

B. C. BOXERS WILL ASSEMBLE HERE

Annual Province Championship Tournament Will Be Held in Victoria Next Month Under J. B. A. Auspices

The third annual British Columbia boxing championships will be held in Victoria some time next month under the auspices of the James Bay Athletic Association.

Word to this effect was received yesterday by V. K. Gray, secretary of the J. B. A., from H. Gowen, who occupies the same position in connection with the British Columbia Amateur Athletic Association.

In the course of his communication Mr. Gowen says that it is the intention to work up interest in the tournament in Vancouver and that a good number of entries may be depended upon from that district.

With this intelligence to hand the details of the J. B. A. A. propose being busy without loss of time. At a meeting a definite date will be fixed and the necessary arrangements will be made to inform the different local athletic associations of the fact that the provincial championships are to be held in Victoria and all boxers should begin to train out of loss of time.

There are a number of first-class boxers in this city who, no matter how busy they are, will be glad to take part in the time comes. Off-hand it is possible to mention two or three. First of course, is Joe Bailey, of Victoria, West, one of the fastest men of weight in the ring in these parts.

There is the man who is being trained by Sammy Duffy, who is showing when he last appeared in Victoria, is said to have improved much since. Thompson, of the A. A. is another. The Empire also has some promising material.

When the possibilities are considered, there is little doubt but that Victoria will be largely and handsomely represented in the tournament.

TRIA'S DREADNOUGHTS

Battleship to be Laid Down at Esquimalt Shipyard—Hurry to Assist in Extensions.

NSA, Dec. 7.—It is announced that the fourth of the new Australian Dreadnoughts will be laid at the Esquimalt shipyard, which is to be extended for the purpose. According to information received here, extension is to be carried out with the help of the Hungarian royal navy, which has bought a piece of the adjoining yard for \$400,000. It is said to lease it to the company at a most nominal rent. Further space is gained by filling up a small determination of the government is a third dockyard besides those at Esquimalt and Esquimalt, the largest size battleships, is evident that it looks forward to a large shipbuilding yard for the future.

Hitherto Hungary has been the largest shipbuilder in the world, and it is not surprising that it should be able to take its place among the other powers in the international shipbuilding competition.

The money spent on the fleet is determined to have the largest amount of money spent on the fleet.

TRADE MORE ACTIVE

YORK, Dec. 13.—Trade is active. Snow or rain, or cold weather throughout the country, have tended to stimulate winter goods and wearing apparel. The approach of the holiday season has helped business in special adapted to that season. Jobbers are catering to the wholesaler, who is catering to the retailer. The whole, replenishing of broken goods, is a slight impetus to trade.

In regular wholesale trade the approach of the holiday season is reported of rather general conservatism still exists for distant dates. Collections will not class better.

Failures in the United States for the week ending December 3, were 217 last week; 235 in the week of 1909; 258 in 1908; 284 in 1907.

Failures in Canada for the week ending December 3, were 217 last week; 235 in the week of 1909; 258 in 1908; 284 in 1907.

AT VLADIVOSTOK

Dec. 7.—A despatch from Vladivostok states that a Japanese spy, disguised as a sailor and using a small sailing boat, was arrested by the Russian coast guard, close to the Chamovky point, and taken to the Russian headquarters.

It is believed to be a Japanese spy, well equipped with a camera and other survey instruments, and was taken away from the coast by a Russian torpedo boat, which captured the small boat, and instantly put to sea. The alleged spy will be sent to the Russian headquarters.

UNIONISTS GAIN IN POPULAR VOTE

But Not Enough To Change Character of Representation—Only Three Seats Gained Out of 460

OVER TWO-THIRDS OF ELECTIONS HELD

Timothy Healy Defeated By Regular Nationalist—Wild Riots Occur in Different Parts of Ireland

LONDON, Dec. 9.—More than two-thirds, or 460 members, of the new House of Commons have been elected, and the political parties stand practically as they were at the dissolution of parliament. The Unionists, who last year expected to gain at least 20 seats, thus far have secured but 3 from their opponents. The standing of the parties tonight is:

Government coalition: Liberals 163, Nationalists 15, Laborites 29, Independent Nationalists 4, total 211. Opposition: Unionists 209. Liberal gains 14, Unionist gains 21; Labor gains 4.

Outside of the defeat of Timothy Healy, Independent Nationalist, in his constituency, Louth, which is attributed to Cardinal Logue's prohibition of priests participating in the election, today's results did not produce any surprise, unless it was in the failure of the Liberals to recapture Dealish. The result in this Welsh borough is characteristic of the whole election. W. Ormsby-Gore won the seat last January by eight votes, and today he increased his majority by one vote, although the polling on both sides fell off.

Mr. Freeman has offered his seat for Cork to Mr. Healy, but Healy has declined, for he intends to try to get the election in Louth of Richard Hamilton, Nationalist, alleging illegal practices on the part of his opponent.

Two members of the cabinet, Premier Asquith and Reginald McKenna, first lost of the admiralty, were involved in today's contest, but the outcome in Mr. Asquith's constituency will not be known until tomorrow. Mr. McKenna obtained reelection in Monmouthshire North.

Vote Falls Off. The Liberal majorities in Lancashire continued to fall today, without, however, any increase in the Liberal vote, which shows that many Liberal supporters are staying away from the polls. The Unionists consider this the best sign of a wholesale desertion of the government, and that the next time the deserters will vote the Unionist ticket.

The most optimistic Unionists now have no hope of making serious inroads on the government majority.

Their leaders insist, however, that the election was unnecessary, that the result practically amounts to a vote of lack of confidence and that with the Nationalists and the Laborites excepted, the full price for their support, it will be impossible for the cabinet to remain in power. To this the Liberals reply that the Unionists, after the January election, insisted that the government had received simply a vote of confidence on the budget and that the election was not decisive on the question of the status of the House of Lords.

Now, they add, both parties are in a reduced coalition majority and the House of Lords in the forefront and even a reduced coalition majority will justify them in proceeding with the vote bill and if necessary asking King George a guarantee to insure its passage.

The Saturday Review says: "London City was carried by corruption." Such charges seldom are made concerning English elections, though candidates directly or indirectly spend great sums of money.

The polling tomorrow will be brief. Only British constituencies are to be called on to choose members, and in only half of them will the result be known tomorrow night.

Riots in Ireland. Riots are taking place in many of the Irish towns. At the result of riots at Thurles tonight, John Dillon was unable to leave town and had to remain hidden, and a crowd remained in the roadway to the railway station to waylay him. The trouble commenced at a meeting addressed by Mr. Dillon, which the Opposition tried to break up. The police had to make several charges with batons to quell the fighting.

In another election riot at Thurles, O'Brien candidate, Mr. O'Dwyer, was struck on the head with a blue stone, and addressed a meeting with blood streaming from his face and head.

Serious disorders occurred at Belfast tonight. The streets were full of riotous persons, and crowds of roughs resorted to stone-throwing. Hundreds of windows were broken.

Unionist Gain in Votes. Twenty-two pollings held yesterday which were not included in last evening are now complete. They show a gain for the Unionists and one for the Liberals. Eighteen of the above 22 pollings were in England, Scotland and Wales. The Unionist gain shows considerably less decline

RED TAPE TIES UP DEPARTMENT

Sir Frederick Borden's Latest Regulation is Freely Criticized by Members—'Pass' Required for Admission

OFFICIALS' TIME SPENT IN READING

Ex-Minister Emerson Among Objectors—Notice of Application for Charter for Inter-Mountain Railway

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—For the first time in recent years of parliament have the red tape regulations provided for a "pass" in the House of Commons. The explanation of this apparently anomalous provision, however, by the fact that in this case the bill is a regulation rather than an extension of privilege. The permit which members thus secure is not a card issued to them by the deputy minister of militia, to distinguish them from callers having business to call on the minister, but a certificate of a purely personal character to transact with officials of militia department.

The first note of dissent with this new arrangement was sounded by E. N. Lewis, of West Huron. Other members joined in the chorus of disapproval, and there was a plentiful use of such expressions as "red tape" and "office methods." What most offended the democratic sensibilities of Mr. Lewis was the last paragraph of the regulations setting forth that the new rules were based upon the regulations of the war office, which he strongly opposed.

London University—Horsley (Liberal), 1,871; Magnis (Unionist), 2,579. Unchanged.

Essex, Malden—Jardine (Liberal), 4,934; Flannery (Unionist), 5,338. Unchanged.

Monmouth District—Haem (Liberal), 6,154; Hargreaves (Unionist), 6,684. Unchanged.

Derbyshire, West—White (Liberal), 4,564; Kerry (Unionist), 5,624. Unchanged.

Northampton—McCurdy (Liberal), 4,026; Parker (Unionist), 4,586; Collier (Unionist), 4,561. Unchanged.

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Yusuff Defends Bok

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 9.—Yusuff, minister of foreign relations, tonight emphatically denied the report that he had been captured by revolutionists in a double-barrel hold after the men had wrestled 19 minutes, 14 seconds; the second from a bar-arm hold at the end of five minutes, ten seconds.

Young Creel Not Captured

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 9.—Enrique Creel, minister of foreign relations, tonight emphatically denied the report that he had been captured by revolutionists in a double-barrel hold after the men had wrestled 19 minutes, 14 seconds; the second from a bar-arm hold at the end of five minutes, ten seconds.

Tragedy in Oregon

FORTLAND, Dec. 9.—Tonight at Forest Grove, Frank Linker, supposed to be from Menlo, Iowa, shot Edward Taylor, a rancher, inflicting a serious and perhaps fatal wound, and then killed himself. Maytoner was shot in this city and placed in a hospital.

Mr. George W. Perkins Retires From Active Business—Will Seek to Extend Plan of Profit Sharing

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Canada wanted the Old Country to get a move on. "We don't want to have any dealings with the United States, which is the British Empire," he added.

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ALASKA COAL LANDS

Donald A. McKenzie, Arrested At Washington, Issues Statement As To His Position

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—That the only legal point involved in his case is the right of an Alaska coal land to be sold to the public, or any citizen to agree to buy, such claim prior to or under the provisions of the Alaska Land Act of 1906, is contended in a statement issued today by Donald A. McKenzie, who was arrested last night on a requisition from Spokane, Washington, and released under \$25,000 bonds.

McKenzie was indicted by the federal grand jury of Spokane, with four others, on the charge of conspiring to procure title fraudulently to 2,000 acres of Alaska coal lands in the Kootenai district.

The government contends there was violation of the sections of the Act of 1906 prohibiting agreement to buy or sell land prior to the completion of entry.

McKenzie regards the case against him as virtually a test of the government's position on Alaska coal lands.

Retired General Kills Himself

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A retired general, it is believed to be a fit of despondency caused by protracted illness, Major-General Wallace F. Randolph, U. S. Army, retired, veteran of the Civil and Spanish wars, and former chief of artillery, shot and killed himself today in the bathroom of his home here.

Spanish Duke Dead

MADRID, Dec. 9.—Word was received here today of the death near Ojeun of the Duke of Bismarck.

Campbell's Coat Sale Continues

All Regular Prices Cut in Half

Handkerchief Exposition

PURE LINEN, with real lace borders, in Honiton, Duchesse, Rose Colored and Buckingham Laces, up from \$2.25

REAL ARMEANIAN LACE EDGE, fancy hemstitched, 75c, 90c, \$1.25 and

FINEST LAWN AND SHEER LINEN, with embroidery, very dainty \$1.25, 90c and

EXTRA GOOD VALUES IN EMBROIDERED LAWN AND LINEN HANKERCHIEFS for 10c, 20c, 25c and

INITIAL HANKERCHIEFS, in all linen, white, sheer, or plain, each

Colored Edge and colored initial

FANCY COLORED HANKERCHIEFS—FOR CHILDREN, very good values, 5c and

CORNERED HANKERCHIEFS, in sky, plain, Nile, blue champagne, 20c, 25c, 50c

PLAIN SHEER LAWN, extra fine value, at

Campbell's Exclusive Glove Special

LADIES' FINE FRENCH KID GLOVES, in tan, brown, white, grey, navy and black. Regular \$1.25. Special price

HEAVY NAPPA GLOVES, in tan only, with red stitching, 2 dome. Regular price, \$1.00. Special price

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Xmas Gift Hints

Those who are musical must appreciate something in this line. These also make splendid presents for scholars, music students, etc.

Music Rolls, \$5.00 to .50c

Music Satchels—take sheet music full size—\$15.00 to \$2.00

Music Satchels—for half-fold sheets—black and brown leather—\$1.75

Hundreds of other suggestions in the music line here. Come in and look around at your leisure.

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Western Canada's Largest Music House

1231 Government Street

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Sense



think you are getting a really good bargain and we want you to bargain sale—Why? Our articles are cheap. Perhaps when you see them. Why is a square deal from that are the most

FROM \$5.50

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nothing dainty.....\$2.00
.....\$2.25
on nickel tray.....\$2.50
.....\$4.00

often you see
Mugs, Berry

that Wears"



ome article
practical and
is hand-
er it is used
baked beans
lnty dessert,
s itself to
per as most

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Ladies!
Use the
Rest Room
Floor 2.

An Hour with the Editor

SCOTTISH HISTORY

The conquest of Scotland by Edward I was complete. It was not wholly due to force of arms, for his efforts to establish himself as lord of the kingdom were furthered by the readiness of the chief barons to accept English rule. As was pointed out in a previous article, many Norman and Saxon nobles had fled to Scotland to escape the consequences of too great political activity, as activity was understood in those days. In many instances the English estates of these refugees were not escheated, it being the policy of the English kings to maintain as far as they might an influence over men who were in the confidence of the kings of Scotland. In the story of these days are many incidents, which seem to justify the charge of treachery on the part of men from whom better things might have been expected, and it is often alleged that Edward's conquest of Scotland was due to the dishonorable conduct of the Scottish nobility. A few words of explanation may therefore be given.

