that year Francis Bacon started upon what seemed to be his destined career in public life in Paris. Although Sir Nicholas Bacon chose for his son a master among the young barristers of their society, a master whose name was recorded in the judg-ment of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, they knew that Francis Bacon left the inn and gained a name and place for himself in spite of his youth. He was embarked upon a career which would have severed he from the inn had it not been that in 1579 is farter's life came to an untimely close, and the will left him not penniless, but wholly dependent, and it was under these circumstances that Francis Bacon returned and took the place of Antony in his father's old chambers, where No. 1 Gray's Inn Square now stood. The following three years, devoted to the law, brought Bacon one conspicuous piece of knowledge, "The wise will have no bedfellow." It was not until he had been eight years a member of that bench that Bacon was taken into public employment at all, and then came to justify what, no doubt, was his own knowledge of training in the law -to justify his declaration that in the technicalities of English common law he was Coke's equal, if not his master. The justification was the struggle between them for mastery for long years, and lawyers knew how abandanfly Bacon held his own against that great man of unmatched greatness in his domain of the law—Lord Coke. Yet Bacon found time when penning his "Essays" to devote attention to the affairs of the society.

There was much to say of Bacon. What he thought was the dearest recollection of the men of that Inn in the career of Bacon was that when the day of calamity came, and within three months the Bacon of Ben Jonson's verses became the Bacon of the Confession to the House of Lords, he came back to that house, and there the first act of his old colleagues, from whom his high office had

separated him, was to extend the grant of Bacon's lodgings, which he had erected upon the old chamber of his father, so that he might have in that chamber a saleable interest (cheers). Among the shadows of that great age the name of Bacon stood out, with fact about it, with public services about it, with character about it, in spite of all the errors of his time and all the weaknesses of his nature, which made that name increasingly a treasure of the English race (cheers). What he wrote in his will was that he left his memory to the charitable speeches of mankind, and to foreign nations, and to the next ages. Three hundred years had gone, and they had thought that the time was ripe when they might declare their gratitude to Bacon (hear, hear), when they might challenge the judgment of Englishmen upon the broad view as to the memory and the services of Bacon. He asked them to drink to the immortal memory of Francis Bacon.

The toast was reverently honored. The American Ambassador, responding to the toast of the "Guests," which had also been proposed by the chairman, said that Bacon was of the blood royal, and a prince in the intellectual republic of his country and the world. He was not sure that he would have the approval of Gray's Inn or of the legal profession, but he ventured to think that if the whole connection of Bacon with the legal profession were left out of sight his name and his fame would stand before England and the world practically the same as they stood today. There was one connection, however, which nobody could forget. Three hundred years ago Bacon was elected treasurer of the inn, and in all the centuries that had followed the benchers had preserved his memory, and were proud to testify to the happiness of their financial reto testify to the nappiness of their mancial relations with Francis Bacon (hear, hear.) There were always meticulous minds which could not enjoy the sun without having spots on it (laughter). Let those who liked enjoy and pursue that pastime. The rest of the world preferred to profit by and enjoy the beneficent rays of light and warmth which came from the sun. Certainly no man ever held a more extraordinary position. It had been given to few men to change the whole intellectual current of their age and succeeding ages (hear, hear). The whole effect of what had been called the Baconian philosophy was to look for fruit. It was essentially practical. As one of his acutest critics had said, it began in observation and ended in arts. observation and ended in arts. Enormous progress had been made in the centuries since his time in the development of mind over matter, but it received its original impulse from the Baconian philosophy (cheers).

Among the manuscripts exhibited were two

olumes of Bacon's letters, lent by the Archbishop of Canterbury; and other letters, leat by the City Corporation, Sir E. Durning-Law-rence, and the Faculty of Advocates of Edin-

Wonder of the North Land is a gorgeous symphony of colors. Cabbages and carrots, no less than human appreciation of the beautiful, grow all night, for in the

ESSE DORMAN, special correspondent of the Calgary Daily Herald, writing from Edmonton, says: Agnes Dean Cameron has traveled far into Alberta's hinterland, farther than most any other woman. She went so far that the spectacle of the midnight sun became quite ordinary. She traveled the Athabasca, the Mackenzie and the Peace from end to end and explored their banks and shores.

"They are three noble rivers," she said. The Mackenzie is so great one almost feels that he is out at sea."

"What sort of a country is it up north?" I

"Down north," she corrected, and I felt quite like a schoolboy.

Miss Cameron used to be in the Vancouver schools, and took to journalism only after her hair turned grey and she had fallen out with the powers that was-the board of education. Until then she had no idea that her mentality was garbed in any journalistic habilaments. What the heart thinks the lips uttereth—and so she wrote for publication such a gem of a hot roast for the board, that the Saturday Evening Post asked her if she wouldn't go up north and try to warm up the arctic regions. She went up and I met her on her way back and asked her if she thought it would be a good idea for Alberta to attempt a railway up

to the north pole. "Down to," she corrected. "It took me a long time to learn that and I am going to make it one of my life missions to teach it to the rest of you. Down north it isn't much colder than up south. Can you say that,

I tried, but it is hard to teach old ideas a new way of shooting. If it is up hill from the north pole to Edmonton the old glacier had to climb a hill to creep down here, I mused.

She divined my notion and remarked that time is no respecter of conditions. In the days of the glacier perhaps it was a down hill slide from the north. And then the earth upset and changed everything except politics. Now the rivers flow northward, the icebergs creep back from the land, the warm sunbeams lighting the way, lead men to the north. In the north is developing a new, hardy, virile civilization, and out of the north some day will march a vast army to fight the battles of the dominion.

Not many years ago a convention of railway men solemnly resolved that the northern

tier of states were too far north for successful agriculture. And at the very moment the rollers of the Hudson's Bay company's mill were crushing native wheat and making flour at Fort Vermilion.

"'Northing isn't always colding,' someone has written," observed Miss Cameron. "Latitude-alone does not establish the limits of the agricultural zone, always; altitude has quite as much to do with it. At the Arctic ocean spruce grows in merchantable quantities. At the delta of the Mackenzie you may find spruce trees two feet in diameter. Away the other side of the Arctic circle the missionaries grow potatoes and pease and poppies."

