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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL L. NO. 197 — VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1903 — FIFTIETH YEAR

VOTE IS TAKEN IN REICHSTAG

Majority Rejects Proposal to Send Address to Emperor William

FURTHER SEVERE REMARKS

Emperor Receives Telegraphic Report of First Day's Debate

Berlin, Nov. 11.—The most exciting debate in a long time in the Reichstag was concluded this evening with the rejection by the majority of a proposition to send an address to the Emperor, calling attention to the danger of His Majesty's personal intervention in foreign politics. The discussion brought forth strong expressions from the representatives of most of the parties. The displeasure of the house was concentrated principally upon Chancellor Von Buelow. Members of several of the groups refused to accept the Chancellor's explanation with regard to the Emperor's interview in the London Daily Telegraph as satisfactory, or as offering guarantees for the future. But when the proposition of addressing the Emperor formally on the subject was put to the house, the government majority did not hesitate in voting against it.

Chancellor Von Buelow listened unmoved, virtually throughout the whole afternoon, to personal attacks against him, only leaving the house for a short time to attend the sitting of the Prussian cabinet. It was generally expected that he would speak again today, but the Chancellor disappointed the members.

Baron Von Kiderlein Waechter, the acting foreign minister, in his maiden speech, and amid constant applause, defended the foreign office, which he declared was overworked and lacked sufficient staff. His defence of the foreign office, which was so closely identified with the "interview," was received with loudly expressed derision by the Socialists.

The Reichstag was again crowded today when the debate was resumed. The house listened with undiminished attention while the constitutionality of Emperor William's private interposition in the foreign affairs of the nation was discussed. Chancellor Von Buelow and all the ministers, including Baron Von Kiderlein Waechter, the acting foreign minister, were present, and the diplomatic and other galleries were crowded.

Baron Gamp, Conservative, said he thought that the anger and bitterness shown yesterday by Herr Liebermann Von Sonnenberg, the agrarian antisemite, was no way to treat such a sorrowful subject. It was tragic, he said, that a sovereign with so many admirable qualities should find himself in such a plight. His Majesty's trouble ought rather to be ascribed to his responsible advisers, who since the time of Bismarck, never have been able to tell his majesty plainly his constitutional duties.

Konrad Hausman, Bavarian radical, attacked the conduct of the Chancellor throughout the entire incident of the Telegraph interview. He handled both the Chancellor and the Emperor severely, as did several other speakers.

The debate was concluded and the house rejected the proposition of the address and adjourned.

Donaueschingen, Baden, Nov. 11.—A telegraphic report of the proceedings in the Reichstag yesterday was telegraphed to Emperor William. The last installment was transmitted to the castle at 9 o'clock yesterday evening. Three hours later the telegraph office was busy for an hour sending despatches from the castle to Berlin.

SETTLER'S DEATH

Charles Haines, Old Resident of Naas District, Dies While Indian Wife is Absent

Vancouver, Nov. 11.—The sudden death of Charles Haines, for ten years a settler in the district north of the mouth of Naas river, is reported by arrivals by steamer in Vancouver today. Haines with his Indian wife had been for nine years living on their farm. Last Wednesday, the Indian woman left for Port Essington with farm produce for sale, leaving Haines alone with his five-year-old son. In a storm Haines' small boat got adrift and he swam out to tow it ashore. He succeeded in doing this, but took a chill and next day died of pneumonia.

To some white men who happened along, the half-breed son declared that there was "a man lying on the bed with a mask on"—referring to the dead body of his father. It was fortunate that the boy was rescued, for his mother had not intended returning for several days, and as a blizzard was raging he would certainly have been frozen to death without a fire.

Haines was well-known all along the Northern coast. He has a brother somewhere in British Columbia and a sister at Parry Sound, Ont.

TO SAVE CHINESE PRIDE

Official Newspaper at Peking Sinks Half of American Fleet to Bottom of Sea

Peking, Nov. 11.—In order to satisfy the pride of the Chinese people, the official newspaper controlled by Grand Councillor Shai Mat, explains the fact that only half the American battleship fleet, that is to say, eight vessels, visited Amoy as the guests of the Chinese Government, by declaring that the fleet was dispersed by a storm on way to the Chinese coast. The fate of the other eight vessels it asserts is unknown. Only half of the fleet reached Amoy.

The foreign board accepts this statement with complacency.

The United States legation was not consulted prior to its publication.

New Spelling in France

Paris, Nov. 11.—Simplified phonetic spelling, upon the lines advocated by President Roosevelt, is to be introduced in the public schools by M. Doumergue, the Minister of Public Instruction.

Work at Fernie

Fernie, Nov. 11.—The weather still continues cold, and building operations are going ahead fast. People are beginning to realize that winter is close, and it is hoped that every one will be comfortably housed before then.

Sao Paulo Coffee

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 11.—President Penna has sent to congress the application of the government of Sao Paulo province for a federal guarantee on the coffee valorization loan up to $75,000,000. This application is accompanied by a message in which the president, in view of the widespread national interest in preventing the disordered selling of the coffee held in Sao Paulo, asks that the guarantee be made.

Foreman Brutually Murdered.

Phillipsburg, N. J., Nov. 11.—Clarence Leid, of Harrisburg, Pa., a foreman on the Delaware, Lackinawa and Western railroad cut-off, was murdered at a camp about two miles from Blairstown, N. J., last night, by an Italian, whose name is not known to either the contractor or the police. Yesterday afternoon Leid took the foreigner to task for loafing, and threatened to discharge him. Last night at 11 o'clock, when Leid was approaching his quarters in the camp, he was attacked by the Italian, who knocked him down, and beat him to death with a club. The murderer was caught, and is in jail at Blairstown under heavy guard, the police fear an uprising of the Americans employed along the line of work.

EXTENSIVE PLUNDER FOR AGENT GREGORY

Many Witnesses Testify to Having Paid Him Substantial Commissions

Quebec, Nov. 11.—At the Marine Department inquiry, Mr. Milloux, accountant of the department, was examined by Senator Choquette. Asked how long the accounts were generally paid by the department after having been received and forwarded, he replied that he was working up to date on a statement which will be ready Thursday, and which will give the desired information.

Hon. Mr. Choquette produced a telegram sent by Mr. Gourdeau, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries to Mr. Gregory on June 3, 1904, and which read as follows: "Try to secure $10,000, which will be recouped shortly."

Mitchell Thibaudeau, grocer, the next witness examined, stated that he had sold $7,000 worth of groceries to the department of Marine and Fisheries from 1904 to 1907, on orders received from Mr. Gregory, and that in order to get spot cash from Mr. Gregory he used to pay him five per cent, but he confessed that he had charged a little more to the department than he would have charged to an ordinary customer.

Martel, another grocer, had sold from 1903 to 1907 $7,000 worth of groceries to the department through Mr. Gregory, and had regularly paid Mr. Gregory five per cent. It was a net loss to him, but he used to give the commission to Mr. Gregory in order to get as many orders as possible, or to increase his trade. He never charged more to the government than to a private customer.

Mr. Schmidt, general inspector of everything supplied to the department of Marine and Fisheries from Halifax to Vancouver, one of the employees on the black list, confessed that he had received from time to time from Drolet about $1,000. He never thought it was wrong because it was a common practice. His salary was $1,500 per year.

R. H. Gale, proprietor of the Slade Electric Company, gave evidence in effect that he had done business with the department to the amount of $10,000 during the last three years. He had paid Mr. Gregory on an average between 3½ and 3¾ per cent on all transactions with the department.

Patrick Murphy, saloonkeeper, deposed that he had done stevedore work for the department for which he received $8,651.48. He had no dealings with Gregory, but drew all his money through Mr. Odell, Gregory's grandson, who drew about five per cent on all transactions.

J. B. Cole, plumber, had done business with the department during the last three years amounting to $23,000. He had business connections with a number of officials of the Marine department, to one of whom he had paid $100.

CALGARY LIBEL CASE

E. P. Davis, K.C., Addresses Jury in Behalf of Defence—Nature of Judge's Charge

Calgary, Nov. 11.—E. J. Davis, K. C., counsel for McGillicuddy in the libel case of Edwards vs. McGillicuddy gave his address to the jury this morning. Entirely ignoring the evidence which had been put in for the defence, Mr. Davis confined himself to a discussion of various copies of the Eyeopener, from which he read extracts. He claimed that Edwards was a degenerate on account of the publication of the Eyeopener and because of his drunken habits. Mr. Davis said that the defense wished to kill the Eyeopener. He insisted that this was the trial of Edwards, and not the trial of McGillicuddy, and he called upon the jury to suppress the Eyeopener by their verdict.

After he had concluded his address the judge intimated that he would direct the jury to find a verdict of guilty as regards the matter being libellous, but that he should leave them to consider as to whether or not the plea of justification had been established.

The court then adjourned.

CRIME OUTBREAK AMONG BENGALIS

Attempt to Kill Lieutenant-Governor Followed By Murder of Detective

MUCH ALARM IN CAPITAL

Many Cases of Weapons Said to Have Been Imported From America

Calcutta, Nov. 10.—The city of Calcutta is terrorized by an outbreak of political crimes. The daring, but unsuccessful, attempt made three days ago on the life of Sir Andrew L. H. Fraser, the lieutenant governor of Bengal, was followed by a murder yesterday evening. A Bengali detective, who had been active in trailing the revolutionists, was shot down on a crowded street by three men.

The people fear to give information concerning the criminals, lest vengeance be visited upon them. The police are powerless.

One of the two natives who was found guilty of murdering a man named Gossans last summer was hanged today. All the police reserves of the city have been ordered on duty to prevent sympathetic demonstrations.

In the course of a trial at Midnapore, Bengal, in connection with a discovery of arms and explosives, a police informer testified that one of the accused had told him that many cases of rifles and revolvers had been shipped from America to Bombay under the guise of sewing machines and cotton goods.

The attack on Sir Andrew Fraser was peculiarly daring, and was the third since his appointment in 1903. The lieutenant governor, accompanied by the Maharajah of Burdwan, an important division of Bengal, and Secretary Barber of the Y. M. C. A. attended a lecture given by Professor E. D. Burton of Chicago university at the town hall, which was crowded with an audience that included many of the most prominent residents.

Just as the lieutenant governor stepped upon the dais, a young man, who afterward gave the name of Nhowdhury, rushed up and thrust a revolver within a few inches of Sir Andrew's body and pulled the trigger twice, but the cartridges missed fire and Mr. Barber, who is an American, flung himself upon the Bengali. The latter struck savagely at the secretary with his revolver and wounded him severely on the head, but was eventually overpowered.

In the meantime the maharajah, a man of great stature and strength, called the lieutenant governor and flung him bodily through a door out of harm's way. A group of Bengalis occupying chairs jumped quickly to their feet and rushed out of the hall. They escaped during the commotion. It is believed that they were present in order to assist Nhowbury, but took alarm at his complete failure to carry out his plan.

BRITISH HONDURAS SATISFIES HINDUS

Delegates Will Advise Countrymen to Accept Offer of Government

Vancouver, Nov. 11.—The Hindu delegates will report favorably on the proposition to transport their fellow-countrymen in British Columbia to British Honduras. This is the advice received by cable from J. B. Harkin, private secretary to the minister of the interior, who is now in Belize, the capital of the Central American colony.

It is understood that Mr. Harkin and the East Indian deputation will leave next week for Vancouver. On their return here the Hindus will present many reasons why the offer of the Imperial government to locate them in British Honduras should be accepted. The cost of their passage from British Columbia to the colony will probably be borne jointly by the Ottawa and Imperial authorities. The Hindus will be employed on railway construction work and on sugar plantations at a rate not exceeding one dollar per day.

It is expected that ninety-five per cent. of the East Indians resident in British Columbia will accept the terms respecting employment guaranteed by the governor of British Honduras. Those who refuse to emigrate and who are found out of work during the winter months will be deported to Hongkong.

Prince Albert Election.

Prince Albert, Sask., Nov. 11.—Sixty-five polls heard from up to midnight of the 10th gave Ruttan, Liberal 25 majority. The four polls in this morning gave Ruttan a small majority, increasing his lead to 49. There are 60 polls to come in, a few of which are expected in this afternoon. Seven polls will not be heard from for one or two weeks. The balance of the polls should be in by tomorrow noon. It is considered by the Liberals that Mr. Rattan is without doubt elected and that the balance of the polls to hear from will only increase his majority. The Conservatives claim that the election will be very close, and they still expect Mr. McKay to win out.