Patriotism, as we understand the term today, had no place in feudalism. It was to be found in ancient Greece and Rome, but the spirit of the Norsemen, which dominated Western Europe between the Fifth and the Fifteenth Centuries had none of it. "The Norsemen," says Sir Walter Scott, "set their sails as they left their native land, not caring what shore the wind should waft them, provided it did not bring them back to their own." Some of them reached Ireland, others the Shetlands, the Orkneys, the Hebrides, the coasts of Scotland, Ireland, England, France, and tradition even says that the Western Hemisphere was not too remote for the daring of these venturesome navigators. When feudalism was established as an institution, the ambition of every knight was to acquire as great possessions as possible, and as the practice of kings was to reward those who had served them best with grants of land, the most venturesome soldiers were ready to place their swords at the disposal of any monarch who seemed most likely to be able to reward them. Hence a baron might have won fiefs in Scotland, England and France, and perhaps elsewhere, holding each one of them in vassalage to the king of the country in which it might be. Thus a noble might be a vassal of two or more kings, and in the event of war he was at liberty to give his services to either of them, and it was only in extreme cases that the choice carried with it a forfeiture of estates held in vassalage to a king against whom the noble might fight. Hence also, although in song and story the desertion of vassals by the Lowland nobles is held up as being everything that is base, it was not unjustifiable according to feudal ideas, for they were in most cases already vassals of Edward I, as well as of John Balliol, the titular King of Scotland. Unless we understand this feudal idea and give full weight to it, we shall find it difficult to uphold the claims of Robert the Bruce to one of the loftiest places among national heroes. It is to be observed in passing that when the Scottish nobility is spoken of in this connection, the heads of the clans are not meant. Up to this time they had not paid fealty to any one, and were to all intents and purposes sovereign within the narrow limits over which their sway extended. They had accepted as little of English civilization as they could, and they maintained their ancient customs so little unimpaired that they were able not many years later to send a wave of barbarism over a large part of Scotland.

We see, therefore, that the Scottish nobility who accepted Edward's rule may not have been wholly worthy of the name of traitors. Moreover, they had to make choice between John Balliol, who was a weak king at the best, and Edward, who was the greatest soldier and statesman of his day. To stand by Balliol was certainly to keep the country harassed for an indefinite period, and its ultimate conquest seemed inevitable. To yield to Edward meant temporary peace and the possible consolidation of the two kingdoms under conditions that would be beneficial to both. Moreover, the fortunes of war had gone against Balliol, and there was nothing in the rules of chivalry to prohibit a vassal from transferring his allegiance from one of his feudal lords to another. Thus it came about that Edward was recognized as King of Scotland, and it appeared as if the ancient House of Malcolm Caed-Mohr had forever lost its claims to be regarded as royal.

But the ancient spirit of freedom had not departed from Scotland. Many of the minor barons, who held no estates in England, and consequently had no reason to attend the English court, were not disposed to submit to a condition of things that left them without influence, and there were many venturesome knights, who were willing to pit their skill and valor against the best and bravest men that the southern kingdom could produce. Then there were injuries to avenge, ancient customs to be maintained, and the old spirit of devotion to the royal line, which traced its descent to Fergus, was yet alive in many a Scottish heart. A leader only was needed, and, as is often the case, the time produced the man, and that hero of romance, tradition and history, Sir William Wallace, appeared upon the scene.

THE OLD TESTAMENT

Whatever else the Old Testament may be, it is undoubtedly an effort to express the immanence of the Deity in the national life of the Hebrew Nation. If this is lost sight of, if we endeavor, as some people do, to discover in each chapter and verse of this collection of

books some specific direction as to the conduct of our daily life, or some assertion of a theological or ethical truth, we will surely become involved in confusion. The dominant factor in Hebrew polity, as disclosed in the Old Testament, was the belief that the race had been chosen by Jehovah from among the people of the earth to be the recipients of His special favor. The collection of books in its present form, although very old, is relatively modern, when regarded in respect to the happening of the events set out in most of them. The custom is to assign their collation in their present form to Ezra. In the Book of Esdras, which is not accepted as canonical, but is the first in the collection known as the Apocrypha, is to be found an account of how the sacred writings of the Hebrews were prepared in its present form. Ezra was a Jewish scribe and priest, who led the second returning expedition from Babylon to Jerusalem about 458 B.C. Some of the Book, which bears his name, and is included in all Bibles. The Book of Esdras, which is in two parts, deals very largely with the personal experiences and career of Ezra. In chapter xiv. of the second part, he tells of how the Lord spoke to him as he sat under an oak, and that in consequence he went into seclusion for forty days, taking five men with him. He thus relates what happened:

"And the next day a voice called unto me, saying, Esdras, open thy mouth and drink what will give thee to drink. Then opened I my mouth, and behold he reached me a full cup, which was full as it were with water; but the color of it was like fire. And I took it and drank; and when I had drunk of it my heart uttered understanding and wisdom grew in my breast, for my spirit strengthened my memory; and my mouth was opened and shut no more. The Highest gave understanding to the five men, and they wrote the wonderful visions of the night that were told, which they wrote in the day and at night they ate bread. As for me, I spoke in the day and I held not my tongue by night. In forty days they wrote two hundred and four books. And it came to pass, when the forty days were fulfilled, that the Highest spake, saying, The first that thou hast written publish openly, that the worthy and the unworthy may read it; but keep the seventy last that thou mayest deliver them only to such as be wise among the people. For in them is wisdom and the stream of knowledge. And so I did." It may be mentioned that, while the Greek Church rejected the books of the Apocrypha in A.D. 360, the Latin Church at the Council of Trent, during the Fifteenth Century, accepted them as canonical.

It is not necessary, and it would be quite unprofitable to inquire into the credibility of this remarkable statement attributed to Ezra, and we may add that research has failed to trace the existence of Esdras much beyond the century preceding the Christian Era. We find that about 125 B.C. the books of the Old Testament were in common use among the Jews very much in their present form, and there is abundant evidence that they date from a much older period; but no one has ever yet seriously contended that they were written contemporaneously with the events they describe, except to a limited extent, and even this claim is supported wholly by tradition. Historically, the Old Testament books do not stand alone, testimony from various sources to justify one, who discards wholly the idea of divine inspiration, in accepting them as trustworthy records as far as they narrate incidents or describe the characters of individuals, making allowance, of course, first, for the admittedly long period which elapsed after the events described in Genesis took place, and, second, for the aim of the writers to make it clear how closely the descendants of Abraham were in touch with Jehovah, who was the greatest of the gods and the only one entitled to be worshipped. The monotheism of the Old Testament did not go any further than this. Witness the First Commandment: "I am the Lord thy God, which brought thee out of the land of Egypt; thou shalt have no others gods before me." Notice also what is said in one of the Psalms: "Among the gods there is none like unto Thee, O God." If we keep these things in mind when reading the Old Testament, we shall see it in a new light, and what it contains will take on a new and most instructive meaning. We will see that it is not an effort on the part of the Deity to express Himself unto men, for if it were that, it would bear in every line the evidence of divine love and wisdom; but that it is an attempt on the part of men to express the relations of God to a certain people. In this respect it is absolutely unique and, except as to the New Testament, of incomparable value. The New Testament stands along and unapproachable by anything ever written in human language.

THE EARTH

XII.

The St. Lawrence is a very remarkable lake and river system. It contains more than half the fresh water on the globe. Its position is in part determined by the Laurentian Hills on the northwest and the Appalachian Range on the southeast. Various explanations have been offered for the existence of the Great Lakes. It has been suggested by geologists that pre-glacial rivers excavated a deep valley, and that when the Ice Age came, the glaciers, moving slowly southward, ground down the Laurentian rocks and deposited the debris at the foot of the hills. As the ice retreated, the

water caused by its melting hollowed out the basins which now form the lakes. This explanation is not very satisfactory, and if the conclusions reached by the United States Geological Survey are correct, and only seven thousand years have elapsed since the Arctic glaciers extended down into Minnesota is correct, it implies more rapid action than is the case usually in the operations of geology. Attempts have been made to estimate the age of the St. Lawrence valley by calculating the time necessary for Niagara Falls to recede from the head of Lake Ontario to their present position. These vary from 5,000 to 50,000 years. If the former estimate is near the truth, it is in some degree corroboration of the theory of the Geological Survey, and even if we must accept the larger estimate we will see that the St. Lawrence valley is of very recent formation, relatively speaking. Speaking in very general terms there seem to be reasons for holding that the river systems of Canada have all come into existence within what may be called the historic period, using the term "history" to embrace all evidence of human activity, such, for example, as the pottery found in the deep borings made in the Nile Valley. There are Indian traditions which seem to justify this conclusion.

The absolute length of the St. Lawrence river system, from the source of the most westerly feeder of Lake Superior, which is in Minnesota, to the Island of Anticosti, is 2,200 miles. The area of the drainage basin is 330,000 square miles, and the water surface, exclusive of the Great Lakes and the main river is 98,150 square miles. One of the geological theories relating to this part of the continent is that a vast lake once occupied the area now included in northern Minnesota, North Dakota, Manitoba and the southern part of Saskatchewan, and the name of Lake Agassiz has been given to it, and the general contour of the country, the great uniform deposits of silt, and the great number of large and small bodies of fresh water now found over the area certainly support the contention that it was all at one time embraced in one great fresh water basin. But be this as it may, the Great Lakes, as they are today, form a very notable feature of the continent. Their area is as follows:

	Square Miles
Superior	31,420
Huron	23,780
Michigan	25,590
Erie	10,030
Ontario	7,330
Total	98,150

The surface of Lake Superior is 600 feet above the sea level; that of Lake Erie is 566 feet. The St. Lawrence receives three tributaries of importance. They are: The Ottawa; this river flows from the west, and its length from its source to its junction with the greater stream is 780 miles. The Richelieu, which is the outlet of Lake Champlain; the river itself is only 80 miles long, but to this may be added the length of the lake, which is 125 miles. The Saguenay; this river is 112 miles long and is the outlet of Lake St. John; if we regard the longest affluent of the lake as the source of the Saguenay the length of the river may be stated at about 250 miles.

The St. Lawrence is considered as ending at the Island of Anticosti, where it is 100 miles broad. Its narrowest point is at Cape Rouge, a few miles above Quebec, from which point to Anticosti it grows wider with considerable regularity, attaining an average width of from 20 to 30 miles. Between Quebec and Montreal the average width of the river is considerably under two miles. Montreal is 986 miles from Anticosti. The tide flows up as far as Three Rivers, which is half-way between Quebec and Montreal. About 30 miles below Quebec the water is brackish, and at the mouth of the Saguenay it is salt.

It may be interesting to know that the deepest of the Great Lakes is Michigan, which has an average depth of 1,000 feet, which is 422 feet below the sea level. Superior attains an average depth of 900 feet, or 322 below sea level, and there are places in the other lakes where the bottom is very considerably below the level of the sea. It will be seen from this that if it had not been for the eruptive and glacial action, which threw obstacles across the great pre-glacial valley on the south side of the Laurentian Range, the sea would have reached to Lake Superior, or to within 250 miles of the very centre of North America. The canal system, which has already been constructed, and of which an enlargement is proposed, is only remedying the work of the Ice Age by making it possible for ships to sail from the ocean into the very heart of the Continent. There is abundant evidence to establish the theory that the sea at one time not only filled this great valley, but covered all the vast region now forming the Canadian prairies, from which it receded at the time of the elevation of the Continent just before the Glacial Period. Parts of the sea were probably held in position, and the waters evaporated, forming the salt beds, which are so extensive; but over the remainder of the area the floods of water from the melting glaciers washed away the saline deposits and the hollows were filled with fresh water, thus forming that wonderful series of lakes which extend from Erie in the east to Great Bear in the north, a series of fresh water bodies unrivalled in any country.

AND DAD WAS WEARING A WIG

"Your dad looks very nice with his grey hairs."
"Yes, dear old chap! I gave him those."

Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master-Pieces

(N. de Bertrand Luyck)

ALEXANDER SERVEEVITCH PUSHKIN

II.

In 1826 Pushkin was summoned by the Emperor Nicholas I. to Moscow, and the latter undertook to be the censor of all that he should in future write.

Away from the temptations of society, the poet had been able to live a temperate life and give full scope to his genius. It was unfortunate that he was ever recalled from his retirement, for he plunged once more into excessive dissipation, the poetic muse left him, and he could come under her inspiration only when he occasionally left the court for the quiet of his country home, where the gentle influence of nature made itself felt on his ever-receptive mind.

In 1831 he met a young and beautiful girl, Natalia Gontcharoff, then in her first season and an acknowledged belle. Ever susceptible to beauty, the poet fell deeply in love with her; his attentions flattered the girl, the court favored his suit, and the two were married. The country retreats, the companionship of the old nurse, ceased to have power to charm Pushkin away from the gay life that ensued. Proud of his beautiful young wife, he loved to see her admired, loved the very envy which he knew others less fortunate than himself possessed for him. His own tastes were extravagant, those of his wife more so. He would refuse her nothing, and although the emperor loved to bestow gifts and honors upon him, his income was far from sufficient to meet the demands upon it.

Presently he began to be worried with debts, and the father, to whom he had always sent remittances, and treated with filial honor, accused him of dishonesty. Hurt by such unnatural behavior, almost overwhelmed at length by all attempts to upon him, Pushkin gave up all pretensions to write poetry, and began his prose works, many of them historical. So he was allowed access to the State archives. His novel, which is said to have helped with Gogol's works to lay the firm foundation of the modern true Russian school, was published at this time, "The Captain's Daughter."

Then occurred the tragic affair which was to blot out in a moment the brilliant young life.

Baron George Hakkeron-Dantes, natural son of the minister of Holland to the Russian court, conceived a violent passion for Pushkin's beautiful wife and began to annoy her with attentions. Madame Pushkin, thoughtless and luxury-loving as she was, was a good and loyal woman, and her husband's faith in her was unbounded. Nevertheless, gossiping tongues began to couple her name with the baron's, and the officer himself to boast that he had made a conquest. Pushkin challenged him to a duel.