Mrs. Eddy says that temperature is a matter of mind. Manifestly there is more sense in that than there was in the resolution of the railway men. The Eskimo when you tell him that it is cold in the north merely says, Oh, fudge! Convince them in their simplicity that it is cold and they will probably freeze to

Why are the Eskimo any way? Are they merely an incident? Perhaps no more so than the cacti of Arizona. After an age of thinking that the cactus is a worthless weed growing in a worthless desert, Burbank had a right idea and, robbing it of its thorns, changed the cactus into excellent fodder, enabling the deserts of Arizona to produce millions of wealth. So the Eskimo and northern Indians are probably in the north to remind us, when we become too numerous, that we can live and have room down there. The Eskimos are human sign boards, saying to the ambitious young man, 'Go north and grow up with the country." An Eskimo takes only one bath in his lifetime and that is a snow bath the day of his birth. That is to teach him that the snow isn't as cold as it looks to be.

"The winters aren't to be taken into calculation," said Miss Cameron. "Crops do not grow in the winter in Oregon. People go on living, gossiping, cheating each other all winter long, but Nature takes a rest: In proportion to the length of its rest is its power to renew its summer beauty. Away south the bud lives a long, long life; while on the Mackenzie the bud lives only a moment and within a few hours from the advent of spring the leaf is full grown. The sun comes north and, like an ardent wooer, stays there. Midnight, instead of being robed in a suit of solemn blacks

growing season there is no night. One most surely begrudges the hours of sleep, it is so beautiful. In the north they make hay while the sun shines. In the north when there is a great civilization and a great people there, they will work in the summer as they work nowhere else and in the winter they will play as only in the north they know how to play.'

Miss Cameron was accompanied on the trip by her niece, Miss Jessie Cameron Brown, and her secretary. At Fort Vermilion she made a study of the agricultural lands for the benefit of the land hungry. She secured over 500 views, of which she will have slides made, and during the winter she will return to Alberta and deliver a series of illustrated lectures on Alberta's fertile northland.

"What sort of a country is it down north?" she asked, repeating my question. "It is such a vast, sill-country, it seemed to us as if a great asbestos curtain had dropped down between us and the world. It is the world's greatest refuge for men whose nerves are racked by business strife. There will be great cities there one day, cities with a flavor entirely their own. The country will doubtless. develop great mineral wealth, and its timber and fisheries are very rich. It will support a vast agrarian population."

Miss Cameron was chiefly impressed by the vastness of the country, its beauty and agri-cultural possibilities. She believes, indeed, knows, that the Peace river section will be settled as soon as transportation is provided, and is eager to see a railway projected into it. Any other part of the north, she is convinced, will need to prove its worth before a railway will reach it. Asked if she believes a road to the head of navigation on the Athabasca would result profitably, she replied: "Railways do not go exploring like ships. Wait until the prospectors 'slop' around the country and find real wealth and then the road will go there. Two cars a year would supply every one who goes in there now." "Well," said I, "two cars of provisions a year would almost have outfitted every one in Alberta when the first railway came. Consider the resources of the Athabasca country, already quite proven. They need a road to develop them. No one will go there till the road goes. Nothing but a gold excitement ever stampedes people into an inaccessible country. Gold may be packed out in buckskin bags, but it takes trains to carry out petroleum, asphalt, lumber, salt and the

The Duke's Diamonds

O an Englishman belongs the doubtful distinction of having "lifted' the Duke of Brunswick's world-renowned diamonds and in all the annals of crime a more striking example would be difficult to find of the extraordinary patience and perseverance called forth by the desire to obtain vast wealth, writes D. Martin in Edinburgh Scots-

The Duke of Brunswick was perfectly well aware of the risk he ran, but, on the other hand, he was not prepared to forego the pleasure of having his jewels at hand so that he night gloat over their value, admire their lustre, and, in fact, play with his glittering toys whenever he felt so inclined. The strong room in which the jewels were kept could only be reached by passing through both the Duke's private study and his bedroom.

The door, which was of great strength and provided with the most powerful locks, was concealed by a silken curtain at the head of the Duke's bed. That door, however, was only the first obstacle which must be faced by any who wished to reach the gems, since the latter were kept in a mighty safe, which, in its turn, was protected in an extraordinary fashion. When once this door was locked, an elaborate system of electric wires came into olay. These were connected not merely with bells and alarms, but also with a perfect rmory of loaded revolvers, the muzzles of which were all pointed just at the spot where the would-be thief must stand, so that should any have the hardihood to attempt to force the safe door, the bells which clanged their warning to the members of the household would also toll the miscreant's knell.

The Duke was no doubt perfectly satisfied with the measures he had adopted for protectng his cherished jewels, but he made the mistake of under-estimating, or rather of overlooking altogether his English valet, Shaw. In 1863 he entered the Duke's service, and for months he played his part to perfection, attending to his master's every wish, livng on excellent terms with his fellow-servants, and generally behaving just as a gentleman's gentleman should.

It is a trite saying that all things come to the man who has patience to wait long enough, and certainly the chance he had looked for so steadfastly came to Shaw, the odd thing about it being that, as is sometimes the case, it was the most careful of men who made the

most careless of mistakes. On December 17, 1863, the Duke sent for the working jeweller he occasionally employed in order that he might have some alterations made in the setting of one or other of his pieces of jewellery. Now, it may have been that the wonderful door of the safe with its many electric wires took a good deal of opening, or it may have been that the Duke was afraid of the jeweller seeing just how the mechanism was worked; but be that as it may the fact is certain that the owner unlocked the door of the safe, then settled down to wait for the artificer's arrival. The man did not keep his appointment. The Duke grew impatient, he fumed, he fidgetted, and finally he went to the strong-room door and locked it, but he did not take the trouble to refasten the safe or to again arrange the wires!

Shaw was not the man to have taken up his abode in the Duke's house for a fixed purpose without being well prepared, and without loss of time he fetched a set of those wonderful instruments which have so often brought the handiwork of the locksmith to naught.

With these the fastenings of the door were forced, and when once the door stood open there was nothing to hinder Shaw from filling a bag with the booty he had coveted so long.