Russian Minister Recalled.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 11.—M. Hartwig, the Russian minister to Persia at Teheran, has been recalled.

Dry Goods Store Gutted

Quebec, Nov. 11.—A dry goods store on St. John street was badly gutted by fire this morning. The loss is not known, but is believed to be heavy.

Illness of Dr. Withrow

Toronto, Nov. 11.—Rev. Dr. Withrow, of the Methodist Church Publication Society, is seriously ill.

South Perth Recount

Stratford, Ont., Nov. 11.—The recount of ballots in South Perth decreased McIntyre's (Liberal) majority from 35 to 29.

Rev. Dr. Courtice Dead

Toronto, Nov. 11.—Rev. Dr. A. C. Courtice, formerly editor of the Christian Guardian, died here yesterday after an illness of three weeks. He leaves a widow and two children.

Vancouver Mayoralty.

Vancouver, Nov. 11.—James Cooper Keith, one of the wealthiest citizens of Vancouver, and a year ago made an heir of "Silent" Smith, the New York millionaire, will be a candidate for the mayoralty of Vancouver. Two other candidates will be F. C. Wade and James Findlay, former Yukon prospectors.

SIR C. H. TUPPER

Talk of Offering Him Carleton Seat—Sir Hibbert Says He is Still Out of Politics

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—A petition is in circulation in Carleton county, in which Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper is asked to accept the representation of that constituency in parliament in the event of R. L. Borden deciding to sit for Halifax. The county is perfectly safe for whoever the Conservative candidate may be.

Vancouver, Nov. 11.—Your correspondent today interviewed Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper on the Carleton seat petition. He says he is still out of politics and has no present intention of running.

GRAVE IN LABRADOR TAKEN FOR ANDREE'S

Discovery by Fishing Skipper Causes Vain Report to Be Circulated

Copenhagen, Nov. 11.—There is reason to believe that the body of Professor S. A. Andree, the Arctic explorer who in 1897 made an attempt to reach the north pole in a balloon, has been found on the coast of Labrador. A letter received here from the captain of the Danish steamer Ingfa, dated Labrador, Sept. 30, reports that Captain Chalker, skipper of the American schooner Pilot of Conception Bay, Newfoundland, discovered in northern Labrador a cross bearing the name Andree and that beneath this cross he found a body and a box of documents.

St. Johns, N. F. Nov. 11.—Captain James Chalker, master of the fishing schooner Pilot, of Brigues, Conception Bay, said tonight that while his vessel was cod fishing in Mugford Bay, northern Labrador, about August 10, he started over and across the cape to Black Duck Bay, three miles distant, and came upon a grave surmounted by a cross bearing the inscription "Andre Ansty, Nov. 7, 1897." The lettering was very faint, and it was difficult to tell whether the date of the month was November 1 or 7, but he decides the latter.

Captain Chalker did not disturb the grave and did not discover any documents, and does not know who is buried there. He is positive that the first word was "Andre" (French word for Andrew.) It is thought that an explanation of the grave may lie in the fact that fishermen from Notre Dame named Ansty fish near Cape Mugford every summer, and that one of these may have died and have been buried there. Against this there is the fact that Newfoundlanders always endeavor to bring home their dead from the fishing grounds. The point where the grave was found is about three quarters of a mile from the coast. Captain Chalker says he could locate the grave again very easily, if required. There was no wreckage or any other object near the cross, and the nearest settlement is twenty miles away.

Captain Jackson, master of the Moravian mission steamer Harmony, which arrived here this morning from northern Labrador, was unable to throw any light on the matter. Neither he nor Dr. Hutton, who was also on board the mission steamer, having spent the last three years in charge of the mission hospital in northern Labrador, was aware of the existence of any grave where Chalker found one.

AUSTRIA'S STAND

Will Refuse to Assume Any Part of Turkey's National Debt—Threat Against Servia

Buda Pest, Nov. 11.—Speaking in the lower house of the Hungarian parliament today, Premier Wekerle declared that the Austro Hungarian government had no intention of assuming any part of the Turkish national debt in connection with the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The occupation of these provinces had eased the finances of Turkey and had proved, at the same time, proportionally costly to the dual monarchy, he said. Annexation had not in any way altered Turkey's financial position.

Continuing the Premier uttered a warning note regarding the bellicose attitude of Servia. He said he hoped these threats of war would cease before Austro-Hungary was compelled to use the resources at her command to force a cessation of these preparations for hostilities.

Rome, Nov. 11.—Milanovitch, the Servian minister of Foreign Affairs, after several lengthy interviews with Foreign Minister Tittoni, will be received next Friday by King Victor Emmanuel. Becouse of the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austro-Hungary, Servia will ask territorial compensation in addition to an outlet to the Adriatic. It is believed here, however, that the only thing she will get will be financial support for the construction of the Adriatic Sea railroad through Servia.

Sault Ste. Marie, Nov. 11.—The steamer Rosemount was released after her cargo was lightered. She sustained no damage.

PASSENGERS DIE AMONG WRECKAGE

Errors of Trainmen on Louisiana Road Costs Lives of Eleven Persons

RUINS OF CARS TAKE FIRE

Vain Efforts of Rescue Force to Release Little Boy From Debris

New Orleans, La., Nov. 11.—It was a heavy price in human life that was paid for the error of railroad trainmen today when a Great Northern express crashed into the rear of a New Orleans and Northeastern local train at Littlewoods station, twelve miles from New Orleans.

Eleven dead and many more injured, some of them fatally, is the record of the wreck which was attended by unusually gruesome scenes.

The wreck caught fire and only the heroic work of the surviving passengers prevented the cremation of those pinned in the debris.

Between Sliddel and New Orleans the Great Northern railway trains run over the track of the New Orleans and Northeastern railway, and there was a misunderstanding as to which train had the right of way at the time of the accident. No one on the Great Northern express was seriously hurt, about those aboard the Northeastern local were thrown right and left, or crushed by the express locomotive, as it tore through the two rear coaches of the local.

Among the sights that greeted the rescuers was that of a small boy apparently unable to extricate himself from the wreck which was fast settling down upon him. A score or more of men made a heroic effort to get the child, but the wreckage and escaping steam from the damaged locomotive interfered, and they were forced to stand idly by while the child called futilely for help until he died. This child proved to be Wm. Attaway, three years old, of Sliddel, La., his body being taken out of the wreck several hours later, horribly mutilated.

A partial list of the dead follows: Charles Rouse, teachey 40 years old, Alton, La.; Wm. Martin, 30, home in Sliddel, in coal business in New Orleans; Geo. Edleston, 40; Sliddel; C. B. Lowry, Chicago, drummer for the American Creosote Company; Wm. Attawa, the little child.

Horses Going to Cuba.

New Orleans, Nov. 11.—Representatives of the Cuban Racing association have made arrangements to send to Havana a large number of American horses, which are usually raced in the south during the winter. On account of adverse racing legislation in the south, these representatives claim the next two weeks will be marked by large shipments of horses to Havana, through Galveston, New Orleans and Tampa.

WANTS CABLEGRAMS A PENNY A WORD

Father of Imperial Penny Postage Idea Attacks Cable Monopoly

London, Nov. 10.—Henniker Heaton, the father of the Imperial Penny Postage idea, addressed a big audience in the Royal Colonial Institute this evening, and advocated the transmission of cablegrams at one penny a word. He declared that an immediate end ought to be put to the present cable monopoly at any cost, and that the cable companies should be bought out at the market price by the civilized governments of the world.

The first step to this end would be a conference of the postmasters general of Europe and the establishment of the penny a word rate in this hemisphere, then there should be a conference with the postal authorities of America. The carrying capacity of the cable lines between the continent and America, Mr. Heaton declared, was twelve times greater than the amount of business at present handled and a majority of them were unscrupulously kept idle by the cable monopoly.

Civilized governments should and would abolish frontiers for telegraphic purposes, Mr. Heaton urged a universal tariff as the best way to clear up misunderstandings and bring race in touch with race, thus silencing the influences that makes for war.

Bulgarian Republicans.

Sofia, Nov. 11.—The national assembly today was the scene of a notable Republican demonstration during the debate on the address in reply to the royal message. The cabinet failed to control its own supporters, and several members of the government's majority delivered the most violent attacks upon Emperor Ferdinand ever heard within the walls of the assembly. The growing influence of the crown was denounced as disastrous to the liberty of the people, and the ministers were warned that the nation was in no mood to pay so dearly for the new crown or to suffer its interests to be jeopardized for the gratification of monarchial ambitions. There were frequent interruptions and calls of "Treason, treason." The presiding officer and ministers exhausted every means to silence the speakers, but the house gave a sympathetic hearing.

Fisherman Drowned

Winnipeg, Nov. 10.—Douglas Graham, a fisherman, was drowned in Lake Winnipegosis yesterday. He was a Scotsman forty years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

Mr. Borden Goes South

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—R. L. Borden, M. P., is in Toronto today and goes from that city to the Southern States for a rest, until the opening of Parliament.

Committed for Trial.

Halifax, Nov. 11.—L. M. Carruthers has been committed for trial at Canning, N. S. on the charge of circulating copies of the Calgary Eyeopener containing a libel on Sir Frederick Borden. He was released on bail.

Portage La Prairie Bonds.

Winnipeg, Nov. 11.—Five New York bond houses and two Montreal firms have tendered on Portage la Prairie school bonds amounting to $200,000 four per cent, thirty-five years, dated August 1, 1908, offering from 94 to 96. No award has yet been made.

Teller McCallum's Sentence.

Toronto, Nov. 11.—D. Cameron McCallum, former teller of the Farmers' bank arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing $16,495 from the bank was sentenced today to four years in the penitentiary. The shortage had been considerably reduced by McCallum's friends since it was first discovered.

Pool Rooms Nuisances.

Olympia, Nov. 11.—The supreme court has rendered a decision holding that persons conducting pool rooms may be prosecuted under the state criminal laws for maintaining a nuisance, which is defined as a place where gambling is permitted. George Shanklin, Frank Moon and William Quinn, proprietors of the Turf Exchange were arrested. In the Pierce county court this case was dismissed because the state law defining gambling does not name betting on horse races, but the supreme court says the nuisance law refers to the general definition of gambling, which includes such betting and orders the trial to proceed.

LAST TRIBUTE PAID DECEASED MINISTER

Funeral of the Late Hon. J. H. Agnew Attended By Large Concourse

Winnipeg, Nov. 11.—The last respects of the public, the friends and colleagues of the late Hon. J. H. Agnew, provincial treasurer, were paid to the deceased minister this afternoon, when the funeral services was conducted in All Saint's church. There was a large attendance of the citizens of Winnipeg, as well as all the members of the local government, and the majority of the members of the legislature and of the House of Commons for Manitoba, who could reach the city.

Private service for the members of the family was conducted at the residence, River avenue, at 2 o'clock, after which a public service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Heathcote, pastor and friend of the deceased, at the church. There was no sermon or address by the rector, but the simple burial service of the Anglican church was read.

At the conclusion of the services, one of the largest corteges ever seen in the city formed behind the hearse and slowly followed the remains to St. John's cemetery, where interment was made. His brothers and the male members of the late Mr. Agnew's family were at the head of the mourners, followed by the pallbearers and citizens of all ranks. The pallbearers were: Hon. R. P. Roblin, Lieut. Col. Hosmer, Hon. Robt. Rogers, Hon. G. R. Coldwell, H. H. Goulter, of Virden, J. King, W. J. Tupper and John Woodman.

Out of respect to the memory of Mr. Agnew all offices under the provincial government were closed for business at noon today, and the assize court and other civil courts also adjourned for the afternoon.

GENERAL LAKE REMAINS

Decides to Stay in Canada as Expert Advisor to Government on Military Matters

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—Major Gen. Sir Percy Lake has decided now to stay in Canada, and to retain his position as instructor general of militia, instead of going to England.

It is understood that in remaining in Canada, Sir Percy Lake has become in reality expert adviser to the government of Canada in military matters, and that he will have a seat in the military council.