Dantes, who had no desire to fight, sought to allay all suspicion, and to mitigate his offense in the husband's eyes, by proposing to Pushkin's sister. The latter accepted him, and the two were married. A short time later, however, Dantes once more occasioned unfavorable comment by a renewal of his attentions to Madame Pushkin, aided and abetted by his father.

Pushkin then challenged Dantes' father to fight, with the result that the son took up the quarrel, and Pushkin was killed.

Fierce and openly expressed indignation on the part of the people followed. The baron was forced to go into hiding. Fearing a riot at the funeral, the obsequies were performed in secret by night, with soldiers guarding the way. The poet was sincerely mourned, and the emperor paid all of his debts, gave a generous pension to his family, and published his works.

Pushkin's epoch-making work, "Boris Gudunoff," is a drama of the period which immediately followed the death of Ivan the Terrible's son Feodor, and the ensuing troublous times.

Boris Gudunoff, brother to Tsar Feodor's wife and favorite of the late Ivan the Terrible, had had the latter's youngest son Dmitry murdered, and is bent upon seizing the throne. He forces the nobles, ecclesiastics and populace of Moscow to entreat his acceptance of that coveted throne with tears. He reigns. In the Miracles Monastery, which stands near the Tsar's palace in the Kremlin, a young monk conceives the project of representing himself as the dead Tsarivitch Dmitry, escaped from his murderers, and of resting the throne from the "usurper."

This idea is suggested to him by his conversation with an aged monk (who has written the chronicles and seen the murdered Dmitry), wherein he learns that his age corresponds to that which Dmitry would have attained, and deplors his own lack of stirring adventure before he immured himself in the monastery. This Grigory Otrepieff, the first of the many pretenders who racked Russia with suffering in their claims to be the dead Tsarivitch, makes good his escape to Poland, wins the support of the king and nobles, who do not believe in him, but grasp eagerly at the pretext to harass their ancient enemy; and eventually reigns for a short time in Moscow. To his betrothed, Marina Mnishchek, the ambitious daughter of one of his noble Polish supporters, he confesses the falsity of his claims.

Gudunoff and his children naturally suffer at the hands of the fickle multitude, which had beought him to rule over them; but this is hinted at, not shown in the piece.

The drama is not only of the greatest interest itself—and an absolute novelty—the foundation of a style in Russian dramatic writing, but also as showing the genesis of Count Alexei K. Tolstoy's famous "Dramatic Trilogy," from the same historical epoch written forty years later.

VANCOUVER ISLAND

Air—"The Old Oak."

Here's a song tonight to her sea-girt might,
To Vancouver Island fair;
Here's a cheer and smile for our native Isle,
And her beauties rich and rare!
Like a dream she waits by her ocean gates,
When the dawn puts right to rout;
Like a queen she stands by her shining sands
When the fire in the west burns out.

Chorus

Then here's to our Isle, Vancouver Isle,
That shall live in deed and song.
Here's health and renown to her brave green crown,
And her people, leal and strong.

She looks and sees over harbor quays,
Where the ships to her shores sail in;
They bring stout souls to her muster rolls
In the men who will work to win;
For there's wealth to gain from the teeming main,
From the fields and waiting mines,
And a thousand mills on the distant hills
Shall crash with the severed pines.

Chorus

The sunlight falls by her stately walls,
And the tides at her feet are rolled;
Her nights are spread with the stars o'er head,
While her days are the days of gold.
And her fame shall fling on the wind's wide wing

A song that will aye inspire,
For by land and sea she will always be
The land of The Heart's Desire.

—EARNEST MCGAFFEY.

GETTING EVEN

"Oi tell ye, Misher Mulcahy, there's only wan way to get even wid a wumman, an' that's to pay her back in her own coin, wid a little bit of interest added to it."

"Thurs fur you, Misher Rafferty, but it's mighty few av us min as hex anny av that same coin to pay thim back wid."

"Mebbe so, mebbe so. Thin they're unfurrit craythurs that's all, an' there's no hill fur thim. But listen, an' Oi'll tell ye how Oi avened up wid the missus wan toime. Now Oi niver carve the mate at the dinner-table. The missus has alwuz done ut. On wan uv me birthdays, however, the missus gev me fur a prising a beautiful carvin' set. Sez Oi: 'Thank ye kindly, darlint'; but all the same, Oi winked me eye inside fur me, an' three-quarters fur yerself, Mavourneen." After a while the missus's birthday came round, an' Oi sez to meself: 'Here's a foint chance to aven up.' So Oi wint down town an' Oi bought a noice little lookin'-glass, an' Oi tuk it home and gev ut to the missus wid me compliments. She wuz delighted, an' said ut wuz the swatest lookin'-glass she had iver clapped eyes on. But, Misher Mulcahy, that same little lookin'-glass Oi had set me heart on fur more nor a month; fur it wuz nothin' more nor less than a shavin' mirror."

—D. A. F.

BERNARD SHAW AT A MUSICAL
Bernard Shaw, who is not overfond of music, happened to be beguiled to a musicale given by a prominent London society woman, who, during the evening, found the author sitting disconsolate and bored in a corner of the room.
"Now, really, Mr. Shaw," said the hostess, "don't you think this orchestra plays beautifully? These men have been playing together for eleven years."
"Eleven years!" repeated Shaw. "Haven't we been here longer than that?"

AN ANTISEPTIC CHILD

Little Walter was always carefully guarded against germs. The telephone was sprayed, the drinking utensils sterilized, and public conveyances and places were forbidden him.
"Father," he said one night, in a tone of desperation, "do you know what I am going to do when I grow up?"
"What?" asked his father, preparing himself for the worst.
"I'm going to eat a germ."

TOO EARLY FOR US

"Why do you call your new picture 'Dawn'?"
"Because," replied the young impressionist, "few people know what dawn looks like; hence they are likely to take my word for it."

HIS ONLY VIRTUE

Little Eleanor, who was very fond of chickens, stood crying over a dead rooster. Thinking that something ought to be said, she remarked between her sobs: "He was always so glad when one of the hens laid an egg."

WINE-GROWERS

AGGRAVATED
Fraudulent Substitution of
Other Wines for Champagne
Causes Trouble—Meeting of
Growers Held

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The agitation in the wine-growing district of Champagne against the fraudulent description of wine from other districts as champagne has reached a crisis...

On Monday last a consignment of 40 cases of wine from Touraine was sent to the station of Tamery consigned to a dealer suspected of practicing the substitution of wine from other districts...

The minister of finance later received the senators and deputies for with them a departmental and discussed the fraudulent substitution of wines in the Champagne district...

Two hundred new members in the chamber of deputies are up in arms against the sea of eloquence among their elders. Their chief reason seems to be that they have not yet got in to work edge-wise since the day they were returned...

The first hotel-keeping school in France has been opened with 18 pupils. Schools of the kind were first flourished in Germany, Austria, and of course, Switzerland...

For some unexplained reason the capital of Normandy, Caen, has almost the monopoly for the printing of the ribbons upon which are printed the inscriptions upon ribbons for funeral wreaths...

THE GENERAL ELECTION

Paragraphs Pertinent and Important About Personalities Who Emerge From Contest

Yesterday's polls gave the government enough rope to hang themselves. Of 418 members elected, the Unionists have 192 and the Liberal Party 226...

Mr. R. R. Bruce, vice-president and general manager of the Columbia Valley Irrigation Co., Ltd., is the prime mover in development in this district...

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THE VICTORIA COLONIST

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been chosen. In secretary of the powerful Amalgamated Society of Engineers and a hard worker...

W. L. Boyle (U.). William the Wind-fore got his mid-Norfolk twice before he got his New South Wales...

F. B. Midway (U.). A Unionist party, by writing a word on "Liberalism, Its Principles and Proposals," would probably have no Liberal party...

G. M. Palmer (L.). Sirs for Jarro by virtue of being the son of his father who was the famous shipyard...

A. W. White (Lab.). Sirs with Churchill for Dundee and is spokesman of the Shipwrights' Pine, or rather a sound party man...

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BRITISH AND GERMAN RIVALRIES

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London, Dec. 9.—A long article on Anglo-German relations appears in the Daily Chronicle. It is from the pen of Mr. Robert Donald...

According to our scrapbookers, Germany is consumed with a boundless ambition to become the greatest power which, like himself, is friendly to Germany...

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RUSSIA'S PRESS

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ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—Editor of the Russkoye Slovo, one of the most widely circulated newspapers in Russia, was recently arrested...

Under the new regulations, during the first three years after the publication of the constitutional manifesto there were 250 cases of prosecution for press offences...

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MANUEL IN POVERTY

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Exiled King of Portugal Said to be Without Means to Establish Place of Residence

ROME, Dec. 9.—The Tribuna today prints an interview with Portuguese personage, whose name is not mentioned, but who is said to be a leading Royalist concerning Manuel II...

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German Finances Improve

German Finances Improve

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—Herr Wermuth, secretary of the Imperial treasury, explaining in the Reichstag today the financial position of the empire...

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Italian Historian Dead

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ROME, Dec. 9.—Signor Giuseppe Cesare Abba, the romantic historian of the Thousand of Marsala, of whom he was one, died suddenly at Brescia...

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TISH AND GERMAN RIVALRIES

omat Says British Policy ay Impede Germany For a me, But Cannot Stop or urn Nation from its Purpose

NDON, Dec. 9.—A long article nglo-German relations appears in the Daily Chronicle. It is written by Mr. Robert Donald, editor of the paper, who has had oppor- tunities of discussing Anglo-Ger- man relations with persons in author- ity in Germany, with ministers rep- resenting Germany in other countries, and with ambassadors representing other countries in Germany, with leaders of the press, and with commercial magnates, officials, and others. At the outset Mr. Don- ald says:

According to our screemongers, any is consumed with a bound- ing ambition to become the greatest power, and we start in the face of her sinister designs. Here in England's arrogance and her ambitions that we hear of her intention to check the commercial expansion and world energies of the continent, and to ally to oppres- sion the interests of the world where British interests are not concerned. Germany has also its press, but it is less widely circu- lated, and less mischievous than the "Teutophone organs."

Considering the place it is possi- ble to occupy, it is possible to see, the writer refers to the cause of jealousy, and with to commercial rivalry says: "ambassador representing a which, like himself, is friendly to the countries, and to the Great Britain has failed to recognize the claims that Germany post- ulate towards commercial expan- sion."

Now expansion of her econ- omy is essential to the in- crease of Germany. Here a population of sixty-six million people, increasing at the rate of nearly a million a year. The industrial developments in Germany with all the advantages of gain- ing experience in England and in other countries, and in- ventions and better equip- ment, and those of other nations, and new markets for them. The imperial insurance sys- tem, and the efficiency of the population, and gives a stim- ulus to trade. The cartel system of government control of commerce, and the means of communication, and the factors for the promotion of trade, and are without par- allel in other countries. There is a whole government and com- munity, from the Kaiser down to the lowest official, and the bankers, diplomatists, and the places where Ger- man influence is provided, and artificial stimulus which is useful to the freedom-loving people, but all the same in- creases for progress. I am not that nothing done exter- nally stop the progress of such a nation, but it is not to impede their progress, but to stop them from their purpose. There is an element of right and wrong on their side, and it is well in other nations should recog- nize the facts."

that the chief point of contention between Great Britain and Germany is now in Turkey and Asia. Mr. Donald quotes the case of the Baghdad railway as a good ex- ample of "England's efforts to- wards German interests," and says that "another serious com- plaint of the British government is that the British government has been effectively closed in Ger- man enterprise in Persia."

It is the opinion, how- ever, that the rivalry be- tween two nations in vari- ous world would not in itself be a bad thing. It is the mad- ness which creates the state of hostility and maintain- ing it. It is intended primarily for the sake of commerce, but also as a means of diplomacy. It is likely to enforce cautions on the part of opponents, and to put in international poli- tics will therefore go on and the extent of her build- ing regulated by the relative strength which she occu- pied to other powers.

EL IN POVERTY

of Portugal Said to be Means to Establish Place of Residence

9.—The Tribuna today interview with a Portuguese whose name is not men- tioned, but who is said to be a leading expert on the subject of the Portuguese. He says that poverty-stricken people choose a place of resi- dence to lack of money. He has been compelled to hospitality of the Duke of Wood Norton. He has been in Portugal for three months he has with which to pay his ser- vices according to the interview. He will be restored to a place of a republic in Portugal. His friend predicts that the powers will settle. He says that there are many who are ready to fight for the monarchy.

RUSSIA'S PRESS AND HOW OPPRESSED

Protests Against Cruelties Practised Against Journalists And Their Editors By The Bureaucracy

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—The editor of the Ruskoe Slovo, one of the most widely circulated newspapers in Russia, was recently arrested in the street of Moscow and imprisoned by administrative order for three months without trial and without the option of a fine. The cause of arrest, as stated to be an article on the funeral of M. Muronoff.

Against this arbitrary act the Novoye Vremya protested, declaring it to be particularly out of place at a moment when measures are about to be taken to regulate the legal position of the press. The regulation is sorely needed as shown by a summary pub- lished by Count Paul Tolstoy in the course of a lecture on the condition of the press at present prevailing. At the abolition of the preventive censorship in 1905, provisional press regulations were issued making it penal to commit offences by the medium of the press, not only the criminal actions specified in the criminal code, but such acts as in- censing to strikes of government offi- cials, students and schoolboys, incite- ments to organize prohibited meetings or to refuse military service, incitements to class hostility or hostility between employers and workmen, and the dis- semination of false alarmist rumors.

Under the senate, the highest judicial instance, explained that the shordhand reports of the Duma might not be published in full, and that any at- tention might be a ground for prosecu- tion. Press critics are tried by a jury, but before a "crown" court, in- cluding, besides crown judges, special- ly appointed representatives of the es- tates of the realm.