Amongst the valuables taken were certain ewels which Shaw believed the English Royal louse to covet, or even to claim, and thinking to dispose of them at an enhanced price, the man calmly wrote to his prospective royal customer that if a trusty messenger were sent to a certain rendezvous with a sum of money which did not err on the side of moderation, the jewels in question would be handed over.

Now royalties, in common with most people are not fond of dealing in stolen goods, and accordingly the man's letter was promptly handed over to Scotland Yard. In no department is the entente cordiale better sustained than in that of the police. Scotland Yard lost no time in communicating with Paris, the usual steps were taken, with the result that the erstwhile valet's evil machinations came to nothing, his patient work of months being brought to an ignominious ending, while the Duke of Brunswick had once more the joy of handling with caressing fingers his beloved uninted
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GE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

WHILE MOTHERS LIVE (By Emily Calvin Blake)

ACK is at such an uninteresting agedirteen, you know."

Jack, sitting on the front doorstep, heard the words plainly, and a dark flush mounted to his brow. The answer of his sister's companion killed a budding romance that had but lately entered his heart.

"It is too bad, isn't it? My brother is that the same as Jack So uninger.

is just the same as Jack. So unin-teresting, and always in the way." Jack rose slowly and went down the front walk out into the broad

the front walk out into the broad sunny street. Life had lost its flavor for him. His sister's comment came as the culmination of an unhappy week. And mother, who healed all wounds, was ill, lying upstairs if her pretty room with a new little head pressed against her

A boy! Jack's heart had leaped when he heard the A boy! Jack's heart had leaped when he heard the words, but now he was filled with a consuming pity for the newcomer. Inevitably it would have to reach the uninteresting age. It seemed that the whole world was cruel—always excepting mother. And now she was away from him, and he might see her for a few moments only every morning. Thus far, she had smiled at him and he had smiled in return. That had been the extent of their communication.

He kicked a pebble viciously. Today was Saturday baseball day, and, when mother was well, cake

He kicked a pebble victously. Today was Saturday, baseball day, and, when mether was well, cake and pie day. He had gone into the kitchen early in the morning and asked Mary when the cake would be ready, and if it would be a cream cake. She had answered him surilly, muttering something about youngsters "always on hand."

Then he had met his big brother, who swung a state of the picket was a surveyed at just the right.

Then he had met his big brother, who swung a cane and wore his trousers upturned at just the right angle. The big brother did not realize what a staunch little champion he had in Jack, nor what great admiration he had inspired in the small heart—an admiration preserved loyally, despite references to his freckles and the size of his feet.

But, "Hello, kid!" the elder's greeting had been; then, to Jack's chagrin, a broad smile had suddenly enveloped his countenance. "You are the proverbial ugly duckling," he had volunteered; "why, you're all legs and arms!"

legs and arms!"

Jack had tried to laugh in return at the joke.

But, somehow, he couldn't. Then, meeting father a
little later, he had asked if he might have his weekly
allowance. He did not say that he wanted to buy
mother roses—pale ones with curling petals. Father had given the money to him, and then looked him over with the slow, disconcerting gaze that fathers often bestow upon their small sons.

fathers often bestow upon their small sons.

"You must hurry up, Jack, and grow to an age where you'll be able to do something for yourself," he said. The words were accompanied by a kind pat, but Jack swallowed a hard lump in his throat.

Then he had wandered into the library where sixteen-year-old Dorothy was looking over some school papers with her friend Ruth. Jack sat down hear them, uninvited, to be sure, but feeling a strange com-

papers with her friend Ruth. Jack sat down near them, uninvited, to be sure, but feeling a strange comfort in being with those who would not tease him. He admired Ruth, and liked to watch the sweep of her long lashes as they fell upon her cheek.

The conversation had stopped abruptly upon his entrance. It was rather disconcerting to the boy, for he had hoped for a salutation of some kind. He glanced up from his inspection of the rug after a bit, and looked into his sister's face.

"You haven't polished your shoes this morning, Jack," she said.

Even his ears burned, for Ruth's long-lashed eyes followed Dorothy's glance at the muddy shoes.

"Haven't had time," he answered, sullenly, "Well, you can do it now," his sister suggested, brightly; and he knew that she was glad of any excuse to have him leave.

cuse to have him leave. He went out and sat on the front steps. During the afternoon a great baseball game was to be played, but now he did not care. Things had changed since last Saturday. Then his sister's voice floated out to

him. "Uninteresting!" He wondered just when a hoy became uninteresting. He, Jack, wasn't so to himself, or perhaps he had glided so gradually into that state that he hadn't noticed: But only last week he had thought how very interesting his thoughts were. He had smiled when, looking up into the sky, he saw a floating bit of blue

that looked just like mother's eyes—

Then he choked, and stopped to lean against a tree.

He staged for some moments at his hands and the few inches of wrist to which they were attached. They were large and sprawly. Was that what made him uninteresting, and did mother find him so?

A hitterness of suprit possessed him. Hitherto he bitterness of spirit possessed him. Hitherto he

had accepted without even mental comment all the remarks anent his personal appearance, and had turned an unmoved countenance to his deriders, even though he winced. But now what action should he though he winced. But now what action should he take? A sudden thought of the little sister came to him. She was aged three, and Dorothy kissed her tenderly whenever she toddled into the library. Father picked her up and called her his blessed bit of sunshine even when he was busy with the newspaper. But if Jack Interrupted him at that time he received a stern reprimend.

a stern reprimand.

He kicked the tree savagely, and a withering selfcontempt gnawed at him. Did he want to be kissed
and hugged? A boy of thirteen, who had played
baseball for many years and was a noted champion?
Did he want to be called a bit of sunshine? Why,
on the contrary, he always looked furtively around
in fear of observation when mother kissed him and
nulled his tie straight.

pulled his tle straight.

He resumed his walk. He was glad that he met none of the boys. He wanted to be alone. He did not want to meet even Georgie Sercomb, who was also aged thirteen and probably uninteresting. Jack thought he might have suffered the companionship of Georgie's dog with its big, understanding eyes and its love for boys. pulled his tie straight. love for boys.

His allowance jingled in his pocket, and with the jingle came a thought and a speedy resolution. He wouldn't touch a penny of it. He would earn his own

money with which to buy the flowers. Perhaps his uninteresting age would not affect the grocer when he saw also such big hands and willing feet.