Nobel Prize for Marconi

Stockholm, Nov. 11.—It is unofficially stated here that William Marconi, of wireless telegraph fame, is to be awarded the next Nobel prize in physics.

Horse Show Association.

New York, Nov. 11.—Horsemen and horse show officials from various parts of the United States and Canada met in this city today and took preliminary steps toward the organization of the international horse show association. The object of the association is to promote the best interests of horse shows and generally supervise the conduct of such meetings. It was stated that at present there was no official body to which appeal may be taken for settlement on behalf of exhibitors. A committee was appointed to draft a plan of organization.

Fell Nine Stories.

New York, Nov. 11.—Harvey Watterson, a lawyer, son of Henri Watterson, the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, fell from a window in his office on the nineteenth floor of a Wall street building late today, landing on the roof of an adjoining building, nine stories below, and was instantly killed.

Fraser River Lumber.

New Westminster, B.C., Nov. 11.—New Westminster will again enter the export lumber trade this winter, eight cargo vessels having been chartered to load at Fraser river saw mills for South America and Australia. The first of the fleet, the Chilian barque Ivanhoe, will arrive here on the 24th instant.

STANDARD OIL WINS A POINT

Petition For Rehearing of Appeal Against Fine is Denied By Court of Appeals

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL

Government to Bring Case Before U. S. Supreme Court at Once

Chicago, Nov. 10.—The petition of the United States Government for a rehearing by the circuit court of appeals of the appeal in the Standard Oil case was refused by the court today. This is a defeat for the time of the government's action, as at the hearing the court set aside the fine of $29,000,000 imposed by Judge Landis.

The government in its petition for a rehearing intimated that if the opinion of the judges of the appellate court were allowed to stand it would nullify nearly every shred of rate reformatory legislation accomplished by the Roosevelt administration. In summing up its position, counsel for the government said that the opinion of the court of appeals as it stood erroneously stated material portions of the records, did injustice to the trial judge (Landis), left doubtful in any new trial the rule of law to be applied as to knowledge upon the part of the shipper that he was accepting an illegally low rate, and did not make it clear what was to constitute an offence, a trainload, a car lot or a whole series of shipments for which but one settlement of freight charges had been made.

It was further alleged that the language of the appellate judges appeared to be in conflict with the language of the supreme court and with the language used by the presiding judge, Judge Grosscup, in a previous similar case. The petition closed with a statement that if the opinion of the court of appeals were permitted to stand unmodified, it would tend to encourage disobedience to law, to impede the enforcement of salutary statutes and largely to defeat their purpose.

To the Supreme Court

Washington, Nov. 10.—It was stated at the Department of Justice today that the Standard Oil case would be taken to the supreme court of the United States at the earliest possible day. This will be done by an application to the court for the allowance of a writ of certiorari. Notice of an application of this kind must be given by the defeated party to the other side, and an opportunity afforded opposing counsel to file their brief in opposition.

The supreme court announced that it would take a recess commencing on Monday next, until November 30. The application, therefore, will probably be submitted to the court by that time.

PRINCE RUPERT TOWNSITE

Progress Made With Survey—Provincial Government to Call For Tenders for Work

Prince Rupert, Nov. 11.—Rapid progress is being made in the completion of the survey of the townsite of Prince Rupert. One hundred and twenty men are now at work staking lots, and with continued fine weather it is expected that they will finish on the main townsite by the end of December. The proposed auction sale of lots will, it is expected, occur about May 1.

Plans are now being prepared for the proposed planking of the different streets and the laying of sidewalks; and the work of building them will be started as soon as the plans are completed.

The provincial government will shortly call for tenders for carrying out its share of the work on the new townsite of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Two hundred thousand dollars is to be expended in the early spring, $40,000 for sewer construction and $160,000 in new streets and sidewalks. Sixth avenue, which is four miles in length, will be planked from end to end, and Main street, which crosses Sixth avenue at right angles, will be planked from the waterfront for a distance of a mile.

Grand Trunk Earnings

Montreal, Nov. 11.—G. T. R. traffic earnings for the first week of November decreased by $35,412 compared with the same week last year.

Principal Resigns.

Halifax, Nov. 11.—Dr. Robert Magill, for six years professor in Dalhousie college and principal since the removal of Principal Falconer to Toronto, has resigned his chair and the principalship, to take effect in June. He gives no reason for his resignation.

Another for the Kaiser.

The Hague, Nov. 11.—The Vaderland publishes extracts from the memoirs of an unnamed diplomat who asserts that during the Russo-Japanese war the German Emperor wrote to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, threatening the occupation of Dutch ports unless Holland put herself in a state of defense against Great Britain.

Tie in Newfoundland

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 11.—Complete returns from the general elections of Nov. 3rd show that Sir Robert Bond, the premier, and Sir Edward Morris, the leader of the Opposition, will each have eighteen supporters in the legislature. The situation is the most unique in Newfoundland political records and may be settled only by the ordering of another general election.

Boston, Nov. 11.—Professor Richard C. MacLaurin, head of the physics department of Columbia university was today appointed president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by the executive committee of the institute incorporation. It is announced that Professor MacLaurin will accept the position.

The store that serves you best.

The Basic Principle of a Good Store

It has taken years to establish this business, but it has been rightly established; its remarkable expansion, the natural outcome of sound principles: No misrepresentations—Verification of all statements about goods before publicity—Strict adherence to one price—High standard of Quality—Lowest possible price for dependable goods—A constant reaching forward for perfect service.

Tested Eggs, per dozen....35c
Auburn Creamery Butter, per lb., 35c; 14 lb. box....$4.50
Picnic Hams, per lb....12½c
B. C. Hams, per lb....25c
Yorkshire Bacon, per lb....25c
Spring Chickens, per lb....25c
Home-Made Mincemeat, per lb....15c

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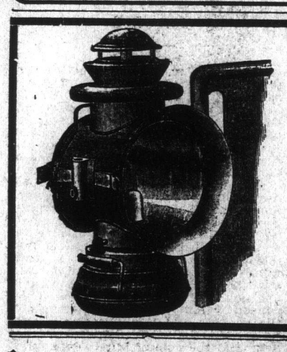

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Cold Blast Lanterns
Dashboard Lanterns
Railroad Lanterns
For Sale By
THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.
544-546 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

MARRIED

WINSBY-SAUNDERS—At St. Peter's, Quamichan, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. A. Leakey, Walter Winsby, to Miss Elizabeth B. Saunders, both of Victoria.

WHITE-NICHOLLES—At St. James' Church, by the Rev. J. H. S. Sweet on the 4th of November, Frank Oliver White, third son of Edward White, of Gorge Road, and Annie Muriel Emily Nicholles, third daughter of Major John Nicholles, of Montreal street.

DIED.

YOUNG—At the residence of his sister, Mrs. E. J. Monk, 1815 Chambers St., on the 7th inst., Charles James, third son of Henry Young and the late Mary Young, of Saanich, aged 34 years. A native of South Saanich, B. C.

OWEN—In this city on the 7th inst., at the family residence, 619 Niagara street, Martha Ann, beloved wife of Capt. William D. Owen.

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WELCH—At his residence, Esquimalt district, George Welch, aged 71 years, a native of Hipalston, England.

COX—At St. Joseph's hospital, on the 9th inst., (Capt.) John G. Cox, aged 65 years, a native of Nova Scotia.

GARNHAM—In this city, on the 4th inst., William Graham, a native of Suffolk, Eng., aged 78 years and 8 months.

NETTLETON—At 1043 Mason Street, on the 3rd inst., Ann Jane, the beloved wife of John W. Nettleton, a native of England, and 61 years of age.

THE LOCAL MARKETS
Retail Prices

Flour	
Royal Household, a bag	$2.00
Lake of the Woods, a bag	$2.00
Royal Standard, a bag	$2.00
Wild Rose, a bag	$1.75
Calgary, a bag	$2.00
Hungarian, per bbl.	$7.75
Snowflake, a bag	$1.70
Snowflake, per bbl.	$6.80
Moffet's Best, per bbl.	$7.75
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.70
Three Star, per sack	$2.00
Foodstuffs	
Bran, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.60
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.70
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	$ 2.00
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.	$ 2.00
Oats, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.55
Barley, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.60
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.50
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.	$ 2.20
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.	$ 2.25
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.	$ 2.25
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	$16.00
Hay, Prairie, per ton	$15.00
Hay, Alfalfa, per ton	$20.00
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.65
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.65
Vegetables	
Celery, per head	.05
Lettuce, two heads	.05
Garlic, per lb.	.20
Onions, 8 lbs for	.25
Green Onions, 3 bunches for	.10
Potatoes, per sack	$1.00
Cauliflower, each	.20 to .25
Cabbage, new, per lb.	.02
Red Cabbage, per lb.	.05
Green Peas, per lb.	.08
Beans, per lb.	.08
Beans, per lb.	.05 to .15
Tomatoes, per basket	.25
Beets, per lb.	.05
Cucumbers, each	.05
Carrots, per lb.	.05
Sweet Potatoes, 4 lbs.	.25
Mushrooms, per lb.	.50
Dairy Produce	
Eggs—	
Fresh Eastern, per dozen	.60
Eastern, per dozen	.35
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb.	.20
Neufchatel, each	.05
Cream, local, each	.10
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	.35
Best Dairy	.25 to .30
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	.45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	.45
Comox Creamery, per lb.	.40
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.	.40
Alberni Creamery, per lb.	.40
Fruit	
Grape Fruit, per dozen	$1 to $1.50
Oranges, per dozen	.25 to .30
Lemons, per dozen	.25
Figs, cooking, per lb.	.08 to .10
Apples, per box	$1 to $1.75
Bananas, per dozen	.30
Figs, table, per lb.	.25
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.	.15
Raisins, table, per lb.	.25 to .60
Pineapples, each	.60
Peaches, Wash., per lb.	.10
Peaches, Okanagan, per box	$1.50
Plums, per basket	.25
Melons, Cal., each	.05 to .20
Prunes, per basket	.25
Grapes, Cal., per basket	.60
Grapes, Concord, per basket	.75
Cranberries, 3 lbs.	.25
Pears, per box	$1 to $1.50
Nuts	
Walnuts, per lb.	.30
Brazils, per lb.	.30
Almonds, Jordon, per lb.	.75
Almonds, Cal., per lb.	.30
Cocoanuts, each	.15
Pecans, per lb.	.30
Chestnuts, per lb.	.30
Fish	
Cod, salted, per lb.	.10 to .13
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	.08 to .10
Halibut, smoked, per lb	.15
Cod, fresh, per lb.	.06 to .08
Smoked Herring	.12½
Crabs, 2 for	.25
Black Bass, per lb.	.06 to .08
Oolichans, salt, per lb.	.12½
Black Cod, salt, per lb.	.12½
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	.06 to .08
Salmon, fresh white, per lb.	.08 to .10
Salmon, fresh red, per lb.	.10 to .12
Salmon, smoked, per lb.	.20
Shrimps, per lb.	.25 to .30
Smelts, per lb.	.08 to .10
Herring, kippered, per lb.	.12½
Finnan Haddie, per lb.	.20
Meat and Poultry	
Beef, per lb.	.08 to .18
Lamb, per lb.	.15 to .25
Mutton, per lb.	.12½ to .20
Lamb, per quarter, fore	1.25 to 1.50
Lamb, per quarter, hind	1.75 to 2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb.	.15 to .18
Geese, dressed, per lb.	.18 to .20
Guinea Fowls, each	$1.00
Chickens, per lb.	.25 to .30
Chickens, per lb., live weight	.12½ to .15
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	.20 to .25
Hams, per lb.	.19 to .20
Hares, dressed, each	.75
Bacon, per lb.	.25 to .30
Pork, dressed, per lb.	.12½ to .15
Rabbits, dressed, each	.50 to .65

MAYOR TOM JOHNSON

Peculiar State of Affairs in Connection With Fare Box and Traction Companies

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 10.—Mayor Johnson refused to produce the books of the pay-enter fare box company when required to do so today in the receiver's hearing of the Municipal Traction company before Special Master Belford of the federal court.

Following the refusal of the mayor to produce the desired books, attorneys for the Central Trust company of New York, which is pressing the receivership proceedings, threatened to have the mayor cited for contempt. Attorney Cannon, representing the trust company, declared it was necessary to see the books of the pay-enter company in order to find out just where the latter company stood in relation to the Municipal Traction company.