Many Prosecutions Under the new regulations, during the first three years after the publica- tion of the constitutional manifesto there were 1,269 cases of prosecutions for press offences, the penalty being 264 periodicals was stopped by order of the courts, and 408 editors were sentenced to imprisonment in prison or to exile, and in one case to penal servitude. In the course of eleven months in 1909, 57 editors were sentenced to imprisonment, the number of books and pamphlets, the dis- semination of which was up to July 1, 1910, confined by judicial order, was 1,376, including 1,000 copies of the "Ruskoe Slovo," the transactions of the hy- gienical and educational section of the "Novoye Vremya" branch of the Rus- sian Association, an edition of Push- kin's poems, and Haackel's "Riddle of the Universe." A bookeller in Smol-ensk is now undergoing penal servitude in a fortress for selling in October, 1906, pamphlets which were not placed on the prohibitive list until the following year.

Far more oppressive than the applica- tion of the press regulations by the courts is the power of the local authorities to confiscate and suspend periodicals, and fine or imprison their editors and publishers. The vice-gov- ernor of Simferopol, under the terms of a local journal, of which 46 numbers were afterwards pronounced by the court innocuous. Under the terms of an extraordinary or reinforced protection, one of other of which is maintained in the present time, Russian governments until the present time, governors are given exceedingly wide discretionary powers in regard to the press. For instance, the Governor of Vyatka twice in one month closed the printing works in which was printed the Vyatka Knyaz, the Governor of Poflava compelled the proprietors of all the printing works in Poflava to sign a pledge that they would not print a journal of the char- acter of the "Ruskoe Slovo."

It is the opinion, how- ever, that the rivalry be- tween two nations in vari- ous world would not in itself be a bad thing. It is the mad- ness which creates the state of hostility and maintain- ing it. It is intended primarily for the sake of commerce, but also as a means of diplomacy. It is likely to enforce cautions on the part of opponents, and to put in international poli- tics will therefore go on and the extent of her build- ing regulated by the relative strength which she occu- pied to other powers.

GUILTY OF MURDER

Japanese in Denver Charged with Kill- ing His Lady Employer—Appeal to Ambassador

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 10.—Genky Mitsuaga, a Japanese, was last night found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life impris- onment. Mitsuaga was tried on a charge of murdering Mrs. Katherine Wilson, a white woman, by whom he had been hired to assist in house cleaning.

The appeal from the sentence of life imprisonment imposed on Genky Mitsuaga will be taken to the Japanese ambassador at Washington, it was an- nounced today by Dr. A. L. Bennett, honorary Japanese consul at Denver.

The appeal will be based on the ground that the trial was unfair, and that partiality to the prosecution was shown by the court.

Cholera Record

ROME, Dec. 8.—Five new cases of cholera and three deaths have been reported during the last twenty-four hours.

DOMINION'S PURSE IS WELL FILLED

Revenue For Eight Months Shows Increase of Over Eleven Millions—Expenditures Show Decrease

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—An increase of over eleven millions in revenue, a decrease of nearly five millions in ordi- nary expenditure and of a million and a half in capital expenditures is the showing made by the November state- ment just issued by the Department of Finance.

The total revenue of the Dominion for the eight months ended November 30, was \$15,875,448, as compared with \$4,656,599 for the corresponding period of the fiscal year ending last March. Increase, \$11,218,849. Ordinary ex- penditure for the period was \$10,638,845, a decrease of \$4,913,377. Capital expendi- ture, \$10,123,941, a decrease of \$1,522,925.

For the month of November the revenue shows an increase of \$1,312,137, having been \$10,061,060, as against \$8,748,923 for November 1909. The expenditure for the month was \$6,480,737, an increase of \$871,807. Capital expenditure for the month totalled \$3,145,526, a decrease of \$565,255 as compared with the month of November last year.

On November 30th total net debt of the Dominion stood at \$227,764,821. The debt was greater in the month of November 30 than in the correspond- ing period last year.

MONKS NOT WANTED

Austria Fears Invasion From Portugal—Demand That Something Be Done to Prevent Immigration.

VIENNA, Dec. 9.—At the time of revolution in Portugal, anti-clerical circles in Austria raised the demand that something should be done to prevent Portuguese monks from set- tling in this monarchy, which is al- ready already overburdened with religious orders of its own. The Court and the strongest political parties, however, being clerical in their sym- pathies, no measures were taken to ward off the danger of a Portu- guese monastic invasion. This is in- evitable in view of the unfavorable attitude of the other Roman Catholic countries, and now appears to have been confirmed. According to information from Salzburg, an estate named Mitterwald in Carinthia, has been sold for \$30,000 to a Portuguese religious order, who have been going to be established in the Province of Divuldy of Laibach.

THE WILL OF THE PRETENDER

Late Claimant to Spanish Throne Exhorts His Son to Persevere

VIENNA, Dec. 9.—Don Carlos of Bourbon, Pretender to the Spanish throne, who died at Venice in July last year, left a very detailed and compre- hensive testament, the text of which is published in the "Neues Wiener Tag- blatt." It contains many personal inci- dents, and also forms a political program for his son, Don Jaime, now residing at Frohsdorf, near Vienna, and in view of the existing conditions in Spain, this part of the will is of considerable in- terest, and the supposition that Don Jaime regards the present juncture as favorable for publishing the testament is not far-fetched. Don Carlos thus addressed his eldest son:

"As my first-born son will be head of the family, he will understand that he has filled duties fully to the mem- ory of his father. He will be both the representative of my regal rights and the inheritor of those principles which have ever maintained. For these reasons I bequeathed to him, not as a trophy, but as symbols and as wit- nesses of my continued fidelity and seat in the royal standard of my grand- father, Charles V., with the numerous glorious and spotless banners which I have been able to rescue from our mis- fortunes. I brought them in all honor to a foreign land in the hope that they may one day triumphantly wave in the beloved country. I command him reverently to preserve them, and I lay upon him the obligation to guard them as his dearest treasures, to see in them the glorious memories connected with them and the legitimate hopes bound up in them.

Joins Authors Society

A telegram from London states that the King, King George V., formerly of Victoria, where he was at the Albert Hall, has been elected a member of the incorporated society of authors of London. He recently produced a play entitled "The Outcome of Agitation" in London.

Rapid Progress is being made by the Western Canada Power Co. in the construction of the new Comox road.

WELL FILLED

Revenue For Eight Months Shows Increase of Over Eleven Millions—Expenditures Show Decrease

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—An increase of over eleven millions in revenue, a decrease of nearly five millions in ordi- nary expenditure and of a million and a half in capital expenditures is the showing made by the November state- ment just issued by the Department of Finance.

The total revenue of the Dominion for the eight months ended November 30, was \$15,875,448, as compared with \$4,656,599 for the corresponding period of the fiscal year ending last March. Increase, \$11,218,849. Ordinary ex- penditure for the period was \$10,638,845, a decrease of \$4,913,377. Capital expendi- ture, \$10,123,941, a decrease of \$1,522,925.

For the month of November the revenue shows an increase of \$1,312,137, having been \$10,061,060, as against \$8,748,923 for November 1909. The expenditure for the month was \$6,480,737, an increase of \$871,807. Capital expenditure for the month totalled \$3,145,526, a decrease of \$565,255 as compared with the month of November last year.

ON IS FLOODED AT DEPTH OF 400 FT. WITH DARK GREEN OIL DUE TO FRACTURE IN THE FORMATION AND WATER PRESSURE

Oil has been encountered at Sooke. Work has been done at the local office of the company organized recently to develop properties there that the con- tract, Mr. J. Murray, engaged in the work has been more rapidly than anticipated. The oil met with is a heavy green substance, and the present formation is the dark heavy shale. Samples are being forwarded to Ottawa for a com- plete analysis.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN BISLEY SHOOT

Changes of a far-reaching character will be made in the English Cor- poration Bisley meeting of the National Rifle association next year. The asso- ciation has decided to divide the huge shooting into two classes. The rifle will be in class A, and the non-ex- pensive target will be in class B. The bull's-eye target at 200 yards will be replaced by a place will be substituted a figure target.

STATUE OF VON STEUBEN

United States Honors Memory of German Soldier Who Died in Revolutionary War

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Another statue erected in honor of a distin- guished foreign soldier who helped bring success to American arms in the Revolutionary war, was unveiled today. The figure of Baron von Steuben, who filled the last of the four corners of Lafayette square, facing the White House, at the other three corners of the heroic bronze figures of La- fayette, Rochambeau and Kosciuszko. German-Americans gathered from all parts of the country to participate in the imposing military and civic parade and ceremonies.

Alberta Lands Rapidly Being Taken Up

That the farmers from the United States and Eastern Canada are fully convinced of the value of Alberta lands is shown by the number of homesteads taken up in this province. Nearly 100,000 acres of land passed

SIMPLE FUNERAL FOR MRS. EDDY

Founder of Christian Science Church Laid to Rest in Mount Auburn Cemetery—Her Will Not Read

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Followers of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, founder of the Christian Science Church, parted with her mortal remains today at a funeral service that was marked by simplicity and lack of ostentation that yielded no expressions of sor- row, but that was not devoid of the greatest part of the service was read by himself, which consisted of selec- tions from the Bible, correlated pas- sages from Mrs. Eddy's book, "Sci- ence and Health," and a prayer. The service was assisted by Mrs. Carol Hoy Powers, second reader, who rendered Mrs. Eddy's hymn, "Mother's Even- ing Prayer."

There was no eulogy, no sobbing, except by the younger daughter, My- tra Kaski Glover, whose sobs were heard that was the only source of emotion in the house. The spacious parlors where the little gathering sat for eighteen minutes in calm thought were bathed in sunlight, while spray of roses on the coffin and here and there a flower.

It seemed like one of Mrs. Eddy's metaphysical meetings of years ago, and one had to glance at the massive bronze casket, resting in the room, to be reminded of the occasion.

FINE PROGRAMME FOR FRUIT GROWERS

Preparations For Annual Meet- ing of the Fruit Growers' As- sociation in this City in January

The Twenty-first annual meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association will be held in Victoria on the 8th and 9th of January next, and the secretary has during the past week been perfecting arrangements calcu- lated to make this meeting one of the best ever held in the association's history. The membership this year has increased three hundred, and is very repre- sentative of the entire province. The programme for the annual meeting will include especially an address from the Marketing Commissioner, Mr. J. C. McEwen, on the subject of the fruit in- dustry of the province, which will be up for discussion.

Invitations have been issued to the fruit jobbers of the Coast cities and the fruit provinces to attend this meeting and take part in the discus- sion on the marketing of British Colum- bia fruit. These men were well repre- sented at the convention at Kamloops last April, and the growers and shippers who met them there found that the personal contact has resulted in much better relations with the jobbers, and a largely increased trade. It is expected that the jobbers will with this invita- tion, turn out in good force.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the next sitting of the Municipal Council of Victoria for a license to prospect for coal and petro- leum on and under the lands described and bounded as follows:

Commencing at a post planted on the south end of Chad Island, thence along the shore northerly, thence easterly, thence southerly, thence westerly to point of commencement.

FRANK JOHN MORRELL NORRIS. Dated October 10th, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Spencer Percival, of Fender Island, will apply to the next sitting of the Assis- tant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petro- leum on and under the lands described and bounded as follows:

Commencing at a post at the south- east corner of the southwest quarter of section 23, Fender Island, Cowichan district, thence north 1 mile, thence east 1 mile, thence south 1 mile, thence west 1 mile, to point of commencement.

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FLYING SOLDIERS, SAULS AND MARTINS

President Taft's Remarks in part follow: "We today the last of the monuments which fill the four corners of this beautiful headquarters, and which testify to the gratitude of the American people to those from France, from Poland and from Prussia, who added them in their struggles for na- tional independence and existence."

"Lafayette, Rochambeau, Kosciuszko and von Steuben contributed much to the success of the American arms in the Revolutionary war. The assistance of the first three was perhaps more conspicuous and spec- tacular than that of von Steuben, but it was not more valuable."

"Von Steuben was a trained soldier from boyhood. He learned the profes- sion direct from the instruction of the greatest masters of the art of war of the eighteenth century."

"The effect of von Steuben's instruc- tion on the American army teaches us a lesson that is well for us all to keep in mind, and that is that no people, however warlike in spirit and ambition, can be made, with only uniforms and guns a military force. Until they learn drill and discipline, they are a mob, and the only way they can be made an army over night has cost this nation millions of dollars and thousands of lives."

Spokane's Population.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The popu- lation of Spokane, Washington, is 104,402, according to the statistics of the Thirteenth Census issued today. This is an increase of 67,554, or 183.3 per cent. over 36,848 in 1900.

Cobb Defeats Young Britt

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—To Cobb, Philadelphia, tonight won the de- cision over Young Britt in this city, claimant of the featherweight cham- pionship of the south, in a fifteen round fight here. Referee Jack Mc- Guigan said at the close that Britt did not land a single effective blow.

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A NEW GRATE FOR XMAS

If you need a new Grate or Mantel in the Spring, then you need it now and would have it in time to improve the home appearance for Xmas.

Raymond & Sons

613 Pandora Street Phone 272 Res. 376

LAND ACT

Victoria Land District—District of Cowichan

Take notice that Frank Greaves Nor- ris, of North Saanich, occupation farm- er, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the south end of Black Island, thence along the shore northerly, thence easterly, thence southerly, thence westerly to point of commencement.

FRANK GREAVES NORRIS. Dated October 10th, 1910.

NOTICE

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Commencing at a post at the south- east corner of the southwest quarter of section 23, Fender Island, Cowichan district, thence north 1 mile, thence east 1 mile, thence south 1 mile, thence west 1 mile, to point of commencement.

SPENCER PERCIVAL. Fender Island, B. C., November 15th, 1910.

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STUMP PULLING

THE DECEASED PATENT STUMP PULL- ing machine will develop 310 tons pressure with one horse power. It is the only machine in the world that does not capsize. It is the only machine that does not capsize. It is the only machine that does not capsize. It is the only machine that does not capsize.