Jack turned his footsteps in the direction of the grocery-store at which his mother dealt. He went to the proprietor, who knew him.

"Do you want a boy to help deliver goods," he ted, "and if so, how much will you pay?",
"You're just in time, Jack," the man answered; "we're short of help. Get on that wagon going out.
I'll pay you fifty cents for the day."

Jack went out into the street again; the wagon

was backed up to the curb.
"Jump on," the driver called. Jack did so. The wagon started away at a mad pace. Jack with some difficulty maintaining his seat on the rear end. Then, as suddenly as it had started, the wagon gave a mighty lurch and stopped.

"Here, kid," the driver commanded, "take this up

to Mrs. Benjamin; third floor." Jack received the large box filled with groceries and started on his journey. He was puffing breathlessly when he returned to the wagon. But a glow of independence warmed him. He was working! He had torn his coat and skinned his knuckles, but he found that action brought a certain degree of forget-

When noon came the wagon was driven back to a store. Jack remained outside, hungry and miserable, and the strange ache at his heart had begun

His legs also began to ache, and his hands were calloused. He tried to remember that he was doing something for himself. At least, he could satisfy father on that score. But he could not shorten his arms and legs, nor could he render himself more interesting, for he was unable to place his finger on the exact characteristic which made him so uninteresting

Again the thought of the baby came to him; he was very sorry for it; he hoped fervently that it might escape the ills that he had endured. If he were anywhere around when it was thirteen, he would help it—you bet!
Then the driver came out again, and after hours of climbing stairs the day ended. Jack took the final

-

big box to the third floor, and walked painfully, limpingly down to the wagon. Every bone in his body was a big, separate ache, and his empty stomach knawed indignantly.

'He pocketed his fifty cents, and sought the florist shop. It took him some time to select the creamlest sweetest roses. It was very late then, but, of course, they hadn't missed him at home. They had only been relieved because he wasn't there—in the way with muddy boots and ugly hands that he always tried in vain to hide when his big brother called attention to

them.

He could see them all; father at the head of the table, big brother, Dorothy, and the little sister, and—He stopped short, a roll of misery enveloped him. Mother wouldn't be there; she was upstairs, lying in bed with a little thing held lovingly in her arms. When the banter which his entrance always provoked had compared the wouldn't be there to say sently.

"Come here, my little man, and sit near mother."
And then the rest usually didn't matter so much; and when she squeezed his hand under the table he was able to smile at any reference to his awkwardness, and to banish the undreamed-of hurt that dwelt in his heart. in his heart.

in his heart.

And once—he straightened his shoulders—she had left out the word "little," and called him simply "my man," and he had looked at her with eyes so like her own, and way down deep he had promised that she should always have him to lean upon. And now tonight she wouldn't be at the table to look up at him when he entered when he entered.

when he entered.

He wanted her. He wanted her! He knew now all suddenly what he would do. He would go into the house quietly, return the money to father, then go upstairs to her room, and-

He didn't know just what, except that she must smile at him; she must remove her protecting hand from that tiny new head and put it on his ruffled hair. Oh, she must love him as she did when he was little and cuddling and sweet.

When he entered the front hall he could hear the voices of his father and brother. He was fear the

when he entered the Front han he couls hear the voices of his father and brother. He went forward swiftly, the nodding roses in one hand, and his weekly allowance clutched tightly in the other. Father looked up; he did not speak, and Jack stumbled on the leg of a chair. He recovered himself, and put the money down on the cloth near his father's plate.

"I worked today, father," he said, in a low, clear voice, "and I'm able to return the money to you. I'm just as much obliged, though." He wanted to be very polite and grateful, as other had taught him to be. He searched his fath-

There was a slight commotion outside. The Lit-

the Cousin listened eagerly. What could it mean? Hushed voices, bits of laughter, the silding of something over the polished floor, scurrying footsteps here and there—the Little Cousin heard it all, and waited At last the feet retreated, the door opened, and

At last the feet retreated, the door opened, and the Merry Mother's face appeared. Something attached to a string came flying toward the bed. "Catch it!" she called.

The Little Cousin grabbed it—only a small block of wood, on which was printed, "PULL." Eagerly the little hands obeyed, when in through the doorway slid an oblong package. Across the rug and up the bed the Little Cousin drew it, till her excited fingers clasped the package tight—what could

Fastened to the further end of the bundle was another block of wood, and attached to it was another string which led outside the door. On this block was printed, "When you are ready, PULL again!"

"Til open this first," said the Little Cousin to her-self, untying the block, and laying it aside with its dangling cord. Eagerly she tore off the wrappings it was, it was a doll, such a darling of a doll! It had brown eyes and fuffy yellow curls, and—this seemed very strange—the only thing in the way of clothing that it possessed was a little blanket that was wrapped around it.

Never mind! she was learning to sew, and she would make it a dress as soon as she was well again. She cuddled Dolly down against the pillows. She would not be lonely any more, even if Mumps should stay for a longer visit than was expected. Her dolls had all been left for the Little Sister in Constanting the and it was so nice to have a delly of her own. ople, and it was so nice to have a dolly of her own

Then her eyes fell on the block of wood, with its inscription, and she began to pull in the string. A square package appeared in the doorway,

she drew it toward her. Attached to it was a third block. This she untied as before, and removed the paper from her gift. It was a small trunk. She lifted the cover, and there were Dolly's missing garments! A blue dress, a pink dress, a white dress, dainty un-A blue dress, a pink dress, a white dress, dainty underwear, sash ribbons, a coat and hat, and even a tiny comb and brush, were found in that wonderful trunk. Of course, Dolly had to come out from her nook in the pillows, and be dressed. It took some time, because Little Cousin must stop to admire every separate garment. At last, however, the third present was pulled in, and it was a chair for Dolly to sit in.

in to see her as long as Mumps stayed. Then the PETER THE GREAT; THE BOY OF THE KREMLIN

> The halls of the Kremlin, the Czar's palace in Moscow, were filled with a wild rabble of soldiers on a winter afternoon near the end of the seventeenth century. The guards of the late Czar Alexis were century. The guards of the late Czar Alexis were storming through the maze of corridors and state apartments, breaking statues, tearing tapestries, and piercing and cutting to pieces invaluable paintings with their spears and swords. They were big, savage-faced men, pets of the half-civilized Russian rulers, and were called the Streltsi Guard. They had broken into the Kremlin in order to see the boy who was now Czar, so that they might be sure that his stepmother had not hidden him away, as the rumor went, in order that her own son Péter might have the throne for himself. But once inside the Kremlin many of the soldiers devoted themselves to pillage, until the ringsoldiers devoted themselves to pillage, until the ring-leaders raised the cry: "Where is the Czar Ivan? Show him to us! Show the boy Ivan to us! Where

In a small room on one of the higher floors a little group of women and noblemen, all very thoroughly frightened, were gathered about two boys. The noise of the attack on the palace had come to their ears some time before; they had seen from the windows the mutinous soldiers climbing the walls and beating down the few loyal servants who had withstood them. Now the din was growing more terrific every instant, It was only the matter of a few minutes before the rioters would break into the room.