In the hearing, late yesterday afternoon, Mayor Johnson admitted that he and President Dupont of the Traction company, owned the stock of the pay-enter fare box company. The Municipal company had met all the expenses of the fare box experiments, he said, and would have stood the loss if the fare box company had been a failure; but if it had proved a big success, Johnson and Dupont were to get the profits, not the municipal company.

THE NAVAL POSITION IN PACIFIC OCEAN

All the Powers With Exception of Japan Will Have Smaller Navies in These Waters

With regard to the suggestion, which is once more put forward that the British admiralty should station permanently a large squadron in the North Pacific, it need hardly be said, remarks the Naval and Military Record, that at present there is no indication that the naval authorities intend in any way to depart from their present policy. There is no reason to think that a British fleet of armored ships is any more necessary now than in the immediate past. No other power has today, or intends to have in the near future, a large fleet permanently in the Pacific, except Japan.

By Christmas next there will not be a single battleship in the Pacific, apart from the vessels of our ally. The American ships by that time will be on their way home to the Atlantic, and the balance of naval power in the Pacific will then be the same as it was before the Atlantic fleet set out from San Francisco early in the present year. Germany will continue, according to present plans, to be represented in the Far East by a naval force considerably less than half as powerful as that under the British flag; the French squadron will still be of modest proportions, and the allied fleets of Great Britain and Japan will be supreme.

GERMANY ACCEPTS FRANCE'S PROPOSAL

Questions Arising From Casablanca Incident to Be Referred to The Hague

Paris, Nov. 10.—The foreign office has been advised from Berlin that M. Cambon, the French ambassador, and Baron Von Waechter, the German acting secretary for foreign affairs, this afternoon signed an agreement in settlement of the Casablanca incident. The new proposal was approved by Emperor William personally.

The formula of settlement as now accepted consists of two declarations. The first is practically identical to the one submitted by Ambassador Cambon last week, and provides that after the exchange of expressions of mutual regret that the incident occurred, the entire question of law and facts shall be submitted to the arbitration of the Hague tribunal; this in view of the contradictions in the French and German reports of the incident. The second condition is that the country whose agents are adjudged at fault shall apologize to the other.

While there is no disposition to crow over the French victory, great satisfaction is expressed that Germany finally has recognized the justice of the French contention that there could be no disavowal of the acts of French agents at Casablanca, in advance of arbitration. Germany places her acquiescence to this view upon the widely divergent character of the reports concerning the incident sent in by agents of France and Germany respectively.

KING'S BIRTHDAY

Britons in New York and Washington Celebrate Anniversary With Banquets

New York, Nov. 10.—Under the auspices of the British Schools and Universities club the birthday of King Edward was celebrated last night with a dinner at Delmonico's. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister to the United States, and Lord Northcliffe, better known in this country as Alfred Harmsworth, the British newspaper owner, were the principal guests.

Mr. Wu was the first speaker, and his subject was "China, the oldest and newest of empires."

Washington, Nov. 10.—King Edward's birthday was celebrated by Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce at the British embassy last night when they entertained at dinner a number of friends, including the embassy staff, prominent people visiting Washington, and the consular officers of Great Britain.

Bigamist Sentenced

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 10.—Fred Kimble, bigamist, was today sentenced to three years in the penitentiary at hard labor.

Big German Steamship.

Stettin, Nov. 10—The steamer George Washington, of the North German Lloyd line, was successfully launched at Bredow, a suburb of this city, today and christened by Dr. David Jayne Hill, the American ambassador to Germany. The George Washington is of 27,000 tons gross, 722 feet long and is the largest German-built and owned steamer in the world.

Great Southampton Dock.

Southampton, Nov. 10.—The White Star line negotiations, which have been in progress for some time past for the construction of an immense dock here, were concluded today. The new dock is to be capable of accommodating any vessel up to 1,000 feet in length. The London and Southwestern Railway company, owner of the docks, will apply at the next session of parliament for power to construct the new dry dock.

WIRELESS MESSAGES OVER LONG DISTANCE

U. S. Navy Department Prepares for Interesting Experiment

Washington, Nov. 10.—An experiment in long-distance telegraphing by wireless, under the auspices of officers of the United States Navy department, will be begun if satisfactory answers are received in response to an advertisement soon to be issued by the bureau of equipment. This will invite bids for the construction of a long-distance high power station to be located in or near Washington, capable of transmitting messages 3,000 miles to ships at sea. The same advertisement will ask for bids for ship wireless equipment guaranteeing a sending radius of 1,000 miles, and a receiving radius equivalent to the sending radius of the Washington station.

PEONAGE CASES

Men Accused of Bad Treatment of Workmen Are Placed on Trial After Long Delay

New York, Nov. 10.—The cases of alleged peonage in building Henry M. Flagler's Florida East Coast railroad, which have been pending in the United States courts of this district for nearly two years, were put on trial before Judge Hough in the United States circuit court today.

David E. Harley, an employee of the Florida East Coast railway, Francesco Sabbia and Edward J. Triay, employment agents of this city, and Frank A. Huff are accused of conspiracy to keep employees in enforced peonage. Huff had not been arrested before the opening of the case today.

It is charged that Triay and Sabbia hired men in New York to work in New Jersey and turned them over to Harley to take them to Florida. The complaint states that the workmen were kept there in camps in a state of peonage, slavery and enforced servitude. John B. Stanchfield, who appeared for the accused men, is the personal counsel for Mr. Flagler.

After a jury had been selected, Deputy Attorney General Usted outlined the prosecution's case, contending that the treatment accorded the workmen supplied to the Florida East Coast company by the defendants was nothing short of slavery.

John P. Stanchfield, attorney for the Florida East Coast Co., and personal counsel for Henry M. Flagler, the company's president and principal shareholder, moved that the indictment charging peonage and slavery be dismissed, as the one charge destroyed the other. Judge Hough was inclined to hold that the charge of peonage could not rest, but declared that he would rule in the matter on any point brought out during the presentation of the evidence.

Steamer Rosemount Aground

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Nov. 10.—The steamer Rosemount, eastbound and grain laden, stranded while making the entrance to the new channel at West Neebish, and is now being lightened.

Fatal Train Collision

Saybrook, Conn., Nov. 10.—Two men were killed outright, two others fatally injured and a half dozen severely hurt when a work train with Italian section men aboard crashed into the rear of a freight train, headed south, standing on the main track of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad in front of the station here this afternoon. The twenty-eight Italians on the work train, which consisted of two cabooses and the engine, all suffered injuries. The dead are: Frank A. Farlong, of New London, a brakeman on the work train, and one Italian section hand. It appears that there was some mistake in signals.

HUGHES FOR SENATOR

National Committeeman Thinks He is Most Likely to Succeed Chauncey M. Depew

Washington, Nov. 10.—"President Roosevelt six months ago came to the decision that no combination of circumstances would induce him to become a candidate for election to the United States senate from New York to succeed Thomas C. Platt," said National Committeeman Wm. A. Ward of New York today, just after leaving the White House.

Questioned as to the probability of President Roosevelt being a candidate in 1911 to succeed Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. Ward said that the future would take care of itself. He remarked that Governor Hughes in that year will have completed his term as governor of New York, and with a record of splendid administration in the state during the coming two years, he would make an admirable man for the place.

"If you believe in playing futures," said Mr. Ward, "that is a good card to play."

JAPANESE MURDER COREAN PILGRIMS

News of Overt Acts By Troops of the Mikado Are Received

Further advices of the slaughter of a number of pro-Japanese Corean pilgrims by Japanese troops who mistook them for rebels, were received by the steamer Empress of India yesterday. day. The Japan Herald says: The Tokio Asahi is authority for the statement that Prince Ito, the Resident General in Corea, General Marquis Katsura, the Premier, and General Viscount Terauchi met on the 10th inst. to consider a rather serious blunder alleged to have been committed by the Japanese troops in Corea. According to this report, a party of the Isshin-kai (a pro-Japanese association) were travelling in a certain part of Corea for the purpose of paying their tribute to the grave of a Corean Sage. The Japanese gendarmes took the party for a band of rioters and consequently subjected them to examination. They were, however, released later, the gendarmes being satisfied with the replies to their questions. Shortly after the party were released some Coreans gave the gendarmes secret information that the men were a band or rioters. Acting on this information, the Japanese troops pursued the party, and finding them resting by the roadside, fired on them, killing every member. It was subsequently proved that the party were bona-fide members of the Isshin-kai and the informants themselves were none other than rioters. The report having reached Prince Ito, a conference was held in Tokio to consider matters relating to the payment of compensation and to taking steps to give satisfaction. The paper also publishes a detailed account of the incident. It is stated that on the 7th instant Ho Chinkyo, the chief priest of a local branch of the Jiten sect, and thirty-three followers started on a pilgrimage of the head temple of the sect located at Gyokudo, in Jurra Hokudo, Corea. On their way thither the members met a party of Japanese gendarmes at the town of Shisbo, and informed them of the object of their journey. The party arrived at a town named Kyosanri rather late in the afternoon, and resolved to stay there for the night. Learning that a party of Japanese cavalry were stationed in the neighborhood, a messenger was sent to them to report their mission. The messenger did not return to the party, but shortly after a body of Japanese cavalry arrived in the town and attacked the party in their lodgings, killing twenty-one by either shooting or stabbing them. Only twelve members of the party, who happened to be staying at hotels some distance away, escaped the massacre. The survivors reported the affair to the chief priest of the sect, and the news was subsequently transmitted to Li Yokyu, President of the Isshin-kai, now staying in Tokio. Li Yokyu, when interviewed by a Press representative in Tokio, said that telegrams continued to reach him from Souel asking his immediate return to Corea to consider remedial measures. He had wired back warning the people to keep quiet until his return and not to entertain any grudge against the Japanese troops, as the incident must have occurred through a mistake or as a result of false information. He would fully investigate the matter before deciding on future action, as there was no reason why the Coreans should be killed like dogs.

Ottawa, Nov. 10.—Hon. Mr. Shimizu, Japanese consul-general, is host at a large ball this evening in honor of the Emperor of Japan's birthday. Among the invited guests are several of the Mikado's subjects from other parts of Eastern Canada.

Montreal, Nov. 10.—Traffic earnings of the C.P.R. for the first week of November increased by $116,000 compared with the same week a year ago.

Quebec, Nov. 10.—At the resumption of the inquiry into the affairs of the marine department today, A. Davie, of George T. Davie & Son, Levis, declared that he had paid Mr. Gregory, former marine agent at Quebec, $500 a year for the last eleven years in order to secure his goodwill. His firm had done work for the department amounting to $136,000.

SILVER QUESTION AGAIN TO FORE

Senator Teller Writes Important Letter to Moreton Frewen

BI-METALLISM THE TOPIC

Recommends Agreement Between Great Britain, United States and Germany

Those who recall the speech delivered a short time ago before the Canadian Club by Moreton Frewen, will remember that he spoke of a commission that has been appointed in the United States to investigate the Silver Question, with instructions to take evidence in all parts of the world, to expend $10,000,000 if necessary and to report in six years. At the head of this Commission is Senator Teller, who was a member of President Arthur's cabinet and has for a long time taken a leading part in the affairs of the United States government. Mr. Frewen, who is recognized on both sides of the Atlantic as one of the great authorities on the subject of currency and exchange, has very kindly sent to the Colonist a letter written to him by Senator Teller. It is of unusual interest, and will serve to impress upon the minds of Colonist readers the importance and the international character of the movement to restore silver to its old place as a money metal. Senator Teller's letter is as follows:

United States Senate
Washington, D.C.
October 20, 1908.

Dear Mr. Moreton Frewen: I am obliged to you for your note. While the Monetary Commission would prefer your evidence just as early as possible after the date of its sittings (November 10), I follow that you would like to give it the latest returns you can procure in England as to prices, and wages in the Orient.