ACREAGE FOR SALE

KLOVANA, OKANAGAN VALLEY, 3 Acres, with a new house, chicken house, piggy shed and ice house, electric light, phone and sewerage, well watered, and well situated near Victoria. Price, \$20,000.

From the hands of the Dominion Gov- ernment to private citizens in the Cal- gary land district, according to official report issued at the Land Office today, 500 homesteads were taken up, most of them on territory lying to the northeast of Calgary, across the Red Deer river.

This is very desirable land, being level and well watered, and has been the "Mecca" of most of the homesteaders coming into this country during the past year. The trail lead- ing northwards to these homesteads is a well-beaten, unmistakable road.

HONDURAS SCENE OF REVOLUTION

New Outbreak Appears Imminent in Central American Republic—Martial Law in Larger Cities

WHOLESALE ARRESTS BY GOVERNMENT

Jails Filled With Political Prisoners—Former President Bonilla and His Friend Narrowly Escape Capture

GUATEMALA, Dec. 8.—A revolutionary outbreak is threatened in Honduras, and intense excitement prevails throughout the country.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the capital and in the larger cities of the republic, and the jails are filled with political prisoners.

Wholesale arrests of persons suspected of having some connection with the threatened uprising are being made on the orders of the president. There are extra government troops at Puerto Cortes and Ceiba, and the well-to-do residents are looking across the border into Guatemala. No passenger is permitted to land in Honduras without a passport signed by the Honduran consul in the port of sailing, and the authorities here are vigilant in following the movements of persons arriving from New Orleans and other Gulf ports.

Advices received here from Tegucigalpa state that President Davila last Saturday issued an order for the arrest of former President Bonilla and General Diezcio Gutierrez, a former vice-president of the republic and a close friend of Bonilla.

Unconfirmed reports say that Bonilla escaped from Tegucigalpa several days prior to the issuance of the order, and it is believed that he and Gutierrez are en route to the United States, where they plan to organize a revolutionary expedition against the Davila administration.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—According to advices received here, Folgaras Bonilla, former president of Honduras, is planning to overthrow President Davila. His agents are said to be securing arms and ammunition for the revolutionary movement, which has reached a point where an uprising may occur at any time.

BIG MILL BURNED

Plant of Rat Portage Lumber Company at Winnipeg Nearly Destroyed

WINNIPEG, Dec. 8.—Fire broke out early yesterday morning in the engine room of the Rat Portage Lumber Co. on the St. Boniface side of the river, and so rapidly did the flames spread that within ninety minutes, despite the efforts of the St. Boniface brigade and Winnipeg detachment, and the mill's own extensive fire apparatus, the flames had engulfed the entire sawmill, including engine house, box factory, in which the planer was working at the time, and the drying kiln.

Serious fears were entertained for the extensive stables, and a large number of horses were turned loose in the adjoining field of St. Boniface hospital. The firemen succeeded in saving the stables and also the saw and door factory, but a considerable amount of lumber was destroyed. Owing to the early hour there were but few employees in the buildings, and consequently no casualties. Despite the heavy frost, it being 16 below zero, which hampered the brigade, the spectacular blaze attracted a large crowd of sightseers.

President D. G. Cameron estimated the loss at between \$150,000 and \$200,000, with insurance about 80 per cent.

Grand Duchess III

LUCCA, Italy, Dec. 8.—The dowager grand duchess Alice, of Tuscany, is seriously ill at her estate near Villa Regio.

Arrest at Lisbon

LISBON, Dec. 8.—The treasurer of the minister of finance, has been arrested, charged with paying the debts of Queen Maria Pia, grandmother of King Manuel.

Humor of Trouble in Turkey

LONDON, Dec. 8.—According to special dispatches rumors have reached Berlin and Vienna of a projected coup at Constantinople to establish a military dictatorship. No confirmation of this report has been received here.

Labor Chambers in Germany

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The Reichstag today adopted the second reading of the bill establishing labor chambers composed equally of representatives of the employers and labor organizations according to the industry and the district in which it is located.

A. O. U. Supreme Lodge

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 8.—The supreme lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, at its annual meeting elected William M. Morris, Muscatine, Iowa, supreme master workman. The Mansota delegation invited the supreme lodge to meet in Winnipeg in 1914, and San Francisco bids for the 1915 meeting.

American Fleet Leaves

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The third division of the American fleet will leave Gravesend for Brest yesterday. Men

are grateful for the good times they have had, but are pretty weary of being petted. The men are well impressed by the way the people on the streets accosted them and wanted to show them about and entertain them. They were pleased by this. They were also pleased by the "cheapness" of things in London.

ANCIENT EGGS SEIZED

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 8.—The government today seized 175 cases of eggs which had been shipped from Dallas, Texas, to a local candy company, after a chemical analysis showed that they were spoiled. They contained 150,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter, the analysis showed.

WINNIPEG CLEARINGS

WINNIPEG, Dec. 8.—Winnipeg bank clearings this week, while showing a slight decrease over last week's returns, continue to pass those for the corresponding week last year. With the big month just passed, the clearings holding remarkably strong and no doubt exists but that the total clearings for the year will pass the billion mark. Already last year's twelve-month total has been passed with eleven months' returns to December 1, and with market and business of exceptionally steady nature, 1910 promises to stand forth as a record. Week ending December 8, twenty-four million, corresponding week 1909, twenty-four million.

JOINS EN ROUTE HOME

MONTREAL, Dec. 8.—Con Jones, the Vancouver promoter of professional sports and father of the Vancouver croquet club, was in Montreal yesterday, en route from an extended tour of the United States and Mexico. Jones is accompanied by his wife and sons and declares he has no business interests to look after while he is here. He had an interview with "Newspaper" LaRonde, however, and it is believed he is anxious to have the ex-Cornwallie back on the Vancouver lacrosse team next season.

CONTRACT IS LET FOR BIG VESSEL

Building of New 50,000 Ton Cruiser Is Entrusted to John Brown & Co., of Clydebank, Scotland

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.—The Cunard Steamship Company has placed a contract with John Brown & Co. of Clydebank, Scotland, for the construction of a big liner for the New York service. The specifications for a vessel a little longer than the White Star liner Olympic, now the largest vessel in the world.

She will be 888 feet in length, with a speed of about 23 knots. She will carry 850 first-class passengers, 740 second-class and 2,400 steerage.

GREGORIAN CALENDAR

International Conference at Bern to Make Changes—Vatican Opposes Alteration

GENEVA, Dec. 7.—The Federal council has charged the political department to take the necessary steps with the object of noting an international conference at Bern to reform the Gregorian Calendar at a future date. It will be a question of adopting the project of the Geneva named Groedelius, who divided the year into 264 days, leaving out New Year's day, which always follows a Sunday and not a date.

In bissextile years the day between June 31 and July 1 is also not dated. Every three months have 30, 30, and 31 days, and the months of March, June, September and December have 31 days. It is only when the political department has sounded the different powers and made a report to the Federal government that a date will be fixed for the conference.

The "vaterland" of Lucerne states that the Vatican is not opposed to the reform. At the last international conference the chamber of commerce requested the federal council to undertake the task of calling together an international meeting and it agreed.

Aeroplane Record

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 8.—Rene Barrier established a world's record this afternoon when he flew more than 18 miles in 10 minutes 15 1/2 seconds, thereby winning \$5,000 offered by the Memphis Commercial Appeal. He out-winged John B. Moisant, who blazed the way over the course, by nearly eight minutes. Both used Bleriot monoplane. Barrier traveled at an average of 87.93 miles an hour.

Black Hand Crime

MILAN, Dec. 8.—The Mayor of Avogadro, who was stabbed by a Black Hand letter the town hall, has died of his wounds. He was much beloved. A against the murder and against the frequency of such crimes in Italy has been heard. The authorities were urged to carry out a vigorous war against the secret societies.

Prince Rupert Wharf Approaches

Sealed tenders for the wharf approaches at Prince Rupert have been invited by the provincial public works department, receivable up to the 2nd January proximo, the plans and specifications in connection with this work being now available to intending tenderers. A guarantee bond of \$5,000 is required.

PARTIES REMAIN AS THEY WERE

Results of Polling in Great Britain Up to Date Give Unionists Gain of Two Seats Out of 419 Decided

HAVE ADVANTAGE ON POPULAR VOTE

Speculation On Course of Events to Follow Election—Bitter Fight Over Lord's Veto To Be Expected

LONDON, Dec. 8.—At the close of the polling today in the general elections, the standing of the parties is as follows: Government coalition—Liberal, 147; Laborists, 28; Nationalists, 45; Independent Unionists, 6. Total, 225.

The fifth day of the elections ended with the parties still running neck and neck, with the wires in almost precisely the same relative position they held at the start. Returns had been received up to midnight from the voting stations, and the result is a Unionist gain of two seats in the number over those held by that party in the last parliament.

This amazing result is an unprecedented in English history as it is embarrassing to politicians of all factions. Both parties went into the election predicting great gains. Both are now convinced that the new House of Commons will be practically identical with the old.

What Next? Discussion now is concentrated upon the question of what the people's verdict means, and what course shall be followed under such unexpected circumstances. The Conservatives argue sweeping endorsement of their policy has not been obtained; therefore, they cannot be justified in fastening on Home Rule and the disarming of the House of Lords.

The coalitionists insist that the voters, by returning a Unionist majority, endorse their policy and direct them to carry out their programme in its entirety.

Forty-four seats were allotted for today. Returns were received from 21 of these, and from 44 which were balloted yesterday. In these 65 the Liberals received 12,545 votes, while the Unionists gained 10,222.

The contest was close everywhere. The Unionists continue to cut down the Liberal majority, and to make numerical gains all along the line, but insufficient to turn out the Liberal members.

Winston Spencer Churchill, Home Secretary, was returned from Dundee, but about 1,500 votes short of his Unionist column, largely as the result of attacks upon his personality.

The heavy rains tonight, coupled with the delay in the reports, decreased the general enthusiasm.

Premier Asquith, speaking in East London, was questioned as to Home Rule. He replied that he could not give details of this measure at this stage.

John Redmond, speaking in Dublin, said: "The election has already killed the veto power of the Lords, and the abolition of the veto power means the establishment of Home Rule."

In Belfast, rioting followed the closing of the polls. There was much throwing and many windows were broken. Police quelled the trouble.

Unionists Gain in Votes

The Unionist majority increased in three places and decreased in one division, while the Liberal majorities decreased everywhere.

Taking the aggregate vote of today's polling so far as returned, the addition of Monmouth, where there is no change, the result shows that the Liberal majority aggregate of 137,244 votes in January became 125,625 today, while the Unionist aggregate of 102,849 in January became 107,523 today. This does not include 26 votes lost in Glasgow for a suffragette candidate.

Today there was again a noticeable general decrease in the votes on both sides.

The Unionist majority in South Belfast is increased by 613. The majority in Blackburn, Glasgow, decreased 422. The Liberal majority in Bridgton, Glasgow, decreased 854. The Unionist majority in Camachie, Glasgow, decreased 408. The Unionist majority in Central Glasgow increased 226. The Liberal majority in the College Division of Glasgow decreased 243. The Liberal majority in the St. Polix district of Glasgow decreased 1281. In the Trenton division of Glasgow the Conservative Independent Liberal and official vote decreased 828. The Conservative vote increased 400 in the seven divisions of Glasgow. In this may be seen a good indication of the result of this extraordinary election. The Laborites in Glasgow retain their five seats, but the aggregate Liberal poll has increased from 908 last January to 87,764 today, while the Unionist aggregate has increased from 20,000 in January to 35,846.

Dundee Result

Naturally great interest was taken in the election in Dundee. Here Mr. Winhead Churchill, a cabinet minister, again led the poll, but with a decreased majority on a decreased poll. Mr. Willie Labor retains the second seat, for Dundee. In January Mr. Churchill polled 16,747 votes, while today he received only 2,249. Mr. Willie in January received 10,268 votes, against 3,807 cast for him today. The two Unionist candidates in January received respectively 4,552 and 4,319 votes, while today they received 6,843 and 4,814. A prohibitionist candidate who in January received 1,513 votes, today received 1,285.

Of his other returns available tonight, the West Houghton division of Northcote shows a decrease in the Laborite majority of 142. The Unionist majority in the Hornay division of Middlesex increased 62. The Liberal majority in Pontefract decreased from 409 to 52. The Unionists expected to win this seat. In Stockton-on-Tees, the Liberal majority fell 443. In the Eland division of Yorkshire the Liberal majority fell 719.

Morton Frewen Elected. Morton Frewen, Federal, was returned unopposed from Northwest Cork, Ireland, the seat formerly held by Maurice Healy, Independent Nationalist. Frewen won a seat for the Independents from Cork City on Tuesday. Frewen is the first Federal to be elected.

A "Federal" is described as a member who won a seat for the Independents, the Independent Nationalist leader, the home rule solution as advocated by Earl Grey and responsible Irishmen, as distinguished from the "Irish link of Nationalism."

Mr. Redmond Optimistic. DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—Addressing an overflow meeting tonight, John Redmond explained that it might take two and a half years to pass home rule law after the veto bill was adopted. He predicted, however, that the provisions of the veto bill would never have to be enforced against the House of Lords on the home rule question, because the moment the veto power was abolished the Lords would begin to negotiate in an endeavor to come to terms on home rule.

Wednesday's Polling. Yesterday's election results: Tower Hamlets, Liberal, 2,176; Unionist, 2,176; Unchanged. Tower Hamlets, Bow and Bromley, Liberal, 4,512; Amery, Unionist, 4,512; Labor gain. Hull, Central—Aske, Liberal, 3,628; King, Unionist, 3,628; Liberal gain.

ARREST IS MADE IN ALASKA CASE

Donald McKenzie, Indicted at Spokane on Charge of Conspiracy, Taken Into Custody at Washington

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Donald McKenzie, who was indicted by a federal grand jury at Spokane, on November 2, with his cousin, Charles A. McKean, of Seattle, and four other men on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government of more than \$100,000, was taken into custody at Spokane today and taken to Washington, where he was admitted to bail.