"We must decide at once, friends," said the Czarina Natalia. "If they enter this room they'll not stop at killing any of us."

The smaller of the two boys, a sturdy lad of eleven years, spoke up: "Let me go out on to the red staircase with Ivan, mother. When they see that we are both here they'll be satisfied."

A dozen objections were raised by the frightened men and women of the court. It was much too dan-gerous to trust the lives of the two boys to the whim of such a maddened mob.

The small boy who had spoken before took these

"Nevertheless Peter is right," said Natalia. "It's the only chance left to us. They think I have done some harm to Ivan. The only way to prove that false is for him to stand before them, and my son must go words as conclusive. "Come, Ivan," said he, and took the other's hand in his. Ivan, a tall, delicate boy, whose face was white with fear, gripped Peter's hand hard. He was used to trusting implicitly to his half-



W. KERR ~AGE 9 "It's all right, isn't it, sir?" he asked, for the strange silence surprised him. "I wanted roses for mother—she loves them so, you know."

Still father did not answer, because of a tightening of his throat, and Jack, looking down at the roses, saw that one was drooping. He forgot everything but that mother must have them in their delicious freshness.

He turned and flew up the stairs. His heart leaped wildly, but he pressed on. When he reached mother's room he heard no sound. He pushed the door open

TIGE 10

very gently. Yes, she was there, but the baby was in its crib.

Yes, she was there, but the baby was in its crib. Mother was lying there, looking out of the window up into the sky. Her beautiful hair was braided and lay over her shoulder, and her slim hands were so white, so quiet.

She looked around dreamily as the door opened; then she half started at the sight of the pathetic little figure that entered. His coat was torn and muddy, and two buttons were missing. The roses were guarded carefully in his tired hands.

He stood for a moment looking at her his dear

He stood for a moment looking at her—his dear, ar mother—his pale lady—
Then she put out her arms, and in a second he was Then she put out her arms, and in a second ne was within them, sobbing unashamed, returning her tender kisses, forgetting his hands, his uninteresting age; drinking in her sweet words, touching her smooth hair with his cheek.

And then, after a long, love-filled silence, he looked deep into her shining eyes, and paid her the one great tellulate.

"The whole world doesn't matter, does it, not even hurts and mocking, while there are mothers left?"

The Seventh Birthday of the Little Cousin From Constantinople (By Emma C. Dowd)

The Little Cousin from Constantinople was to have been given a party on her seventh birthday; but, just before the invitations were written, Mumps came uninvited, and, of course, there could be no other guests while Mumps stayed.

ther guests while Mumps stayed.

The Little Cousin could not help feeling just a The Little Cousin could not help feeling just a little tearful on her birthday morning, for Mumps, as nearly everybody knows, is a painful, disagreeable visitor. She did not cry when anybody was nearoh, no, indeed! She even tried to smile; but she found smiling very difficult with a poultice on each side of her face, and she had to give it up. The Merry Mother understood, however, and told her she was a dear, brave little girl, and strove to comfort her just as the dear absent Mother in Constantingle would have comforted her if she had been there. would have comforted her if she had been there. Before the Merry Mother left her the Little Cousin

felt almost happy, sitting up among her soft pillows, and wearing her new, pink, birthday sacque, with its pretty ribbons.

"I am sorry I must be away all the morning," the Merry Mother said: "but I hope your pleasant company will keep you from missing me. I am going to shut your door for a minute, and when it opens you can pull in your visitors as fast as you please." She laughed to see the Little Cousin's astonished face, for the deet had said that the belief.

the doctor had said that the children must not come

The fourth package was big and rather heavier than the others. The Little Cousin wondered what it could be, and she found out just as soon as she could get it open. It was a dining-table for Dolly, with a real little table-cloth, and napkins, and a set of pretty china dishes.

"Oh, oh!" gasped the Little Cousin, in sheer de-light. It is a pity there was no one there to see the shining of her eyes. She rested awhile among her pillows; but not long, for Dolly must have her table set for luncheon—she might be hungry.

Ready for the make-believe repast, string number five was pulled, and when the box was opened the Little Cousin fairly squealed, for there was a real luncheon for Dolly and herself, all in twos! There were two tiny buttered biscuits, two very small apple turnovers, and two little frosted cakes. There were, turnovers, and two little frosted cakes. There were, also, two small bottles containing a brownish liquid. It was chocolate! Oh, how glad the Little Cousin was that she had passed the stage where she could not eat! It would have been hard, indeed, to have left all those goodles for Dolly. As it was she had to take food in very small bits, but that only made it last the longer; and if it did hurt a little once in a while she did not mind, it tasted so good. So on the whole, the luncheon was a very happy affair.

When the sixth present was pulled upon the bed the Little Cousin said, "Oh!" to the accompaniment of very bright eyes, for the shape of it told her that must be a carriage—a carriage for Dolly, and it proved to be one of the very prettiest that ever a small doll rode in. She was put on the seat in a twinkling, and had only one tumble—which did not even muss her dress, and the next time she was

even muss her dress, and the next time she was strapped in so that she could not fall.

The seventh gift was a little white bedstead, with

mattress and sheets, a dear little puffy comfortable, and a dainty coverlet and two pillows. Of course, Dolly was tired enough after her ride to be undressed and go to bed, and very sweet she looked as she was

and go to bed, and very sweet she looked as she was tucked snugly in.