Exchange the Trouble

I quite agree that the real storm centre of our inquiry will not emerge either from our currency or from yours, but from the deplorable collapse in the gold price of silver. In other words, our troubles come not from our currency, but from our exchanges. In the world's history of the two precious metals, we have hitherto experienced two and only two great variations in their prices, inter se., the fall in the price of silver in 1893 occasioned by the closing of the Indian mints, the collapse last year which resulted from the failure of the rains in Hindustan. On each occasion the suffering and disaster was unspeakable, and that, given the same cause, we shall have a recurrence of the effects, I have no doubt. For thirty years past the conviction has been borne in upon me that any collapse in silver, or in other words, in the silver exchange with all Asia, must cut down the purchasing power of one-half the human race, upset our exports and especially yours to Asia, and culminate in a money panic. Today a Chinaman can give twelve taels for five gold dollars; a year ago he gave nine; at the old rating he gave five taels only for five gold dollars. We know that the wages of the Chinaman at his home, and the silver prices at which he markets his produce, are no higher than when he bought five gold dollars for five silver taels; the consequence then of such a collapse in silver as we had last year must be to destroy all our export trades across the Pacific. We know that by comparison with even two years ago no ship now leaving San Francisco, or Portland or Seattle for Asiatic ports can get any cargo at all. Secretary Root has sent a circular to all our Consuls in Asia asking them whether since the collapse of silver in 1907 those firms which import from us and from you, have been subject, as we should expect, to serious losses. Can you bring me some further evidence on your return as to this? Have the export trades of Lancashire, for example, suffered as have our Lowell cotton mills, during the great break in silver exchange of the last eighteen months? Again, are there the evidences, not merely in the last year, but in the last thirty years, that the displacement of the old 15½ to 1 relation between the metals has resulted in unwonted industrial activities in Asia and in a competition disastrous to white workers? Five gold dollars (or one sovereign) used to purchase five taels only, and five taels then paid the wages for one day of twenty-five Chinese mill hands; while today five gold dollars buy twelve taels, and twelve taels pay a day's wage for not twenty-five, but sixty Chinese mill hands. Such is the nature of the project against cheapened silver which sums up our silver philosophy, and if you can secure from the Government of India official tables of wages and prices concurring with the tables which we already have of the Imperial Board of Maritime Customs in China, our inquiry will be much advanced.

India the Crux

But what is more important by far, is that our Commission should learn what the intentions are of the Government of India. Will that government subscribe to our researches in a question all important to Indian finance, some official witness? I am, of course, merely asking this informally; we will make the proposal officially if you can learn that it will be well received. But we do not wish to encounter a blank negative. My colleague, Senator Wolcott went to England in 1897 with a Commission from our Government. Our proposals were acceptable to the English and French governments, but you recall that at the last moment the Government of India was permitted to negative our proposal on the ground that the consequent rise in the exchange would kill India's export trade. The validity of their objection I quite admit; India's exports are not natural, but are, as indeed are all the exports of Asia, largely dependent on cheaper silver and lowered exchanges. We have always declared that the yellow races with white money—money cheapened by white legislation—hold us industrially at their mercy.

Thus it is all important for us to know where we stand today. The closing of the India mints in 1893, has, in my judgment, starved the Indian currency, and has prevented silver prices and wages there from rising. Again the great expansion of the currencies of the gold nations because of the new gold, has inflated gold prices. If silver prices and wages do not rise, and gold prices and wages do rise, it is quite clear that owing to the pressure of Asiatic exports, industry after industry now employing white working men must close down to be replaced in the world's economy by mills and factories manned with yellow labor in Asia; in short the labor cost of what Asia manufactures for export has been already cut in half, by the reduction in the gold price of silver. Possibly the interests of the people of India are subserved by these low exchanges with closed mints; certainly the industries of China where no mints are closed, are being stimulated by low exchanges, and already China has commenced to manufacture steel, but that a great civilized government should be making a profit as today of 50 per cent by selling currency of unlimited legal tender to three hundred million of its citizens; that the currency of India should be manipulated as today by a few officials, whose purchases or non-purchases of silver bullion elevate or depress all the world's exchanges with China—this is so opposed to every theorem of your own economists that I must not venture to press the point further. But this at least I may say: Subscriptions have been collected in America during the past few years to succor starving Hindus who had on their persons all the material of a famine reserve fund in the shape of bangles and ornaments, only that the Indian mints were closed and the mintage of rupees made a most profitable monopoly of the Indian Government. Let me ask you what your view would be if we had a famine in the United States, if our people had vast stores of gold in bars and bangles accumulated during a thousand years, and if we closed our mints to the free coinage of gold at a moment of acute famine and disaster?

Favors Goschen Plan

I now come to the point which greatly concerns our Commission. I personally am in favor of the proposal advanced by Lord Herschell and the gold members of your Royal Commission upon Currency which reported in 1889—namely the issue of small notes of limited legal tender (40 shillings), these notes to be secured by silver. This proposal was again advocated in 1891 by your Chancellor of Exchequer in what we here call the "Goschen plan." If our nation, with England and Germany, would issue these notes, would purchase with them and impound large central gold reserves, the Goschen plan would have a double effect. It would accumulate great gold reserves in New York, London and Berlin, the presence of which would keep money rates steady and low, and again by raising the price of silver bullion, would raise all the rates of exchange with Asia, thus enabling Asia to purchase from us and reducing the present bonus on all that she exports. Such a plan if adopted by one, two or three nations of the first rank would go far to settle both the silver question and the gold question, at least for a generation to come. But here we are again met with the Indian difficulty. Our purchases of silver to secure the Goschen notes would certainly advance the price of silver to 86 cents per ounce (43 pence). At that point the Government of India might decide to melt up and sell rupees; that is to say, at 86 cents per ounce the bullion value of the rupee would equal its present exchange value (16 pence), so that in the deliberations of our Commission we must at once confront this point; if we approve the Goschen plan, with or without Great Britain and Germany, will the Government of India consent to re-open their mints when the price of silver bullion has risen to 86 cents per ounce? Why would not Great Britain join with us heartily in the Goschen reform? A large central gold reserve is not less important to her than it is to us, while the rise in the exchanges with all Asia would occupy her people in her own mills and factories and bring back to her and to us a very real prosperity.

I have, I fear, written you at very great length. It is, however, possible for you to procure through the Indian Government some reply to this question, because we are quite certain to meet an almost insuperable obstacle in the attitude of that government, and at the very outset of our inquiry.

I am, yours, very truly,
(Signed) H. M. TELLER.

Mr. Moreton Frewen, Government House, Ottawa, Canada.

UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM IN GREAT BRITAIN

Recent Advice of Member of Parliament to the Hungry

London, Nov. 10.—Cardinal Manning once told a crowd of dock strikers that if they were starving they were entitled to help themselves to bread. That statement is one of the precedents with which Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., defends himself for having at recent unemployment demonstration advised his hearers to "rush" bakers' shops. The words he actually used were these: "Do not rush the House of Commons. There is nothing there worth rushing for. If you are hungry, if your wives and children are hungry, then rush all the bakers' shops, where there is something worth rushing for. Some of you may get locked up, but you would be better cared for in prison than you are being cared for now." There is likely to be a sequel. What is going on was hinted at during the question hour in the House of Commons the other afternoon when Lord Robert Cecil pointedly asked whether the government meant to charge the hon. member (Thorne) with inciting a riot.

"I think," replied the attorney-general, "the matter is one for the police."

"But is it engaging the attention of the government?"

"I have no doubt," repeated the suave official, "the matter is one which is engaging the attention of the police." The House laughed and then cheered a little.

How great the difficulty is with which the government will have to deal will be understood from the programme just drawn up by the committee of the General Federation of Trades' unions, which calculates that at the present time something like 7,500,000 human beings in this country are suffering from unemployment. This, of course, beats the record of 4,000,000 unemployed in the United States. The committee declares that the problem demands instant attention, and they make a great many recommendations. The trades' unions wish to stipulate for the total abolition of overtime, and the immediate employment of surplus labor in the reclamation of waste lands and the acquisition by the state of the canal and railway systems of the United Kingdom.

North Lanark Election

Almonte, Ont., Nov. 10.—The recount of votes in North Lanark gives the seat to Mr. Thoburn, Conservative, by a majority of six.

FLOOD AT SQUAMISH CAUSES MUCH LOSS

Fears That Three Settlers Were Drowned When Water Rose Suddenly

Vancouver, Nov. 10.—Wm. Lewis, who arrived tonight from the Squamish river, thirty miles north of Vancouver, says that in last week's flood the water rose twenty-five feet in a single night.

Several thousands of dollars' worth of cattle were drowned, and the deaths of at least three settlers are probable, for no news has been heard of them since the flood.

Three bridges across the stream were washed out. Last night several canoe loads of Indians paddled up to the doors of Lewis' home, as they had been drowned out of their homes on the lower land.

PRESIDENT'S GUESTS

Official Statement From White House in Regard to Invitations to Labor Leaders

Washington, Nov. 11.—The discussion which has arisen over the dinner which President Roosevelt is to give in the White House on Tuesday to a number of labor leaders brought forth from the executive office of the President an official statement pointing out that the dinner is not an official one and declining to discuss the omission of President Gompers, Vice-President O'Connell, Secretary Morrison and Treasurer Lennon of the American Federation of Labor from the guest list.

The statement follows: "As the statement has been made that this is an official dinner, it is worth while pointing out that it is nothing of the kind. The President has on several occasions had various labor leaders, with whom he had been thrown in contact, and whose views he wished to obtain, at dinner. For this occasion he asked a number of men within and without the government service, who are interested in different phases of the labor question, to come to dinner. Three-fourths of these men are not members of labor organizations. Six or eight of them are concerned in one capacity or another, with the work of labor organizations. It would of course be absurb to take notice of any discussion as to who should or should not be invited to dinner by the President."

St. John Tugs Wrecked.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 11.—John E. Moore received word today that two of his tug boats, the Lord Wolseley and the Caluna, were wrecked on Pictou Island, N.S., last night. The Caluna is a total loss, and the Wolseley may be pulled off the rocks, but it is doubtful. The tug Lord Kitchener, also owned by Mr. Moore, is alongside, and will try to get the Lord Wolseley off at high water. Neither of the tugs ashore is insured. They were on their way to Port Mulgrave to assist the Kitchener in towing Mr. Moore's dredge, the Iroquois, from there to St. John. The Wolseley is a big tug, three years old, built at Parrsboro, N.S. The Caluna was bought by Mr. Moore last spring.

"Dry" for 48 Hours

Regina, Sask., Nov. 10.—For the first time in the history of Regina, it was for 48 hours a dry town. Not a single drunk was arrested and not a case of disorderly conduct reported. The bars were closed on Sunday and again yesterday under the provisions of the new act, and the citizens were given a sample of what local option would mean here.

Geologist Honored

Albany, Nov. 10.—State Geologist John M. Clark was advised today that he had been awarded the Hayden gold medal for excellence in geological research and discovery, given once in three years by the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

New Bishop of Washington

Washington, Nov. 10.—Rev. Dr. H. Harding, who for twenty-two years past has been rector of St. Paul Episcopal church, was elected Bishop of Washington, to succeed the late Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, late today. Dr. Harding was chosen on the fourth ballot, up to which time the Rev. Dr. McKim, also of this city, led in the balloting.

BACK TO PRISON

R. E. Noble, Who Broke Parole, Returns to Nelson to Serve Rest of Sentence

Spokane, Nov. 10.—To do eight months' time in the provincial prison at Nelson, B.C., from which he was paroled October 7, R. E. Noble, who is serving a sentence for vagrancy in the city jail, was taken back to Canada by Inspector James Parkinson, of the Canadian secret service, who arrived in Spokane from Ottawa.

Noble was sentenced to serve 23 months in the Canadian prison for forgery. He was granted a ticket of leave, the condition of which was that he was to remain in British Columbia until the expiration of his sentence. A few days after he was given his liberty he emigrated to the United States. He was arrested in Spokane two weeks ago by Officer George Miles. When Noble was searched at the police station his ticket of leave was found in his pocket.

The prison authorities at Nelson were notified and they requested that Noble be held until they could get papers for his removal. Noble consented to go back to Canada without requisition, making that formality unnecessary.

Fast Time With Mails

London, Nov. 10.—The mails which left Montreal on Friday evening, 30th October, to connect with the Empress of Britain at Rimouski, were delivered in Liverpool last Friday, twelve hours ahead of those that were despatched from Montreal a week earlier for connection with the Virginian, that vessel having been delayed by fog between Montreal and Quebec. The Virginian passed Quebec at 3:04 p. m., Oct. 29th, and arrived at Liverpool at 9 o'clock last Friday night. The Empress left at 2:45 p. m. a day later, and docked at Liverpool at 9 o'clock Friday morning.