Mr. McKenzie figured prominently at different times in the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry, being mentioned by Louis R. Glavis in an affidavit in which McKenzie was said to have informed Glavis that the cabinet secretary of the interior was because of Garfield's antagonism to Alaskan coal claimants.

The indictment to which McKenzie and the others indicted with him will be returned, charges that the six men had an agreement with coal claimants in the Kayak field of Alaska whereby they were to have a half interest in the mining claims, which it was alleged would give them more than they were entitled to.

PLAQUE IN MANCHURIA

Spread of Disease Threatens to Tie Up Trade of Whole Country—Physicians Sent.

HARBIN, Dec. 8.—The authorities are hurrying surgeons to Manchuria from Siberia to fight the plague. The Chinese have been warned that restrictions will be placed on the sending of wheat and beans to the central market. It is feared the trade of the whole country will be suspended for weeks and perhaps months.

Yesterday's election results: Tower Hamlets, Liberal, 2,176; Unionist, 2,176; Unchanged. Tower Hamlets, St. George's East—Benn, Liberal, 1,041; Brown, Unionist, 1,022; Unchanged.

Paddington, North—Franklin, Liberal, 2,824; Strauss, Unionist, 4,263; Unchanged. Chester—Paul, Liberal, 3,551; Yerburgh, Unionist, 3,737; Unchanged.

Yerburgh—Edwards, Labor, 882; Rittner, Unionist, 437; Unchanged. Sheffield, Bolesall—Derry, Liberal, 5,849; Roberts, Unionist, 6,029; Unchanged.

Sheffield—Cragg, Liberal, 4,186; Percy, Unionist, 5,225; Unchanged. Sheffield, Brightside—Walters, Liberal, 5,716; Vicars, Unionist, 3,092; Unchanged.

Paddington, South—Henne, Liberal, 1,217; Harris, Unionist, 2,219; Unchanged. Tower Hamlets, Limehouse—Pearce, Liberal, 2,527; Rose-Innes, Unionist, 2,126; Unchanged.

Tower Hamlets, Poplar—Buxton, Liberal, 1,977; Bartlett, Unionist, 2,148; Unchanged. Sheffield, Attercliffe—Pointer, Labor, 4,532; Walker, Unionist, 3,584; Unchanged.

Lancashire, East—Pollard, Liberal, 4,467; Campbell, Unionist, 5,074; Unchanged. Glasgow, City—Gwynn, Nationalist, 1,062; Wanklyn, Unionist, 202; Unchanged.

St. George, Hanover Square—Bell, Liberal, 1,188; Lyttelton, Unionist, 4,992; Unchanged. Hull, East—T. P. Ferris, Liberal, 719; Montefiore, Unionist, 5,337; Unchanged.

Sheffield, Hallam—Neal, Liberal, 5,893; Stuart Wortley, Unionist, 5,738; Unchanged. Lancashire, Accrington—Baker, Liberal, 5,194; Gray, Unionist, 4,661; Unchanged.

Greenock—Colling, Liberal, 4,596; Chapman, Unionist, 2,813; Unchanged. Lancashire, Burnley, Liberal, 1,346; Beresford, Unionist, 15,125; Unchanged. Harborne, Liberal, 13,019; Fulle, Unionist, 14,857; Unchanged.

Wandsworth—Kimber, Unionist, 1,518; Fairbairn, Liberal, 10,554; Unchanged. Essex, Epping—Symonds, Liberal, 2,881; Lockwood, Unionist, 4,990; Unchanged.

Kenil, Tunbridge—Hedges, Liberal, 6,189; Spender-Clay, Unionist, 3,256; Unchanged. Lancashire, North, Chorley—Jackson, Liberal, 4,857; Barrears, Unionist, 7,423; Unchanged.

Dublin, Harbor—Abraham, Nationalist, 2,375; Brady, Ind. Nationalist, 631; Unchanged. Berkshire, Abingdon—Sands, Liberal, 3,328; Henderson, Unionist, 4,677; Unchanged.

Dorset, North—Wills, Liberal, 2,887; Baker, Unionist, 3,916; Unchanged. Hertfordshire, Watford—Micklem, Liberal, 7,160; Ward, Unionist, 8,043; Unchanged.

Huntingdonshire, Huntingdon—Brett, Liberal, 2,139; Cator, Unionist, 2,237; Unchanged. Lincolnshire, Gainsborough—Bentham, Liberal, 5,295; Welgall, Unionist, 5,746; Unchanged.

Lincolnshire, Horncastle—Linfield, Liberal, 4,181; Lord De. Eresby, Unionist, 4,705; Unchanged. Mid-Northamptonshire—Mansfield, Liberal, 5,218; Paget, Unionist, 6,021; Unchanged.

Somerset, Frome—Barlow, Liberal, 5,944; Foxcorot, Unionist, 5,836; Unchanged. Staffordshire, West—Makin, Liberal, 5,433; Lloyd, Unionist, 5,602; Unchanged.

Sussex, East, Grinstead—Spalding, Liberal, 3,311; Cautley, Unionist, 5,928; Unchanged. Wiltshire, Chippenham—Froarer, Liberal, 4,113; Terrell, Unionist, 4,139; Unchanged.

Devon, Tiverton—Tretwell, Liberal, 4,495; Walrod, Unionist, 5,023; Unchanged. Westmoreland, Keadal—Somerville, Liberal, 3,733; Bagot, Unionist, 2,443; Unchanged.

Stratford-on-Avon—King, Liberal, 2,482; Porter, Unionist, 5,147; Unchanged. Surrey, Guildford—Davey, Liberal, 4,882; Horne, Unionist, 4,823; Unchanged.

Herts, Hemel Hempstead—Goldman, Liberal, 1,885; Bart, Liberal, 1,000; Unchanged.

Unionist Gains

Dudley—Griethwaite—Boycyn, Unionist, 5,260; Hooper, Liberal, 7,800; Unionist gain.

Lancashire, Newton—Walker, Unionist, 4,777; Seddon, Liberal, 5,662; Unionist gain.

Cardiff—Stewart, Unionist, 12,181; Hygh, Liberal, 11,882; Unionist gain. Leicester—Mellor—Yates, Unionist, 4,211; Dunn, Liberal, 7,287; Unionist gain.

Cambria, Eddisbury—Howard, Liberal, 4,211; Lowther, Unionist, 4,851; Unionist gain.

Coalition Gains. Tower Hamlets, Stepney—Jones, Liberal, 1,254; Preston, Unionist, 1,811; Liberal gain.

Tower Hamlets, Bow and Bromley—Lansbury, Labor, 4,511; Amery, Unionist, 4,512; Labor gain.

Hull, Central—Aske, Liberal, 3,628; King, Unionist, 3,628; Liberal gain.

Trump Across Continent. VANCOUVER, Dec. 8.—George E. Frey, of Victoria, left here early today on tramp across the continent to Halifax. The pedestrian took with him a letter from Mayor Taylor, and along the route will get credentials from officials of towns and cities he passes through. Frey, who is 38 years old, expects to accomplish the journey in five months. He is minus money and any that he may require he will earn by working en route.

ARREST IS MADE IN ALASKA CASE

Donald McKenzie, Indicted at Spokane on Charge of Conspiracy, Taken Into Custody at Washington

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Donald McKenzie, who was indicted by a federal grand jury at Spokane, on November 2, with his cousin, Charles A. McKean, of Seattle, and four other men on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government of more than \$100,000, was taken into custody at Spokane today and taken to Washington, where he was admitted to bail.

Mr. McKenzie figured prominently at different times in the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry, being mentioned by Louis R. Glavis in an affidavit in which McKenzie was said to have informed Glavis that the cabinet secretary of the interior was because of Garfield's antagonism to Alaskan coal claimants.

The indictment to which McKenzie and the others indicted with him will be returned, charges that the six men had an agreement with coal claimants in the Kayak field of Alaska whereby they were to have a half interest in the mining claims, which it was alleged would give them more than they were entitled to.

JEALOUSY AND TRAGEDY

San Francisco Man Fatally Wounds Business Partner and Cuts His Own Throat

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Stopping the elevator midway between two floors of the hotel which they conducted as partners, James Whitely fired four bullets into the body of Mrs. Julia Bartley, and then cut his throat and himself in a filled bathtub.

Both will die. Mrs. Bartley, who is 35 years of age, is the divorced wife of Benjamin S. Bartley, a wealthy grocer of Oakland. Shortly after her divorce, she met Whitely in this city. According to the statement of the police by Whitely, he had deserted a wife and daughter in Grand Junction, Colorado, just before he met Mrs. Bartley. From this city the two went to San Lake City with a stable of fine first and second floor, she just, she purchased the hotel where the shooting took place, and conducted it under the firm name of Whitely and Webb. Mrs. Bartley, resuming her maiden name of Webb.

Complaining that she was annoyed by the attention of certain male guests of the hotel, Mrs. Bartley brought J. W. Hudson to the hotel and introduced him as her brother, "J.W. Webb." Hudson was employed as a clerk in the hotel until yesterday, when, through the goodness of a woman guest, Whitely learned of the deception. Hudson was discharged and did not return to the hotel until the moment of the shooting.

According to the story of the police, Mrs. Bartley was out and Whitely awaited her return in the elevator after his wife's divorce, she met Whitely in this city. According to the statement of the police by Whitely, he had deserted a wife and daughter in Grand Junction, Colorado, just before he met Mrs. Bartley. From this city the two went to San Lake City with a stable of fine first and second floor, she just, she purchased the hotel where the shooting took place, and conducted it under the firm name of Whitely and Webb. Mrs. Bartley, resuming her maiden name of Webb.

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A BUSY TIME

Round at the ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

It's the effect of selling good fresh goods at a satisfactory price. Our staff have instructions to send out NOTHING BUT THE BEST

- SELECTED SHELLED WALNUTS OR ALMONDS—Per lb. 40c
- NEW MARBOT WALNUTS—Per lb. 20c
- CHRISTMAS CANDLES—Box of 3 dozen 15c
- ROBERTSON'S MIXED CREAM CANDY—2 lbs. for 25c
- JAPANESE

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

FLOWERS FOR PORCH AND WINDOW

Next to geraniums I believe the fibrous rooted begonias will give the most satisfaction as flowering plants for the house. They grow easily, and will remain in bloom for long periods, producing new flower clusters as the old ones fade. Though their flowering season is in the winter months, the plants are attractive all the year round because of their foliage, and in summertime are among the best subjects for porch decoration. According to the variety, the colors range from red through pink to white, the flowers are often two inches across and showy, particularly the reds.

The showiest begonia for the house or window garden is the coral begonia, *B. coccinea*, but almost universally known in the trade as *B. rubra* or *B. maculata* var. *corallina*. If planted out in the greenhouse it will grow eight to ten feet in height but in pot culture one can expect a plant having a reasonable amount of care to grow from eighteen inches to two feet in height. The stems are bright green and are very stiff and upright, giving the plant a rather columnar habit. The leaves are from three to six inches long and about half as wide with wavy red margins. The flowers are about half an inch across, deep coral red in color and are borne in rather large clusters. In a sunny situation flowers are produced during three or four of the winter months. Another begonia nearly as good as the coral begonia is *B. semperflorens* var. *gigantea* rosea. A young plant started in the late winter or early spring months will grow so fast during the succeeding winter that it will need a 7 or 8-inch pot; it will attain a height of 18 inches to two feet and will produce many clusters of large rosy red flowers.

The best variegated foliage begonia is *B. metallica*, very attractive at all times, independently of the flowers. The leaves are from three to six inches long, about half as wide, and the general outline is sort of oblique heart shape. The edges are more or less notched. The upper surface of the leaf is green shaded with bronze. The large, depressed, very dark red veins add materially to the effect. The bluish white flowers are borne in medium-sized clusters and are quite numerous. A very similar plant but with larger leaves and insignificant rosy white flowers is *B. Thurstonii*, a hybrid from *metallica* and *sanguinea*.

Two spotted leaved begonias, either one of which is worth having, are *B. albo-picta* and *B. argenteo-guttata*. The leaves are glossy green with small silvery white spots. While the flowers of the former are always white, those of the latter are variable but prettier. They will make plants one and one-half feet high.

Of the creeping stemmed kinds, which will cover large areas if given space, I am quite fond of *B. heracleifolia*, with deeply divided leaves, looking like huge five or six-pointed stars six to 12 inches across, the leaf stalk being from six to 18 inches long according to the size of the plant. The upper surface is rich green, the under side reddish, and on one of its varieties the leaf stalk is covered with long, reddish hairs.

The easiest of all to grow—anybody anywhere can succeed with it—is the beefsteak begonia (*B. sanguinea*). It thrives in darker places than other begonias, and is an admirable plant for a north window. In the early spring months it sends up some long spikes bearing pinkish white flowers. The leaves are roundish, leathery in texture, dark green above, red below, often measuring six to eight inches across.

How to Grow Begonias

In their cultural requirements, begonias are quite simple. Those having stems may be increased by cuttings; those having rhizomes merely need to have pieces of the rhizome about an inch or two long put into a cutting bench much as you would plant so many large seeds.

As to soil, mixing together two parts well rotted sod, one part peat or leafmold, one part well decayed horse manure, and one part of sand will make the ideal; but almost any loose but not light soil will answer fairly well. Plenty of drainage is essential. The best time to report begonias is in the spring, but it may be done any time during the summer. Never attempt to do it during the winter. In the summer put them outdoors where they will be protected from heavy winds and the mid-day sun. In the winter grow them in a sunny window. If the glass has an unequal surface damage may ensue when the foliage is damp by the sun becoming focussed on the leaves. That causes burning.