"Now shut your eyes and go right to sleep!" Dolly was bidden, and she obeyed at once.

"What a perfectly lovely birthday!" murmured Little Cousin, drawing her darling—bed and all—close to her pillow. Then she shut her own eyes, to keep Dolly company.

When the Merry Mother peeped in, the Little Cousin from Constantinople lay quite still among her treasures—fast asleep.—St. Nicholas.

An Unfermented Anecdote

Once when Rudyard Kipling was a boy he ran out Once when Rudyard Kiphing was a boy he ran out on the yard arm of a ship, "Mr. Kipling," yelled a scared sailor, "your boy is on a yard arm, and if he lets go he'll drown!" "Ah," responded Mr. Kipling, with a yawn, "but

"An," responded Mr. Riphills, with the won't let go."

This incident also happened to Jim Fiske, Horace Walpole, Napoleon Bonaparte, Dick Turpin, Julius Caesar, and he poet Byron.—Washington Herald. 'Most people,' remarked the thoughtful thinker, take life seriously.' 'Well, there's no reason why they should not,' rejoined the matter-of-fact person. Taking life is a serious matter,'—Chicago Daily News. brother, although the latter was two years younger

One of the noblemen opened the door, and the two One of the noblemen opened the door, and the two boys went out of the room and crossed the hall to the top of the great red staircase. They looked down on the mob of soldiers who were gradually surging up the stairs, brandishing swords and spears, fighting among themselves for the possession of some treasure, and calling continually: "The Czar! Where are the boys, Ivan and Peter? Where are they?"

At first in their excitement no one hoticed the two boys on the stairway. Ivan, who was by nature timid shrank away from their sight as much as he could, but Peter, who was of a different make, stood out in full view, and held fast to his brother's hand. He had nherited the iron nerve of the strongest of his ances tors. He looked at the mutinous rioters with bold

Presently a soldier caught sight of the younger boy and raised a cry loud above the general din: "The Czar! The Czar! There is the boy Peter, but where

Czar! The Czar! There is the boy Peter, but where is Ivan?"

A score of voices took up the cry as all eyes were turned on the landing, and many men started up the stairs. "There is Peter, but where is Ivan?"

A score of voices took up the cry as all eyes were turned on the landing, and many men started up the stairs. "There is Peter, but where is the boy Ivan?" came the deafening chorus.

"Ivan is here with me," said Peter, his voice clear and high. He tried to pull Ivan nearer to him so that the men might see him. "Stand up where they can see you, Ivan!" he begged. "There's nothing to be afraid of. They only want to see their new Czar."

Trembling with fear the older boy, who had inherited all the weakness of his race and none of its strength, was finally induced to step close to Peter. So, side by side, their hands clasped, the two looked down on the crowded stairway, and faced the mob of soldiers. They made a strange picture, two small

down on the crowded stairway, and faced the mob of soldiers. They made a strange picture, two small boys, standing quite alone, fronting that sea of passionate, angry faces.

At sight of Ivan another cry arose. "There's the Czar! Hall, Ivan! Hall, the son of the great Alexis!"

For a moment the onward rush of the mob was checked, but only for a moment. Three or four soldiers started up the stairs, their lances pointed at Peter, shouting: "What shall we do with the son of the false woman Natalia?" They came so close to the boy that their spears almost touched him before they stopped.

am the son of the Czar Alexis also, and I am not afraid of any of you!"

The boy's calm eyes fronted the nearest soldiers adily.
"Peter, the son of Alexis, is not atraid of his own

father's guards!" the boy continued. "That is why came out here when you called me."

In the hush that had followed his first words his voice carried clear to all the crowding men. When he finished there came a silence, and then of a sudden cheer on cheer rose on the stairs and through the hall. "Peter, the son of Alexis! Hail, Peter! Hail, the two boy Czars!"

The nearest soldiers dropped the points of their spears and joined in the shouting. A flush came into the younger boy's face and he smiled, and squeezed

Ivan's hand tighter. He knew that the danger had

assed.
Slowly the soldiers who had climbed nearest to the boys drew back down the stairs. Swords were returned to scabbards, harsh voices grew quieter, and within a quarter of an hour the red staircase and the great hall were empty of men. Then the door of the room from which the two boys had come opened, and Natalia and her women stepped out. The Czarina, a woman of courage herself, took Peter in her arms. "My brave son," she murmured, "you are worthy of your father. I would have stood beside you, but the people hate me, and it would have been worse for us all."

"I needed no one, little Mother," said Peter. "If I am ever to be a ruler I must not fear to face my own men." Then his face grew more serious. "But if I ever am Czar they will not break into the Kremlin this way, mother, nor wilt thou need to hide thyself from them."

God grant it be so, Peter!" answered Natalia. "I think they've learned much from thee this very day."

(To Be Continued)

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

Zot Ver

Climbing Up the Hill Never look behind, boys; Up and on the way!
Time enough for that boys,
On some future day.
Though the way be long, boys,

Fight it with a will; Never stop to look behind When climbing up the hill. First be sure your right, boys;
Then, with courage strong,
Strap your pack upon your back
And tug, tug along;
Better let the lag lout
Fill the bill,

And strike the farther stake pole Higher up the hill. Trudge, is a slow horse, boys;
Made to pull a load,
But in the end will give the dust
To racers in the road.
When you're near the top, boys,
Of the ragged way,
Do not stop to blow your horn,
But climb, climb away.

Shoot above the crowd, boys; Brace yourselves, and go! Let the plodding land pad

Let the plodding land.

Hoe the easy row.
Success is at the top, boys,
Waiting there until
Brains and pluck and self-respect
Have mounted up the hill.

—James Whitcomb Riley. Ginger Jacks Or Hallowe'en Fudge Sugar and milk together boil
Until in water cold
They make a soft elastic ball
Between the fingers rolled.

Remove at once from off the fire; Let stand until lukewarm Where no rude jar nor shaking up Can do it any harm.

Then beat to the consistency
Of good, rich, country cream;
Vanilla add and cinnamon,
And butter's golden gleam.

Salt, nuts and ginger stir in last;
Pour all in buttered pan;
When cool and hardening, cut
In squares, as many as you can.
—St. Nicholas.