Price of Exchange Seat.

New York, Nov. 10.—A seat on the New York stock exchange today sold for $75,000. A week ago, at the last previous sale, a seat brought $70,000.

NEW SANITARIUM AT TRANQUILLE

Foundation Stone Laid Yesterday With Appropriate Ceremony

PROMINENT MEN PRESENT

Dr. Fagan's Interesting Review of the Anti-Tuberculosis Movement

(From Thursday's Daily)

Tranquille, Nov. 11.—In the presence of a distinguished gathering, the foundation stone of the new sanitarium building to be erected by the Anti-Tuberculosis society of British Columbia upon its property at Tranquille, was laid by the lieutenant-governor, this afternoon. In addition to the lieutenant-governor, the premier, Hon. Richard McBride, Hon. Dr. Young, Hon. F. J. Fulton, G. H. Barnard, M.P.-elect, and many other were present.

Address of Welcome

On the arrival of the company, an address of welcome was read to His Honor, by R. Marpole, the president of the society. The lieutenant-governor thereupon replied as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a very great pleasure to me to be here today, at the invitation of the British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis society, on an occasion which, I cannot help thinking, is one of vast and far reaching importance to the province over which I have the honor to preside and one in which its lieutenant-governor can most justly and properly take part.

The opening of such an institution in British Columbia makes as it seems to me, the parting of the ways of ignorance and knowledge, and the extensive building, of which I am about to lay the foundation stone, will stand as a monument, proclaiming to all peoples that, in this great battle which all nations are, like ourselves, strenuously fighting today, British Columbia was amongst the foremost in the fray.

To Aid the Sufferers

Here, in this institution of applied knowledge, science will do for the sufferers all that science can to restore them to an independent condition, befitting the duties and responsibilities of citizenship; for those whose condition is less hopeful and whose case may constitute a menace to others, such proper provision will, I understand, shortly be made as will make their lot less irksome and anxious; but above all, we must recognize beforehand, that every step in the march of the progress of nations is marked, at first in a great degree by the opposition of the ignorant and prejudiced. Superstitions are hard to live down, and the presence here, in force today of the representatives of education reminds me that in this death struggle between humanity and disease, education must ever play the leading part. We are called upon to take part, individually, in combatting a force which threatens nothing short of national disaster; the battlefield is not in the halls of science, but in the homes and hearths of our people; and on the people, remember, the success of this vital issue depends; for popularity spells success. Your first encounter therefore will be with ignorance, superstition, and old established habits, but, these being overcome by education, ventilation and commonsense, the chief remaining elements of success is enthusiasm, with co-operation, and for the common welfare of our kind. I trust therefore that, throughout this province, strenuous endeavor will be made to keep alive that sacred flame, which will burn in a noble cause—the cause of "suffering, sad humanity." The light has dawned of the coming working day, the night of prejudice and apathy is passing away; it behooves each one of us to be up and doing, to get to work with its earliest ray and working, to work heartily, honestly and well.

Thereupon the party proceeded to where the foundation stone was in readiness, when Dr. Fagan read the following address:

History of Society.

Your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen.

In the whole history of the diseases of man, there is none, I apprehend, the course of which, throughout the ages, has left a stronger and more terrible record or one less marked, less obtrusive and less in keeping with the stupendous, devastating limits of its sway, than the malady commonly known as consumption.

Lacking the gruesome picturesqueness of plague or pestilence; not tragic or startling, but merely deadly, it has consistently maintained the even tenor of its way, a peculiar disease, sheltered from the public eye and practically unchecked and unmolested, by reason of its significant peculiarities.

The short and simple annals of tuberculosis in British Columbia in no way differ from the common order in this respect. Sad and pitiful enough in detail, here as elsewhere, regarded in the abstract, its course is absolutely devoid of incident or thrilling general interest.

The Origin.

It was not, therefore, to any outbreak of special virulence, any abnormal prevalence, or any endemic incidence whatever, that the anti-tuberculosis movement in this province owes its origin. It was merely an echo of the belated, sudden reveille, which has recently been sounded and rings throughout all civilized lands today, the herald of an unsuspected terror, which has electrified into strenuous action economist, scientist and citizen alike, throughout all the nations of the earth. The outcry of the people against the ghastly holocaust wherein their thousands perish, sacrificed by default to a preventible cause; the bitter universal cry of humanity for drastic remedial measures, in the voice of the first law of nature.

The first definite public step was taken on the 21st January, 1904, when at Victoria, a largely attended public meeting was held in the city hall to consider the question. The mayor, Mr. G. H. Barnard, presided. The premier, the Hon. Mr. McBride, the Hon. Mr. Templeman, members of the local legislature, bishops and clergy, delegates from Vancouver and New Westminster and other municipalities and a goodly number of the medical profession and leading citizens were present.

The secretary of the provincial board of health read a paper describing consumption and its ravages and outlined the remedial measures necessary to stay its course.

Many resolutions were passed and finally an association was organized and a constitution adopted.

For some considerable time the efforts to collect money were not successful and although good and useful work was done by the branch societies in Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, yet the public generally did not take an active interest.

Railway Aided.

To the honor of the Canadian Pacific railway company it must be stated that they were the pioneers, viewing the movement in a practical way and liberally subscribing with a promise to consider a second subscription, if the people of the province should show a practical interest in their own self protection.

In the year 1905 the provincial government granted $5,000, and small sums were contributed by citizens and promises slowly filtered in until in 1906, the Hon. James Dunsmuir made the munificent offer to subscribe $10,000, provided that subscriptions amounting to $50,000 were otherwise obtained. This challenge acted as a spur to the energies of all and as a result we were able to show Mr. Dunsmuir that his conditions were fulfilled and on September 24, 1907, he paid over $10,000 to our funds. Some of our large corporations now realized their responsibility and subscribed generously, as did numerous private citizens and societies. Vancouver city council led the way with a $5,000 grant, Victoria and New Westminster with grants of $2,500, and $1,000 respectively. The Masonic Grand lodge generously contributed $1,000, as did also the B. C. Electric Railway company. Three private citizens gave $1,000 each, namely, Mr. Wm. Farrell, Vancouver, Mr. Pat Burns, Calgary, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fortune, of Kamloops. There were many other generous subscriptions from corporations and individuals, all of which will be found in detail in copies of the report to be placed under our foundation stone.

The amount subscribed to date for building fund, including the government grant of $50,000, amounts to $115,392.88, of which $73,170.30 is paid, leaving a balance due of $42,222.58, the government proportion thereof being $30,000, corporations and citizens, $12,222.58. You will ask now what have we done with the $73,170.30 received. We have bought Tranquille ranch and everything on it for $58,000, paid $26,000 down and given a mortgage for the balance of $32,000, at 5 per cent. We have spent on repairing, additions, furnishing and general equipment of the present institution, the sum of $12,825.75. This with $1,600 paid for interest and $1,405.92 loaned to maintenance fund, leaves a balance in the bank to the credit of the building fund of $31,669.30.

Maintenance Fund

The maintenance fund has been sustained in the following manner, viz., by individual collections, by branch societies and by municipal grants, as follows:

Societies—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Penticton, Mission, Salt Spring Island, Kamloops and others.

Municipal Grants—The city councils of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Kamloops, etc., and other small sums as per statement submitted amounting in all to $5,156.70.

Patients fees to October 31st, amount to $4,970.20, and the government per capita grant to $4,704.80. The total received for maintenance being $14,831.70.

The Sanatoriouum was opened for the reception of patients on November 27, and since that day we have had a total number of 7,126 hospital days, as follows:

Twelve patients in Nov., 1907.
Seventeen patients in Dec., 1907.
Nineteen patients in Jan., 1908.
Twenty-one patients in Feb., 1908.
Twenty-six in March, 1908.
Twenty-eight patients in April, 1908.
Twenty-nine patients in May, 1908.
Thirty-one patients in June, 1908.
Thirty-two patients in July, 1908.
Twenty-eight patients in Aug., 1908.
Thirty patients in Sept., 1908.

The actual cost of maintenance, which included salaries, wages and other expenses for handling this number of patients from November, 1907, to October, 1908, comes to $17,135.52, thus leaving a deficit of $2,285.99.

From this statement we see that the cost per patient amounts to $2.23½ per day. This may appear to you a high rate, but when it is remembered that good food is one of the chief planks of our programme and that our staff, including our medical superintendent, is out of proportion to the number of patients, we are at present able to accommodate, it will be seen, I think, that the expenses are reasonable.

Some Difficulties

To illustrate our difficulties, I would ask you to look at our egg and milk account. In these accounts you may see that considerably over $2,000 was paid out for these absolutely necessary articles of diet. At any rate the fact remains that our maintenance account is overdrawn, and the question presented is how the difficulty is to be met.

It must be borne in mind that certain classes of patients cannot meet the protracted expense of $2.23½ per day for food and treatment at Tranquille. Those who can pay are asked to pay and have done so, but, as must be evident to all, some can pay a part, while others are unable to pay anything. I would also ask the public to remember the great strain that a lengthy term of treatment means to persons of limited resources. It is not like an ordinary hospital term of two, four or six weeks. It means at least six months and possibly one year.

We have then a difficulty? How is it to be met? very simple. Let every city, town, and district, have its society with a membership fee of $1 per year for each member. As a matter of self protection and humanity, at least, one representative of every family in British Columbia should be a member of such society. Seventy-five per cent of these societies' collections will be applied to meeting expenses at Tranquille and twenty-five per cent retained to assist local needs of consumption which are unable to fully attend to their own needs. Again, municipalities are asked to make an annual grant of a sum of money proportionate to their population, at the rate of $30 per thousand. So far only four municipalities have agreed to this, namely, Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Kamloops; the other municipalities will again be appealed to and I have little doubt but that the authorities will recognize their duty.

Aided by Unions

As may be seen by looking over the building fund subscription list, many friendly societies and labor unions have joined us and materially helped; but all societies and unions are not represented, and I now appeal to those to assist us in the building likewise to its maintenance by making to our society an annual grant, practically toward the maintenance of those who are unable to meet the necessary expenses at our institution. Would that it might be remembered by each and every one of our British Columbia citizens that consumption is a disease that spares no class of persons and therefore it may be the misfortune of any one of us to contract the trouble ourselves. If such should happen to one who has done nothing for the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, he or she must remember that they are accepting gifts from others.

I would even go further and say that the man or the woman who refused to assist in this work is prepared to accept charity; for they must know that should consumption overtake them they will not be refused admission because they neglected to do their part in providing a suitable building and up-to-date methods with treatment always ready on demand. Let, then, each citizen do his part conscientiously according to his means; then should they or theirs be unfortunately compelled to come to us in their distress they will be entitled to consider it their right even though our funds may have to be drawn on for their support.

Now in conclusion let us consider what is needed. The building now in process of construction will cost $53,000, the furniture will approximate $10,000. The heating and lighting building and apparatus will cost $20,000, and the executive building needed is estimated at $15,000. At least $98,000 is needed for our sanitarium for incipient cases of consumption; advanced consumption cannot be treated here, and a hospital must be specially provided for such cases. A building to cost $25,000 would meet the present demand.

To sum up we need $98,000 for the hospital in course of erection, $25,000 for a hospital for advanced cases, and $32,000 to pay off the mortgage on our farm. The total then needed is $135,000. To meet this we have in hand $31,669.50, and in promises, which are good, $42,222.58, amounting in all to $73,891.88, and leaving a balance to be collected of about $82,000. This seems a big sum but what is it compared with the lives of our own family and the families of our friends and our neighbors.

In the foundation stone there was placed in a metal despatch box, a history of the society from its commencement, a copy of the governor's speech, a list of the subscribers to the funds of the institution with a financial statement with copies of recent issues of the papers of the day, coins of the current year and other paraphernalia usual to the occasion. The lieutenant-governor, when the box had been placed in the cavity in the stone prepared for it, after a silver trowel had been presented to him by the builder, arranged the mortar upon the surface of the pedestal or base. The stone was lowered into position when His Honor declared it to be well and truly laid.