The most popular winter flowering begonia *Cloire de Lorraine*, is rather difficult to grow (even professional gardeners sometimes have difficulty with it), but I have seen good specimens grow in the house. It needs special care, but if it succeeds you will be amply repaid by the mass of soft, rosy pink flowers from October until April. The best way to begin is to buy a plant from the florist when it is in flower and grow it on. When the plants are through flowering in the early spring months, give them a rest, i. e., do not give them so much water, but of course they must never get dry. Keep them in a cool, but light place. By May they will be ready to start into growth once more. But comparatively speaking, little growth will be made during the summer, but the plants must be kept in a shaded position until the hot summer weather is past. As soon as the days become cooler the plant will make a rapid growth and must

be gradually inured to full sunlight. Get them as near the glass as possible.

The best plants of this begonia are those started from cuttings in the early winter. Cut off the leaf stalk to within one-quarter of an inch or so of the leaf blade and place in sand. If possible, give a little bottom heat, but the leaf will rot without it. Keep the temperature about 70 degrees and the atmosphere humid by putting a sash or light of glass over it. Pot off the rooted plants in small pots. One of the secrets of success with this begonia is to never over-pot; when shifting advance one size at a time.

For Flowers at Any Time

The lady's ear drops (*Fuchsia*) is one of the best old-fashioned houseplants, easily grown, not insisting on sun, a fast grower and remaining in bloom for months. A north window has sufficient light for it. Very shapely plants can be grown without much difficulty. All that is necessary is a little pinching and the plant must be frequently turned so that all sides will have an equal amount of light.

The charm of the *fuchsia* is in its flowers. The most common one, *F. speciosa*, has a long white or creamy white calyx tube, one to one and a quarter inches long, with four narrow, pointed lobes. The petals are red. There are many forms of this, both single and double, the chief points of difference being the calyx which varies to flowers having red calyx tubes, and red to purple petals. The flowers vary in length, in some very short, while in one variety, *Early Beaconsfield*, they are three inches long.

If wanted for porch decoration or for planting in shaded places about the porch in the summer, start the plants from cuttings in the fall. After flowering the plants need a rest for several months. If this resting period is during the early spring put the plants in a cool, dry place and withhold water; if it is during the summer place them outdoors in a shaded place and give no water, for they will get sufficient from the summer rains to keep the wood from shrivelling.

Many people do not care to carry their *fuchsias* over from year to year, drying them off during the summer and starting them into growth again in September. When starting old plants which have been resting knock the plants out of the pots, shake out from among the roots as much of the old soil as possible, and replace in the same pot with new, rich soil. Keep the plants in a rather humid atmosphere but do not give much water until the roots have taken hold of the new soil and the stems begin to "break". At the time of re-potting, cut back, leaving only an inch or two of the last season's growth.

For winter bloom, start the old plants into growth in December. By January or February, there will be plenty of new shoots from which to make cuttings. Do not use old hardwood, or even new growth which has become hardened. Make the cutting two joints long. As soon as the cuttings have rooted, put them in 2-inch pots, using a rich soil. Keep them growing along rapidly, shifting them to larger pots as needed and pinch out the ends of the new growth frequently in order to produce stocky plants. These will make good plants in 5 or 6-inch pots the following fall. Plants may be grown from seed in a night temperature of about 55 degrees but a few degrees lower will do no harm.

The flowering maples (*Abutilon*) chiefly used as bedding plants in the summer, may also be grown for foliage or flower during the winter. The commonest type is *A. striatum*. The leaves are thin, dark green, about three inches across, five-parted, and very closely resemble the leaf of a maple. The bell-shaped flowers, about an inch and a half across, are borne on long, drooping pedicels, and are red or orange in color marked with many brownish red veins. The stamens are borne in a large bunch on the end of a column which is as long as the petals. A larger, stronger growing kind is *A. Thompsonii*, in which the leaves are only three-parted and mottled with lighter green and yellow. The flowers are yellow or orange with red veins.

In addition to these there are many named kinds in the trade, the most common of which are *Savitzii* and *Souvenir de Bonn*. The species of *Abutilon* can be grown from seed easily but it is hardly worth the trouble because they are so easily increased by greenwood cuttings taken at any time of the year, but the best results will be had from spring struck cuttings. The *Abutilon* is so easily grown that the old plants may be thrown away as soon as they get snugly and new plants started. The old plants can be kept small enough for the house if they are occasionally cut back.

The Best Yellow Flower

The best yellow-flowered plant for early winter bloom is the yellow flax (*Reinwardtia trigyna*, but almost always spoken of among gardeners as *Linum trigynum*). The plants grow nine inches to a foot high and are quite symmetrical. The bright yellow flowers are from one to one and a quarter inches across, and stand out in sharp contrast against the beautiful dark green foliage.

The yellow flax is not a difficult plant to grow if one can give it a night temperature of 55 degrees or 60 degrees and lots of sunlight; it will not succeed in windows having but few or no direct rays from the sun. You can grow plants from seed, or from cuttings. The latter are taken from the growths which start from the base of the plants; cuttings taken from top growths have a tendency to flower prematurely. Make the cuttings in the late winter or

early spring, when the plants are through flowering, and plant them out during the summer.

Such plants will be large enough for a 5 or 6-inch pot late in August or early September. Be very careful when lifting the yellow flax, for it does not like shifts.

Among the showy large flowered bulbous plants the common calla (*Richardia Africana*) does not always give satisfaction because of failing to bloom. The summer treatment of the bulbs largely determines whether the plants will flower or not. If water is withheld and the pots laid over on their sides in a dry shaded place so that the bulbs may rest, there will be no trouble with non-flowering during the winter. Start into growth in September. At first give them on good watering which will be sufficient until the roots have started growth. Until the plants are in good growth, water sparingly; after that, copious amounts of water will be needed until late in the following spring or early summer when the bulbs must be dried off. The calla is a gross feeder and the soil must needs be rich. Let it contain about one-third of well rotted horse or cow manure and the balance of rotted soil with enough sand to make good drainage. The Little Gem calla is a dwarf form, twelve to sixteen inches high, well worth cultivating.

The golden calla (*Richardia Elliottiana*) is a summer blooming kind, the bulbs being kept over winter in a cellar or other convenient place, in a temperature of 45 degrees. In April they are potted in a rich soil and given a watering. For the following week or two they can be left in any cool, dark place such as in the cellar or under a bench until the roots have started. Having once started the plants will make a rapid growth and come into bloom in ten or twelve weeks.

The most showy bulbous plant is the *Amaryllis* (or rather, *Hippeastrum*) with lily-like trumpets four to five inches across borne on stems eighteen inches to two feet high, and the one which will best withstand the conditions of house culture is *Johnsoni*, a garden hybrid, or any of its progeny for the plants have been cross-fertilized. There are numerous so that now one may secure them in almost any shade of red. The best named varieties of this *amaryllis* arrive from abroad in November. They cannot be secured here because the bulbs must be thoroughly ripened before shipping. Very good *Amaryllis* can be secured about a month earlier, however.

As soon as they are received pot the bulbs in a good soil composed of three parts rotted sod, two parts well decayed horse manure and one part of sand. Never let them lie dormant until along in January when if they are good strong bulbs they will flower. As soon as the flower bud is seen emerging from the bulb put the plant in the window where it can get plenty of sunlight and water.

The flowers appear before much leaf-growth is made, after that time during the period of growth, water must be given, and manure water once or twice a week will be of benefit. When all danger of frost is past plunge the potted plants out doors in cool ashes, soil, or anything else handy to prevent the rapid evaporation of water through the pots. When the leaves begin to turn yellow it is a sign that the bulbs are ripening. Gradually withhold water and when they are quite ripened store the bulbs in a cool dry place until the flower scapes begin to push out of soil the following winter.

The blue African-lily (*Agapanthus*) has many long, narrow, dark leaves from among which rises a stem two or three feet high, bearing a large cluster of very handsome blue flowers. The easiest way to handle this is to grow it in pots or tubs which are stored in a light cellar or other dry place during the winter. During the resting period give the plant just enough water to prevent the leaves from pasting, soe plants are put out doors to flower and make their forced into bloom at other seasons of the year, for the flowering season is controlled by the resting period. The earlier you wish it to flower the earlier you dry it off, and then it does not have to rest all winter; if the growth was made outdoors during the previous summer, for it can be brought into the house after the turn of the year and started into growth.

When once established, the plants need not be reported for several years if they are fed with manure water during the period of growth.

The *clivia* (*C. miniata* or *Imantophyllum miniatum*) is an evergreen bulbous plant well worth growing for the beauty of its dark green foliage. It flowers during the spring or early summer months. The flowers are funnel-shaped, as in the *amaryllis*, bright orange, red, or flesh, with a yellow throat and about three inches across. Give it a strong well drained soil which will not wear out for a couple of years and which will not become sodden or sour, for it is not necessary to report it each year. During the winter the *clivia* can be stored in a light, cool place, the temperature of which does not go below 40 degrees. Under such conditions it needs but little water. —P. T. Barnes in Garden Magazine.

A DENSELY SHADED GARDEN

My city lot of 80 x 120 feet is shadowed on the east, north and west by a high overhanging hedge designed to shut off from view the neighbors' premises. This mixed hedge of lilac, syringa, young elms and maples, sup-

ports tangled masses of wild grape and woodbine (*Ampelopsis*), and I consider it much more handsome than one consisting of only a single variety of hedge-plant. Its natural attraction and calls to mind the banks of a river. But—this hedge restricts my gardening operations very materially. Only the middle part of the back of the lot can be used for such flowers as require light and air for their full development, and this includes practically everything I grow.

The flower border along the hedge on the east facing the piazza where the family spends all the summer hours, was a continual eyesore. I had given up the struggle of trying to make anything grow there, and while awaiting my convenience to sod it over it had grown to weeds, which threw abundantly and daring plan, one involving the risk of considerable loss. I spaded the ground and set the bed with white and pink Canterbury bells, white foxglove, *Shasta* daisy, and pink cosmos all in full bloom. Yes, cosmos in bloom in June. These plants were growing in the back garden in rows. I took up each plant with a spading fork with whatever soil adhered to the roots and set them in the newly dug earth without watering, as we had had a scented a lightning transformation scene, as magical in effect as *Jonah's Gourd*. The plants never wilted in the slightest degree, but kept on growing and blooming even better than those undisturbed. Having attained their full vigor in the open sunlight, the plants now had a store of vitality to draw upon, and the partial shade was just right to keep the blossoms at their best, as they lasted longer in better condition than others that grew in the full sunlight. I had tried all these varieties in that bed other years, but had always started them early in the spring. They had pined and dwindled along, furnishing a dismal sight all summer.

On the discovery of the adaptability of these plants I set out all those remaining in the rows among the perennials whose season of bloom was past or had not yet come. Iris, bridal wreath, *weigela*, peony and others were once again covered with bloom, the foliage of the perennials furnishing an ideal background for such newcomers as the Canterbury bell and foxglove have no foliage to speak of. The feathery dark green of the cosmos screened the coarse-growing hollyhock with wonderful effect, and could be used to hide the shortcomings of the sweet pea vines, but I have cut mine down to induce new growth for the following year.

The Canterbury bell bloomed in the eastern border till August 10; foxglove and *Shasta* daisy till July 20; and the cosmos, after blooming profusely till August 15, is out of bloom at this writing, August 24, but is covered with fresh buds for fall duty. As the foxglove and Canterbury bells are true biennials, blooming free for two years, I pulled them up, leaving the ground for future experiments with other plants coming into bloom at that time. The *Shasta* daisies were taken up, divided and replaced in the back garden to gain strength and vigor for next season's work. They commenced bearing their second crop of flowers on August 17, one plant that happened to be left in the border blooming the same day with those that had been taken back to the original bed. With the above-named flowers the experiment has gone planting in full bloom is a complete success. As regards the following plants more time must be allowed before deciding fully. As they came into bloom I began experimenting with the penstemon, *vinca*, aster, *dahlia* and *gladiolus*. Of these the aster—and the commonest type at that—suffered most. It was the only plant that needed shading from the sun which is at its hottest for the hour or more each day that it visits this particular border. Penstemon, a little-known flower, like a glorified snap-dragon in aspect, and *vinca* rosea, and its variety *alba*, from seed planted in shallow cigar boxes in the house February 17, transplanted to open ground May 19, bloomed August 1.

The penstemons moved while in full bloom have done better than those left undisturbed and have not suffered from a tiny white worm that preys on the tender shoots. I scattered wood ashes over those not moved, which seems to check the depredations of the worm somewhat.

The *dahlia* drooped for a day or two, then raised its head and went on perfecting its blossoms and sending out fresh buds. It requires more care than anything else I have moved on account of the heavy, brittle stalks, but the roots seem to stand any amount of abuse. One *dahlia* that I had discarded after lifting, I found, a few days later, alive and so evidently determined to keep on living that I set it up with half its tubers exposed to the light and air, yet it goes on blooming with the best of them.

The last flower I experimented with is the perennial phlox, which stands removal in full bloom with just as good grace as the first four I tried. The phlox were young plants that I bought last fall and divided so that there were one, two or three heads of bloom from each stool. In the case of older and well established clumps this treatment might not prove successful. I experimented only with plants easily reached and handled. In the case of the *dahlia*, *gladiolus* and perennial phlox it will be interesting to note how this treatment affects the future life of the roots.

For early spring blooming the Holland bulbs do well in by eastern border, as the foliage of the hedge does not come in time to shade them. After the bulbs are done blooming and while the foliage is ripening, forget-me-not, English daisy, pansy and columbine,

all of which can be moved in full bloom, fill out the time till the Canterbury bells come on, and all along throughout the season, potted lilies, tuberose and similar plants are sunk in the border when ready to bloom, having been grown to that point in the full sun. In this way I enjoy a continual round of ever-changing flowers in the obdurate eastern border. The forget-me-not, English daisy and columbine can be taken back to the open garden after flowering to gain strength for next year's work. That will be the best time, also, for division of the roots, of course saving only the best strains of each variety. One incidental advantage of all this transplanting is the deep stirring of the soil which will do away in great measure with the use of that implement of hideous memory—the hoe!