A Magician "My brother Roger said to me.
"I am a great magician. See?
I'll make your dolls all laugh and talk,
Your Teddy bear shall dance and walk,
Your little china mug shall bark,
The creatures in your Noah's ark
Shall march in order, two by two;
And I shall do these things for you
On the thirty-first of September.

"And you shall be a princess fair, With trailing gown and golden nair.
The prince just now looks like the cat;
He's been bewitched—I'll change all that.
You'll find the doll's house turned into
A royal palace, when I'm through.
For I'm a great magician. See?
And all this shall be done by me
On the thirty-first of Sentember?

On the thirty-first of September." Just think how splendid it will be

When Roger does these things for me.
I didn't know he was so great,
And oh, dear! I can hardly wait
For the thirty-first of September!

—Ennice W -Eunice Ward.

Mother Hummingbird

Such a tiny, tiny nest was that in which Mother Hummingbird and her two babies lived, hidden away in a bush so carefully that only Betty knew where it was, and she kept the secret to herself.

But one day Betty began to think. Suppose it should rain, what could such wee birdies do, for a drop of rain would be almost enough to drown one of them?

Mamma only smiled when Betty told her. "Waft until it rains, little daughter," she said. "Little Mother Hummingbird will know what to do." Sure enough. The next day it rained, and what do you think the mother bird did?

A good sized leaf grew at one side of the little nest. Mother Hummingbird took hold of the top of the leaf and bent it over the nest. Then she fastened it to the other side to a little twig which happened to be on the nest. There the birdles stayed, quite dry under the leaf roof, until the storm passed. Then Mother Hummingbird unfastened the leaf again.

Brer Rabbit's Loes

A man who loves the folklore stories of Joel Chandler Harris, and has taught his little girl to love them, too, told the child that "Uncle Remus" was He noticed a little later that the child was un-

usually quiet.

Presently he called to her.

"What is it, dearle?" he asked; "what's bothering "It's 'bout Uncle Remus, daddy," she answered, and there was a little catch in her voice; "I was des thinkin' how awful sorry Br'er Rabbit must be!"

Mathematical Signs

Mathematical Signs

The radical sign was derived from the initial letter of the word "radix." The sign of equality was first used in 1557 by a sharp mathematician, who substituted it to avoid repeating "equal to."

The multiplication sign was obtained by changing the plus sign into the letter X. This was done because multiplication is but a shorter form of addition. Division was formerly indicated by placing the dividend above a horizontal line and the divisor below. In order to save space in printing the dividend was placed to the left and the devisor to the right, with the dash between them, a single dot indicating the divisor and dividend.

The sign of subtraction was derived from the word.

The sign of subtraction was derived from the word "minus." The word was first contracted into m n s, with a horizontal line above to indicate the contraction, then at last the letters were omitted altogether.

leaving the short line—.

The sign of addition is derived from the initial letter of the word "plus." In making the capital letter it was made more and more carelessly until the ton part of the p was placed near the centre, hence the plus sign was finally reached.

NOW FOR A BUSY WEEK-END

As we stated at the first of the week, we are making special efforts to make this week a busy one. So far, it has been exceptionally so, and for the week-end we are offering values that should crowd the Big Store to the doors. The Footwear Sale offers splendid economies, and the sale of Boys' Wearing Apparel offers some remarkable values. Every department will participate in the harvest of value giving for Friday and Saturday

HOSIERY 35c

A big lot of hosiery for women and girls on sale Friday and un-

77½ dozen Plain Hose, 69 2-3 Ribed Hose. In this offering are many kinds of hose, and well known brands, such as the Crescent brand, plain llama and No. 99. Hosiery bargains are always welcome, and this is a good one.

The ribbed hose are worth up to 65c. The plain hose are worth up to 75c. All on Friday, per pair 35¢

Wall Paper Remnants Much Reduced

Wall Paper Remnants in bundles, a great chance to buy enough wall paper for a small room or pantry at a great saving. In order to make room for our new season's stock of wall paper (which we may say will be the most complete assortment of novelties in the west), we will clear out all our short lines in bundles of various sizes, containing enough paper for many purposes. These remnants we will sell on Friday, and while they last, at prices ranging from \$1.50 per bundle to .. 10¢

Another Sale of Linoleum

65c Printed Linoleum for 50c

Another lot of this high grade Linoleum goes on sale Friday, a good assortment of floral, tile and block patterns in attractive colorings. This is the very best quality of printed Linoleum and regularly sell at 65c. Friday's price, per square yard50¢

Splendid Values for Men on Friday

MEN'S SHIRTS, Tooke's fine colored shirts for men, made of dimity, print and percale, a very superior lot in a great variety of designs, many are coat style, plain and pleated

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, extra heavy imported, pure wool underwear, shirts and drawers, spliced and strengthened at all points. Regular \$1.50 and \$1.75. Friday \$1.00

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, medium weight merino shirts and drawers, natural shade, special price Friday 50¢ MEN'S HEAVY UNDERWEAR, striped wool, shirts double

and drawers, shirts double breasted, special price Friday 50¢ MEN'S NIGHTSHIRTS, warm striped flannelette, with collar and pocket, regular value \$1.00. Friday 75¢

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, natural shade wool mixture shirts

MEN'S FINE NIGHTSHIRTS, striped flannelette, trimmed down the front and on collar with fancy braid, good full cut, collar and pocket. Regular \$1.25. Friday \$1.00

MEN'S UNION FLANNEL SHIRTS, a sample lot, with collars, most dark shades and stripes, collars to fold in. Regular \$1.25. Friday \$1.06

MEN'S SHIRTS, made of dark grey union flannel, collar to fold under, various sizes, regular \$1.00. Friday 75¢

MEN'S SOX, fine quality lisle thread sox, blue, grey, red, tan, green and fancy shades, some embroidered with colored silk, regular 50c. Friday 25¢

MEN'S HEAVY SOX, extra heavy imported ribbed sox, very strong, for hard wear, regular 20c. Friday 121/20

MEN'S NECKWEAR, a beautiful assortment of fancy silk four-in-hand ties, ready made knots and bows, special Friday at 25¢

A Big Sale of Footwear

Unusual Bargains for Friday and Saturday

The Greatest Footwear Sale of the Season starts Friday morning. The lot offered comprises men's, women's and children's footwear of the best grade. No matter what values we have offered previously, they will be eclipsed by the bargains offered this time. See big window display in Government Street windows.