A vote of thanks was then proposed by Hon. Dr. Young, provincial secretary, which was seconded by Mr. Marsh Gordon and Dr. A. P. Procter, members of the board of directors.

Letters of regret were read from many prominent citizens of the province, amongst them the mayors of New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria and Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education.

SHOT BY MANIAC

Postmaster Edward W. Morgan, of New York, Wounded—Assailant Kills Himself

New York, Nov. 10.—Postmaster Edward W. Morgan, of this city, was shot down in the street as he was leaving his house in One Hundred and Forty-sixth street for the postoffice this morning, by Eric H. B. Mackey, a stenographer employed by a downtown law firm, who then shot and killed himself. The single bullet which struck Mr. Morgan entered at the right side of the abdomen and passed out at the left side, without penetrating the walls. There is every likelihood that the wounded man will recover.

The only excuse known for the shooting was that Mackey had complained to the authorities at the postoffice at Washington that his mail had been tampered with and that some one turned out an electric light when he was reading it in the corridor of the postoffice. Mackey's employers, the firm of Hunt, Hill & Betts, declare they could account for the tragedy only on the theory that Mackey was insane. Besides a revolver, it was found that Mackey carried a dagger and a slungshot.

Mackey was an Englishman, 31 years old, and he formerly was employed in Boston.

The shooting took place in the presence of Miss Dorothy Morgan, the 14-year-old daughter of the postmaster, who was accompanying him to the subway station on her way to school.

Mackey had been pacing up and down the sidewalk near the corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Forty-sixth street for two hours before the shooting. When Mr. Morgan and his daughter left their home and walked toward Broadway, Mackay turned down the side street and met them, Mackey drew his revolver and shot into the postmaster's abdomen. The wounded man fell to the sidewalk, and, as two witnesses of the shooting came running up, Mackey lay down on the sidewalk, opened his vest and sent one bullet into his head and another entered his heart. He was dead when the first man reached him.

Mr. Morgan declared that he did not know Mackey and never saw him before the shooting.

Mr. Morgan has been connected with the postal service in New York for more than a quarter of a century.

Mackey left a letter in his room, in which he declared that his act was the "last protest of a poor man against the custom of never enforcing laws against prominent or wealthy people."

Mackey stated also that revenge was one of the motives which animated him and that he knew he was not morally justified in killing the postmaster, and that most men would consider his act that of an insane man. He asserted that the postmaster had withheld a registered letter addressed to Mackey under a trade name, and had insisted that he produce a certificate showing his right to receive such mail.

Higher Fruit Duties Needed

Toronto, Nov. 10.—At the annual meeting today of the Ontario horticulture association, E. D. Smith, of Winona, said the duty on fruits from California must be increased or the express rates in Canada considerably reduced, if the fruit growers of Canada were to hold their own against American competitors.

Dauphin Election

Winnipeg, Nov. 10.—The official majority of Glen Campbell over T. A. Burrows in Dauphin was 272.

Port Arthur, Ont., Nov. 10.—Chief of Police Connors is seriously ill with appendicitis.

CITY SO POPULAR AMONG SPORTSMEN

Many Fanciers Have Decided to Winter and Train Their Equines Here

INFLUX OF THOROUGHBREDS

Between Forty and Fifty Race Horses Have Arrived—More Coming

That Victoria may become important to the horsemen of the northwest because of its attractions as a point for the wintering of their thoroughbreds is a possibility which has already been recognized by local fanciers. Within the past month about forty of the aristocracy of horsedom have arrived here, rather worn and stale after their summer's work on the different Canadian and northern United States tracks, and there is every probability that the total will be materially augmented in the near future. This unexpected influx has awakened local enthusiasts to the fact that the climate, the surroundings, and the situation of their city have a peculiar fascination for those who find agreeable employment in the raising and the racing of the thoroughbred or the trotting horse.

Among the strings which have recently arrived are the following: Twenty-four owned by J. E. Gray, three belonging to T. King, of Regina; one of M. Tracksom's stable; and six owned by George Rice, of Edmonton. These have been quartered at different points about town, with the exception of those which have been accorded accommodation at the stalls at the exhibition grounds.

More Coming.

As stated it is likely that many more horses will be brought to Victoria in the course of a few days. In fact it is believed that before long there will be upwards of one hundred or more racing horses of note here, recuperating after the hard work of the summer months that they may be in the best possible shape to enter on the programme which opens next spring.

Now that the horsemen have begun to look on the southern section of Vancouver Island as an ideal spot for wintering it is believed that every year the number who move in this direction will be increased.

Discussing the matter yesterday a local fancier asserted that there could be no better place than Victoria for quartering such animals, during the period of rest which generally is accorded them, that they may be in proper trim to meet the trials to which they are subjected while the annual races at different points are under way. Of course he referred more particularly to those horsemen who, in their yearly pilgrimages, did not make a habit of going farther south than Washington and Oregon. To those who entered on the California territory, perhaps, it was more convenient and generally advisable that they should stake themselves in some of the centres of the sunny south during the slack months. As a rule, however, horsemen confined themselves to one circuit. They did not attempt to do too much. Those who were in the habit of taking in the annual races through the Canadian West, along the boundary line of the United States, and on the Pacific seaboard, did not participate in the contests of southern California. There were exceptions. Sometimes they broke away from the regular rule for a special purpose, but it wasn't customary.

What he wanted to make clear was that those who belonged to the northwest would find it unsatisfactory to go south for the purpose of finding necessary relaxation for their horses. They desired some centre where they could find the facilities and the general conditions suitable for the light work which the equines must be accorded in order that they may be kept in proper trim. All this Victoria offered.

But perhaps the most important consideration of all, and the point of advantage most in favor of Victoria is its situation. From this city it is possible, as soon as the spring meets open, to ship the thoroughbreds to the mainland for the opening meet. From there they go farther east until reaching practically the extreme easterly section of the prairies entering in different events en route. Then they go south to the States and towards fall again reach the coast. Thus by making this city a starting point they are able to put in a full season and after the final series of races in which they participate find themselves within a few hours' journey of their winter home.

Mecca For Horsemen.

For these reasons it is thought that the southern section of Vancouver is destined to become the recognized horsemen's Mecca in this part of the northwest. Within a year or two it is stated the B. C. Agricultural association will find itself in the unique position of being able to rent all the stalls at its disposal on the fair grounds, which, in itself, would be an asset worth while. Those who have considered the question are unanimous in the view that the attaining of such a place among these sportsmen would mean much to the business generally, to say nothing of the stimulating effect it is bound to have on the sport as far as Victoria is concerned.

United States Crops.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The Department of Agriculture today issued a preliminary estimate of the production of the principal crops of the United States, showing that corn, wheat, oats and eight other crops, representing approximately 70 per cent of the value of all farm crops this year, aggregated about 3 per cent greater than a year ago and 2 per cent greater than the average for the past five years.

Insane Blackmailer.

Denver, Col., Nov. 10.—The woman who attempted to kill herself and Miss Helen Phipps, a daughter of Mrs. Genevive Chandler Phipps, and the policeman after the failure of her attempt to extort $20,000 from Mrs. Phipps, was identified today as Mrs. Allen Reed, wife of a druggist of this city. Mrs. Reed returned recently from Springfield, Mass., whither she had gone to attend the funeral of her father, whose name has not yet been learned. She is believed to be insane.

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children

Campbell's

1010 GOVERNMENT STREET

"THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST"

The Home of the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive

Afternoon Frocks

NEW ARRIVALS

Choice Cashmere Costumes

THESE ARE VERY PRETTY and effective afternoon frocks in dainty shades of fine, durable cashmere, high necks and long sleeves most attractively lace trimmed; the latest sheath motif will be found in many, together with the new front and Persian trimmings. These useful and ladylike frocks having missed the swing of the season's trade are marked down in price to.....$15

Flannellette Frugality

You cannot be frivolous in flannelette, but you can be comfy, especially in the sort we sell, because the quality is extra good and the price extra low—just look at our windows then step inside and see the pretty nighties and other garments. All reduced in price.

NIGHTGOWNS at .....90¢, $1, $1.25
DRAWERS at .....50¢, 75¢, $1

A "Campbell" Evening Gown.

The Ladies' Store Angus Campbell & Co. LIMITED. 1010 Governm't Street

EGYPT THREATENED BY GREAT DANGER

Possibility That Nile Flood Will Overwhelm Land of the Pharaohs

London, Nov. 11.—Egypt is threatened just at present by a terrible danger, and it is possible that ere many weeks are past the names of Sir William Gerstin, Sir William Wilcox, Sir John Aird and Sir Ernest Cassell, which are now justly lauded to the skies in connection with the amazing increase of the area of arable land which they have added to Egypt by means of their Nile dam and the consequent augmentation of irrigation, may become a subject of execration. For the governor of Khartoum and the Anglo-Egyptian authorities still further south up the river have issued a most alarming warning to the effect that the Nile flood this fall will be of altogether phenomenal proportions, that there will be a flood, in fact, such as has not been witnessed in a quarter of a century or more, and it is realized that despite the precautions which are being taken in the form of the construction of embankments and levees all the lower part of Khartoum wil be submerged. The flood has not yet reached Khartoum, yet the river is already running so strong that it has carried away all the staging of the iron bridge in course of construction by a Cleveland iron concern over the Nile there, the accident being attended by the loss of life of a number of the natives and of an American engineer, none of their bodies being recovered.

The gravest feature of the entire affair is, however this: The huge dam at Assuan and the barrage now in process of completion at Esna have never been exposed to the forces of a full river. In fact, the Assuan dam has been favored until now, both while in course of construction and since its completion by very low Niles. Independent engineers have questioned its capacity to withstand the tremendous force of an ordinary full Nile. What its fate will be with a Nile of altogether phenomenal flood is a question which fills people with misgivings.

Some of the most eminent English, French, American and German engineers have all along expressed doubts as to the strength of the foundations of the Assuan dam. They admit that the foundations are built in rock, but they point out that the Assuan rock is only hard on the surface and that immediately below the latter, it is soft, friable and rotten. They insist that the rock on which the foundations are built is deteriorating and wasting away rapidly and that the level of the dam has been already affected thereby to the extent of several feet. They urge that instead of relying upon this one huge dam a number of small ones should be built to break and hold the force of the water, declaring that with its weakened foundations the Assuan dam is quite incapable of withstanding any such phenomenal flood as the one now about to come down the river.

Should their fears be realized and should the dam give way in the face of the enormous pressure of water which rolls along the rocks of tons in weight as if they were mere pebbles, dashing them against the dam, a catastrophe would ensue which could only be described as a cataclysm. For it would suddenly release not merely hundreds of millions of cubic metres of water, which would overwhelm the entire lower valley of the Nile, drowning all Egypt, whirling its cities and its villages away like straw and burying their sites beneath oceans of mud. Egypt as it exists today would indeed be swept out of existence, as well as all the results of all the labors of England to restore its prosperity.

Damp, Foggy Days Call for These

Johnson's Fluid Beef, per 6 oz. bottle $1.00
Bovril Cordial, per bottle $1.00
Bovril Extract, per bottle, 65c, 35c and ..... 25¢
Armour's Extract of Beef, per jar ..... 35¢

CONDENSED CLAMS
Per Tin - - 15c

W. O. WALLACE The Family Cash Grocer Phone 312 Cor. Yates & Douglas

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY, made from the Finest Home-grown Malt and Corn and celebrated for its superb quality for MORE THAN 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

Nashville Tragedy.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 10.—Former United States Senator Carmack, editor of the Nashville Tennesseean, was shot and killed by Duncan Cooper and his son, Robin Cooper, in a three cornered street duel late yesterday afternoon. The assault was the result of publishing in the Tennesseean of an attack on father and son.

Messages by wire and mail from various sections testify to the tremendous sensation caused throughout the state and the south by the killing of former Senator E. W. Carmack by young Robin Jones Cooper in a street duel here late yesterday.

Carmack's brilliant career as a United States senator from Tennessee had made him one of the best known of national figures. Col. Duncan Cooper, father of young Robin Cooper, who was with his son when the duel occurred, has an extensive acquaintance and a legion of friends both in his own and various states.