It may be well to relate how I came by June-blooming cosmos of three feet and less in height. I had grown cosmos since its first introduction and would barely get sight of the first blossom of greenish-white or faded-out pink before the cosmos smothered the plants. The previous fall I saw a beautiful bunch of cosmos, each blossom about four inches across, of a very lively tint of primrose pink. I secured the address of the grower, a lady who knew nothing about the plant but that it had been blooming all summer. I engaged seed of the growing plants, which I sowed on February 17 of the following year in a cigar box in the house. The young plants were transplanted to another box five inches deep April 5; they were set in the open ground May 30, the plants being then about two feet tall; they bloomed June 12, but the blossoms were not as large as those of the parent plant, probably because these were exhausted from blooming before my seed was saved. I had noticed last year that cosmos even such as I then grew to public opinion—transplant so readily that I considered it unprofitable. I pulled up some plants during the hottest weather of last August, and two days later found them still alive though lying in the sun with exposed roots. For an experiment I planted them again and they went on growing as if nothing had happened. It was this experience with cosmos that suggested the fitting out of my eastern border.—M. Madigan.

PLANTS FOR SHADY PLACES

If the trees are used to hang hammocks under or if they are constantly resorted to for their shade, it is hard to know what to do, but I think it would be better to cover the roots with a few inches of soil and lay flat stones on the space which is constantly under, or else pave the entire space and not attempt to grow anything under the trees. Then if people can be kept off the brick or stone paving it will be possible to grow a few plants in the rest of the space. The difficulty about growing grass and plants under the dense shade of trees is not only that they do not get enough light, but that the trees rob the soil of richness and moisture.

Shallow-rooted trees, like the maple, beech, pines, etc., are particularly bad in this way, while the oaks, which root deep, are not.

If the branches of the trees hang too close to the ground to permit any plant to grow well, the pavement will still be an advantage, for then the unused portion may be left covered with the fallen leaves, which make a neat, beautiful carpet, so long as one does not walk on it too much.

I have known people who have tried to keep footpaths through pine woods covered with needles like the rest of the ground, but pleasant as such a carpet is to the foot and eye, it is not lasting, and stepping stones or bricks are better in the end, even though they are more formal.

Sweet pepper bush, the fragrant *Clethra alnifolia*, which blooms in August, is a large and pleasant shrub which seems not to mind ordinary shade. This is, moreover, easy to collect in the woods, and can therefore be used in quantities.

The purple flowering raspberry, *Rubus odoratus*, has showy flowers two inches across, and stems and branches covered with clammy hairs. It has no prickles, and it is an ornamental shrub for the shady parts of the wild garden.

The *Wych Hazel*, *Hamamelis Virginica*, is another wild shrub of great value for use under trees. It is large, reaching fifteen or twenty feet sometimes.

Fragrant sumac, *Rhus aromatica*, is a straggling bush, three or four feet high, which will grow in shady places. The leaves resemble the poison ivy somewhat in shape, but are hairy instead of shiny, and have a pleasant fragrance when crushed.

The Indian currant, *Smythoricarpus vulgaris*, grows well in the shade, and is a good shrub because of its fresh green leaves. It increases rapidly by underground shoots. The berry is attractive in the autumn.

English ivy can be used as a ground cover under trees, and often does well, but perhaps the myrtle, *Vinca minor*, will endure more shade.

Hypericum adpressum, too, is good under trees though difficult to get, and the yellow root, *Zanthorrhiza apifolia*, will grow with little sunlight. These are both low shrubs seldom reaching two feet in height.

Many spring blooming plants, like the blood root, wake robin, Jack in the pulpit, and mandrake, will grow under deciduous trees, and narcissi, too, may be grown there, because these things bloom before the trees are clothed in leaves; but there are few plants that will grow at all under the dense shade of evergreens.

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For Sale By HICKMAN TYE & CO. Ltd.

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- HERE FOR A DINNER
- Peas in Glass, French and Ham Pate, Ripe Oysters, Bar-Je-Duc, etc.
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Xmas Stockings and Cosques at our Candy Department. Exceptionally Low Prices.

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Xmas Stockings and Cosques at our Candy Department. Exceptionally Low Prices.

Dress Goods Sale on Monday

2,500 Yards of the Season's Most Popular Fabrics, Worth up to \$1.75, Monday, 85c

Some of the handsomest and most desirable suitings of the season are included in this remarkable sale starting Monday. The moment you see and handle these goods you will appreciate the amazing values offered. Every piece is pure wool, and can be had in the season's most favored shades. Monday, 85c

Startling Silk Values, Monday

Monday, at 8:30 a. m., we start a Sale of Silks that will make a busy day from the moment of opening. Over 3,000 yards of beautiful silks, suitable for dresses, waists and trimming, at half and less than half of the regular prices. Colors: Navy, brown, grey, reds, rose, tan, gold, reseda, sky, pink, also floral and shot 45c



Staple Department

Offers Three Big Specials Monday Morning, at 8:30 a.m.
300 Yards Fancy Waisting, in light and dark grounds. Per yard, Monday, 12 1/2¢
3 Dozen Embroidered and Applique Pillow Shams. Monday 75¢
25 only, Pure Eiderdown Comforters, in assorted patterns, covered in mercerized downproof sateen. Full size. Monday's price \$4.50

Holiday Showing of Umbrellas

We have just received our Christmas shipment of Umbrellas, but owing to the lateness of their arrival, we have marked them at specially low prices.
Umbrellas in a large selection at all prices.
Christmas Umbrellas, with strong frames, covered in silk or gloria mixtures. Handles of gold with mother-of-pearl mountings, or stag horn, mounted in either gold or silver. Prices range from \$10.00 to \$5.00
Cane Umbrella. This is a decided novelty and one that makes an excellent gift for a man. The umbrella is fitted with an exceptionally close rolling cover, and strong frame, which when fitted into the shell becomes a cane of ordinary weight. The shell can be removed and folded to pocket size, making it possible to use the umbrella without extra inconvenience. Priced at \$7.50

Muslin Aprons

For a dainty as well as useful Christmas remembrance, you will find our stock of afternoon tea aprons fill every requirement.
Afternoon Tea Aprons, of dotted Swiss, made with frill of self. Price 25¢
Afternoon Aprons, of lawn made with fancy pocket and hem-stitched frill. Price 25¢
Afternoon Tea Aprons, of fine white lawn, made with frill and set with embroidery insertion. Price 25¢
Women's Fancy Aprons for afternoon wear, made of fine dotted and embroidered Swiss, variously trimmed with valenciennes lace, embroidery and insertions, in the newest and daintiest shapes. Prices range from 75c to \$1.25

Fancy Boxes

In the Fancy Goods Department on the third floor, you will find many invaluable gift suggestions, amongst which are many well-made useful articles.
Handkerchief Boxes, Glove Boxes and Work Boxes, in prices ranging from \$1.25 to 25¢

Fancy Hosiery as a Gift

One or more pair of Hosiery, packed in a neatly designed Christmas box, makes a very acceptable gift for any woman. Our stock now offers a broad selection to any one contemplating a gift of this kind.

Women's Silk Spun Hose, lace angle double heel and toe. Colors, white, grey, poppy, lilac, lemon, pink, green, brown and black. \$1.25
Women's Cashmere Hose, fine quality, full fashioned, high spliced heel, double toe, velvet finish. Price \$1.25
Women's Cashmere Hose, fine quality, full fashioned, double heel, sole and toe. Soft silky finish. Price \$1.00
Women's Cashmere Hose, fine quality, full fashioned, fancy embroidered fronts, in red, sky and white. Price \$1.00
Women's Cashmere Hose, black, fine quality, embroidered fronts, high spliced heel and toe. Price 75¢



Ripple Underskirts Monday, at \$1.00

The "Ripple" Underskirt is an entirely new design, made for the prevailing styles of top skirts, and gives the overskirt a set that surpasses other cuts. The flounce is very full, but you will find it impossible to catch your foot as in the ordinary full flounce, as the Ripple is always in advance. Regular \$1.50 and \$2.00. Monday \$1.00



Women's Suits, Monday, \$6.90, \$10.90 and \$18.90

These Are Priced for a Quick Clearance

Just at a time when most appreciated we offer practically the entire stock of Women's Suits, at the very lowest prices. All high class models, beautifully tailored and finely finished.

Reg. values, \$15.00, \$16.50, \$17.50. Monday, \$6.90
Reg. values, \$22.50, \$25.00, \$27.50. Monday, \$10.90
Reg. values, \$30.00, \$32.50, \$35.00, \$37.50 and \$40.00. Monday, \$18.90

Gift Neckwear

In addition to our already large stock, we have received a shipment of the latest Neck wear novelties.
Christmas Collars, Stocks, Bows, Ties, Jabots and Collar and Cuff Sets, in the newest and daintiest eyelet, colored and Swiss embroidered, also fine Nets and Laces. In prices ranging from \$5.00 to 25¢

Toyland News

There are only 12 more buying days before Christmas and everyone knows that each child has a toy that he wants particularly. Why risk disappointing the little one when by buying now you will find crowds are less—assortments are better—goods are fresher.

GAMES AT 5¢ Fascination, Wogglebug, Royal Parcheesi, Motor Ride.
GAMES AT 75¢ Fuzzy Wuzzy, Nursery Frolics, Dolls' Wardrobe, Picture Puzzles.
GAMES AT \$1.00 North Pole, Motor Ride.
TOY INSTRUMENTS FROM 10¢ Trumpets, Horns, etc. 10¢ Drums, \$1.00, 50c and 35¢
Violins, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50¢
Melodeons, from \$1.25 to 10¢
Guitar and Mandolin 15¢
Drumboy, 50c and 25¢
SOFT FURRY ANIMALS FOR BABY Esquimaux Dolls, from 50¢ Cats, from \$2.75 to 50¢ Dogs, from \$2.00 to 25¢ Monkeys, from \$4.75 to \$1.00 Teddy Bears, \$17.50 to 25¢ Elephants, \$2.75 to 75¢ Lambs 50¢ Rabbits 50¢ Donkeys, \$3.00 to \$1.50

EVERYTHING FOR THE LITTLE MAN Whips, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c and 50¢ Swords, prices range from 10¢ Guns and Pistols, complete with targets, etc. Prices range from \$2.00 to 25¢ Pop Guns 25¢ Boy Scouts' Outfit, including hat, haver-sack, flask, pouch and belt; also the indispensable stick, complete \$1.50 Soldiers, papier mache, large size 50c and 35¢ Toy Soldiers in sets from \$2.75 to 25¢ In this selection you will find every uniform of the British army.

Specially Priced Boys' and Men's Clothing

Monday we offer Boys' and Men's Clothing at specially low prices. You will find a complete stock to select from and are assured that every article is entirely new.

Boys' Suits, 3-piece, in dark tweed, of browns, greys and green mixtures. Single and double-breasted styles. Monday \$4.75
Boy's Suits, two piece, double-breasted styles. Pants, bloomer style. Well tailored and finished with fancy pockets and cuffs. Monday, \$4.75 and \$3.75
Boys' Hats, crush and telescope shapes. All of fine pure felt, in blacks, brown and fawns. Monday \$1.50
Children's Fancy Hats, greens, greys, red and blues. Monday, \$1.00 and 75¢

MEN'S BATH ROBES

Men's Bath Robes, of woollen eiderdown, in shades of browns, grey and mixtures. Fancy corded trimmings. Monday's price \$4.75
Men's Fancy Vests, in brocades and checks. There is nothing more suitable as a Christmas gift. Monday, \$4.50 \$3.50

Tinted Novelties

Anyone intending to spend time in making Christmas gifts will find many novel ideas amongst the latest arrivals of our tinted novelties.

Tie Racks 65¢
Shavers' Pads 25¢
Hair Receivers 35¢
Photo Frames 25¢
Stamped Dolls, 50c and 25¢
Burlap and Grey Linen Cushion Tops, in conventional and Indian designs, 75c and 50¢
Tinted Centrepieces, on dark linens, floral, conventional and fruit designs. Prices, \$1.00 to 50¢

Christmas Perfumes

We are making a specialty of PERFUME this XMAS, and our large stock comprises all the latest and best manufacturers, namely, ROGER & GALLET, PIVERS, VANTINE'S, SEELY'S COLGATE'S, CROWN PERFUMERY CO'S and STEARN'S, all at the lowest possible prices, per ounce, or in fancy cut glass bottles and dainty boxes suitable for Xmas gifts. A visit to our patent medicine department will convince you that you can save money on your PERFUME purchases. We have also a fine selection of PERFUME SPRAYS, LAVENDER SALTS, EAU DE COLOGNE and OLD ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER, at very low prices.

Gloves and Glove Scripts for Gifts

Are Always Appreciated

Our Glove stock is now replete with Gloves in the popular styles and grades for Women and Children, in qualities that are bound to give satisfaction. Printed glove scripts will be issued for any amount and redeemable any time. This makes it possible to leave the selection to the recipient.

Suede Gloves \$1.50
Mocha Gloves, \$1.00 to \$2.00
Kid Gloves, \$1.00 to \$2.00
Dogskin Gloves, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50
Long Suede Gloves, \$2.50 to \$3.50
Cashmere Gloves, 25c to \$4.50
Children's Dogskin Gloves, 75c to 40¢
Children's Ringhood Gloves, 25c to 50¢

Felt Slippers Specially Priced

Women's All-Felt Slippers, in maroon and grey. Price 25¢
Women's All-Felt Slippers, extra thick felt soles, in assorted colors. Prices, 75c, 60c, 50c and 35¢
Women's Felt Slippers, with flexible leather soles, black and red 50¢
Women's Velvet Slippers, thick felt soles, black, navy and maroon 60¢
Children's All-Felt Slippers, thick felt soles, ankle strap, assorted colors. All sizes. Price 40¢
Men's All-Felt Slippers, maroon and black. Price 35¢