Some of the Bargains for Men

For Men we offer about four hundred pairs of Boots, four hundred of the best footwear values that have been offered by us for a long time. Some of these boots are a high grade American make widely advertised and extensively sold. We are not permitted to mention the brand. If we were it is doubtful if we would be able to handle the crowds that would be on hand. However, not being able to mention the brand does not affect the quality, and it is hard to know when you will be able to get another chance like this one, when you can buy the highest grade footwear in some cases almost

120 Pairs Men's Superior Patent Colt Blucher Cut Boots, vesting or kid tops, Goodyear welt soles, regular \$6,00, for

60 Pairs Men's Velour Calf, Gun Metal Calf, or Wax Calf Blucher Cut Boots, genuine Goodyear welt soles, regular \$5.50 for \$3.95.

60 Pairs Men's Tan Russia Calf Blucher Cut Boots, the new smart extension sole, narrow toes, Goodyear welt soles, reg.

\$6.00 for \$3.95. year welt and McKay sewn light or stout soles, dull tops.

Regular \$3.00 and \$3.50, for

Bargains for Women and Children

The women's footwear offered includes some of the very highest grade American makes, lines that we are discarding, and wish to clear out. That is the only possible reason why you can buy shoes of this grade at the prices quoted. Although we have quite a quantity to sell, in order to get the best selection, come early. There's bargains here for every member of the family, from the oldest to the youngest.

60 PAIRS MEN'S STOUT BOX CALF BLUCHER CUT LACED BOOTS, solid soles and heels, regular \$3.00 Friday and Saturday Saturday

60 PAIRS YOUTHS' SCHOOL BOOTS, sizes
11 to 13, for \$1.25 300 PAIRS INFANTS' BOOTS, black, tan, ther \$1.25 and red laced and buttoned regular \$1.00

60 PAIRS BOYS' SCHOOL BOOTS, sizes I to 5,

for \$1.50

and red, laced and buttoned, regular \$1.00

TRIMMED MILLINERY -Our first important sale of exclusive millinery this season. We have over one hundred hats to select from and every one different. These hats represent the very latest ideas in both shape and trimming. Some beautiful creations are included, many of which were two or three times the price now marked. But on Friday you can have your choice for the small price of \$5.00

Friday Bargains in Crockery

TEA SETS, 40 pieces, assorted Crown Derby patterns, beautifully decorated, worth \$18.00. ors, worth \$7.50. Friday .. \$4.50 AFTERNOON TEA SETS, including tea pot, sugar, creamer, two cups and saucers and 12-in. round tray, with assorted de-corations, including lilies of the valley. Friday, \$5.75, \$3.75, \$3.50 AFTERNOON TEA SETS, including tea pot, sugar and creamer, and two cups and saucers, with light decorations. Special \$1.75

A Case of Wool Goods on Sale Friday

Shawls, Gaiters, Overalls, Bootees, etc., at Savings

A lot of different articles, a job lot that we bought very cheap. Lots of things here that will come in handy for Christmas for gifts, and you will hardly be able to buy at such favorable prices

WHITE ICE WOOL SHAWLS, regular \$1.50. Friday \$1.00 WHITE HONEYCOMB WOOL SHAWLS, twelve only to ent colors and fancy patterns. Choice Friday for 15¢

Dress Goods Bargains for Friday

75c and \$1.00 Values for 50c

These values are exceptional, and some recommend themselves to all persons that appreciate a bargain. COLORED CHEVIOT, pure wool, in browns, navys, greens, and black, 44 inches wide. Regular \$1.00. Friday 50¢ COLORED PANAMA, splendid quality, all wool, the best and most desirable shades in this assortment, navys, browns, greens, cardinal, wine, cream and white. Regular 75c.

New Stationery Arrivals CHRISTMAS CALENDARS, at 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, and

Boys' Wear on Sale Friday

Overcoats. Suits and Pants at Big Savings

Last week we placed on sale a quantity of Men's Clothing at very attractive prices. This week we give the boys the chance of the season. Overcoats, Suits, Pants and Sweaters are offered in addition to the footwear mentioned elsewhere, and at prices that are so much below the regular figure, that to buy now means a very substantial saving. Every thrifty mother will welcome this opportunity to outfit the little man at small cost.

BOYS' OVERCOATS, made of fancy tweeds, well made and attractive garments, sizes 6 to 13 years, regular values \$4.50 to \$5.75. Friday's price \$3.75 BOYS' SUITS, the three-piece style, made of good quality tweeds and worsteds, sizes 9 to 15 years, regular values \$4.50 to \$6.75. Friday's price \$3.75 BOYS' SUITS, the Norfolk style, made of natty tweeds and worsteds, sizes 5 to 13 years, regular values \$4.50

to \$5.00. Friday's price \$3.25 BOYS' SUITS, the Buster and other fancy styles, some real smart little suits for boys from 3 to 9 years old, regular values \$4.00 to \$4.75. Friday's price .. \$3.50 BOYS' PANTS, a lot of good strong worsted pants. Don't bother making them when you can buy at this price. Not more than two pairs to one customer.

Friday's price 25¢ Boys' Sweaters, heavy elastic ribbed sweaters, navy grounds with red, white, and pale blue stripes, double



Friday's Sale of Men's Suits

\$8.50 to \$12.50 Suits \$6.75

For the man that wants an inexpensive suit for ordinary wear here are some for less than the eost of making. They are made of good attractive cloths that are strong and serviceable. The garments are very well made, of good appearance, and will give every satisfaction. For every day wear nothing can beat these suits. Reg-\$8.50 to \$12.50. Friday \$6.75 \$15.00 to \$18.00 Suits \$11.75

Some very nice garments will be found in this lot. Some of the best lines that we carry, including garments of the celebrated Fit Rite brand. They are made in different styles all new, and of very attractive cloth-in the latest colorings. No reasonable man would want a better suit than one of these. Regular \$15.00 to \$18.00. Friday \$11.75

Delicious Chocolates in Special Fancy Boxes if Wanted

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

The Very Best Hard Candy. Always Perfectly Fresh