Carmack's race for the Democratic nomination for senator, in which he was defeated by Senator Robert Taylor, and his more recent race for the governorship, in which he was defeated by Governor Patterson, has served to draw his followers in the state closer to him, and his tragic end has spread distress and bitterness among them.

Young Cooper, after having his wounds dressed, spent a quiet night in a hospital last night in charge of an officer. His injuries proved to be slight and this morning he was reported as resting easily. His father spent the night at police headquarters and is reported to have slept well.

Col. Cooper turned over his revolver, none of the chambers of which had been emptied, to a police sergeant. Robin Cooper did likewise with his, and one empty shell dropped out of the magazine when the young man's weapon was unbreached. It is an automatic magazine revolver and it is not known how many shots had been fired, but it was thought that an examination would show three. Two chambers of the revolver of Senator Carmack were empty.

Twelve-Inch DISK Talking Machine Records REDUCED TO 85c

FLETCHER BROS.
1231 Government Street

Only two statements were made by young Cooper while in the physician's office last night. One was a request to his father to give up his pistol, and in the other he said: "I'm sorry the shooting occurred."

Col. Cooper was brought before Squire Levine today. Cooper was charged with murder and carrying concealed weapons. He waived examination and was remanded to jail without bail. Warrants were sworn out today against Robin Cooper, charging him with murder and carrying concealed weapons. He is still at the hospital, and it is not known when he will appear for preliminary hearing.

Winnipeg Mayoralty

Winnipeg, Nov. 10.—Alderman M. A. Manning, a young barrister who has served at the council board for two years, announces himself as a candidate for the mayoralty. There are now three candidates in the field, Manning, Evans and Forrester.

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year	$1 00
Six Months	50
Three months	25

Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

UNREST IN INDIA.

Although there is undoubtedly a disposition in some quarters to magnify the unrest that is in evidence in India, it must be admitted that the account of the attempted assassination of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is rather disquieting reading. There is nothing at all surprising that among the millions of people of India there are some, who see in the presence of British authority a menace to their rights and a wrong that must be redressed in some way. Such ideas have been encouraged by people who ought to have had a greater sense of responsibility than their public utterances have shown. At the same time it cannot be denied that the very great majority of the inhabitants of Hindustan are quite content under British rule. In many of our exchanges which can speak with knowledge, we read assurances to this effect, but such things, not being sensational, are not likely to form the subject of news telegrams. We probably hear very much of the worst side of a situation, which has always been and now is necessarily one of a great deal of delicacy.

In this connection it is interesting to note that on November last, at a durbar held in recognition of the fiftieth anniversary of the taking over of the government of India by the Crown, Earl Minto, Viceroy, read a message from the King, reviewing the history of the British administration, announcing the pardoning of certain prisoners, and the shortening of the sentences of others, also foreshadowing reforms and among them the extension of the representative principle to the government of India. The action in regard to certain prisoners seems to indicate that the Indian government does not feel greatly apprehensive of any serious demonstrations, and the promise of reforms ought to commend itself to all the right thinking men of the great dependency, who have been chafing under the present governmental conditions. It is difficult to see how such a promise could have been withheld. The British government favors the constitutional movement in Turkey and Persia, and it could not very well deny the aspirations in that direction entertained by those natives of India, who brought up under the British system of education, have naturally imbibed to some extent the principles of the British system of government. While such a promise may be regarded by some extremists as a confession of weakness on the part of the Imperial authorities it seems likely to have a highly beneficial effect. To what degree the representative principle can be applied to India it is difficult for even experts to say. Anything without direction must necessarily be largely in the nature of an experiment. But it seems to be the natural and essential thing to be done, and we can only hope that it will check the growing unrest and bring about conditions which will render British rule in India secure, a consummation to be desired quite as much for the sake of the people of India themselves as for that of any one else.

ELECTION AFTERMATH

Commenting upon the election in Northumberland County, N. B., the Chatham World (Conservative) says: "When one is licked, it is a great satisfaction to feel that the licking is so bad that it could not have been avoided by doing something that was left undone." In Charlotte County, in the same province, the Conservative Courier says of Mr. W. T. Todd, the successful Liberal candidate, "Of distinguished family and possessing many of the qualities that make men popular, he has now received a marked expression of the regard of his fellow-citizens. With him personally the Conservatives and the people generally have no quarrel. Of personal enemies his genality and gentlemanly courtesy at all times have secured him an absence." Then the Courier goes on to pay a high compliment to Mrs. Todd. They fight elections pretty vigorously down in New Brunswick, but they know how to take defeat.

The big majorities of the campaign are thus given:

Alphonse Verville, Maisonneuve	4,299
Dr. Beland, Beauce	3,500
E. B. Osler, West Toronto	3,326
Frank Oliver, Edmonton	2,508
Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Quebec East	2,242
C. Marcil, Bonaventure	1,700
H. Gervais, St. James-Montreal	1,595
H. Demers, St. John's-Iberville	2,204
Alex. Haggart, Winnipeg	1,800
G. H. Cowan, Vancouver	1,530
E. Proulx, Prescott	1,501

It is said that there will be at least seventy new members in the House of Commons. There were fourteen members of the late House from Ontario, who either did not ask or failed to receive nomination. Of these nine were Liberals and five Conservatives. Of Ontario Liberals in the last House, seven were defeated candidates at the last election, and nine Conservatives, who were in the late House, met a similar fate. Three Liberals and one Conservative in Quebec did not seek re-election. Four Liberals and four Conservatives who sought re-election in that province were defeated. One member of the last House from Quebec, Mr. Armand Lavergne, did not offer for re-election. In Nova Scotia, three Liberals retired and one died, and four Liberals who were in the last House were defeated. In New Brunswick three Conservative ex-members were defeated. All the Prince Edward Island members are new men. Two Manitoba Liberals went down to defeat; and three retired. In British Columbia three of the old members were not candidates and one was defeated, with two constituencies to hear from, in one of which a member of the last House is a candidate.

The Canadian Courier, which by the way, is improving steadily in its character, makes a few passing comments upon the elections. It declines to take Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement that he will never again appeal to the people, as anything more than "a rhetorical flourish," and more than intimates to him that it is his duty to stay in harness as long as he can. It says that whispers of Mr. Borden's early retirement from politics are heard, and adds that "it is notorious that he does not relish political life." At the same time, it concedes that the Conservative leader has come out of the campaign stronger personally that he went into it. The Courier thinks that the two leaders are in a position to purify their parties of all objectionable material and says "the two leaders could guarantee us a campaign free from scandals in 1912." Refering to Lord Milner's Toronto speech it notes the great interest taken in Imperial questions by ladies, and quotes one of them as lamenting the absence of great issues in Canadian politics. It declines to believe that in British Columbia, Manitoba, and Ontario the provincial government used their influences unduly, and very properly differentiates between the active participation in an election by provincial governments. The Courier's views, which are expressed with a great deal of clearness, are refreshing at a time when the partizan journals are exhausting themselves in discovering reasons why it happened.

It is said that twenty-one ministers of the Gospel were in the campaign against Sir Frederick Borden, and yet he was elected. This is one of the things that set people guessing.

The New York Times closes its review of the Canadian elections with the following sentences. "He took the view, discredited in high quarters with us, that 'guilt is always personal,' and left individuals to present their own defenses to their constituents making no defense on the part of the government collectively. The result is that only one Minister was defeated." This is just a little hard upon our late representative, who, with all his faults, was never charged with "guilt" in connection with anything in public or private life. An amazing thing about this quotation from the Times is that we find it without comment in an Eastern Liberal paper.

Our evening contemporary is still keeping up the election fight. It is dissatisfied because The Colonist expressed the opinion that the Minister of the Interior will not seek another constituency, and takes rather more than a column to say so. It has reached the conclusion that The Colonist's only object in the late campaign was to defeat the Minister of Inland Revenue. The Colonist is one of those newspapers which thinks it is doing pretty well if it looks after the particular constituency in which it is published. The minister happened to be the Liberal candidate here and so we endeavored to defeat him. The Times has said on several occasions that we did defeat him, and we are not disposed to dispute the proposition. Our contemporary hints at certain dark and deadly things it could tell, if it would. Why in the name of common sense does it not get them off its mind and give us all a rest?

A POOR DIPLOMAT

The Kaiser is not making a success of international politics. He has contrived to get himself at quits with every power, whose goodwill is worth having. A few years ago he was confident that he had isolated the United Kingdom. Now he finds himself "left blooming alone." His abandonment of his high demands in regard to the Casa Blanca incident will be exceedingly humiliating to the German people, who have shown not a little impatience recently at his exhibitions of poor judgment. The Kaiser undertook a very large contract when he set about to do all the thinking for the people of Germany. The Germans have been accustomed to do a little thinking for themselves, and one of the things which may one day come into their minds is the right which the Kaiser has to play the part of a dictator to a proud race. They may begin to ask themselves what the Hohenzollerns have done that the Kaiser should be the sole custodian of the national honor and the national welfare. History shows that, while the German people have on many occasions permitted a strong man to dictate their policy, the love of freedom is too firmly engrained in their natures to make the role of absolutism an easy one to play. While everything goes well, almost any people will hesitate about making radical changes, but when they once begin to go wrong, a race like the Germans know how, and will not hesitate, to take the course that will soonest relieve them from the control of an international muddler. It was an exceedingly foolish thing for the German authorities to try to put pressure upon France, especially as the matter in dispute was very trivial. France resisted the pressure and successfully. This incident coming upon the heels of the publication of the Kaiser's extraordinary interview in regard to the Boer war, and the manner in which Germany held herself away from the other powers in regard to the Balkan dispute, only to come in at the end with a very bad grace, form a very unpleasant combination and one not calculated to inspire the German people with any great degree of respect and confidence in their Emperor. Indeed it is freely said that the Kaiser is cordially disliked in his own country. The trouble with him is that he has assumed the right to play the role of omnipotence and omniscience, and he is hardly big enough. One of these days he will awake to find a notice to quit, so to speak, shoved under his bedroom door. The Germans are patient, but even their patience has its limit.

MR. HILL'S SPEECH

Mr. J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, was entertained by the Vancouver Board of Trade and made a speech. Mr. Hill's ideas, perhaps it would be more accurate to say that his expression of his ideas, are more favorable to Canade than they were only a few years ago. Then at least on one occasion he spoke rather contemptuously of the productiveness of the prairie region and compared the whole country between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains with the eastern part of the State of Washington, and to the advantage of the latter. We would be very slow to conclude that Mr. Hill was as ill-informed as to the possibilities of the Canadian West as would appear to have been, if he meant the things which he then said. No one knows the potentialities of the Dominion better than he, and his views as to its industrial future are based upon knowledge. He seems unable, however, to bring his mind to a belief in the commercial independence of Canada, for it is as a feeder of the United States that he regards us. We are to find a market for everything we can produce, our wheat, our timber, our minerals, everything in short south of the Boundary Line, and he looks upon a broad reciprocity treaty with the United States as the one thing we need. As Mr. Hill has been building railways for the purpose of carrying traffic north and south, we do him no injustice when we suggest that he has the dividend-earning powers of his lines quite as much in mind as the welfare of Canada, when he argues for reciprocity. Speeches like that delivered by the great master of transportation serve to show how very strong the position of Canada is commercially. He makes it clear that the United States will need what Canada will have to sell, and this being the case, it seems very clear that the true Canadian trade policy, as far as our neighbors are concerned, is a waiting one. When they want our products badly enough they will take off the duties which now keep them out of that country, and we can act our own pleasure about taking off the duties which serve to keep the products of that country out of competition with our own.

THE PORT OF VICTORIA.

The Vancouver World hardly acts up to its pretentions as a metropolitan journal, when it exercises its ingenuity and ransacks its memory to discover things that appear unfavorable to the port of Victoria. The Colonist a day or two ago referred to a resolution adopted by the Vancouver Board of Trade in regard to the necessity of widening the Narrows at that port, and said it was timely for the people of Victoria to consider what this city has to offer in the way of advantages as the terminal point of ocean-going commerce. We spoke of the increased size and value of the ships that will be engaged in that commerce on the Pacific and of the importance of saving time; also we mentioned that the channels between this city and Vancouver are more or less tortuous and narrow. These are geographical facts. Whether or not they are of sufficient importance in connection with navigation to render it desirable for ocean liners at some date in the future to end their voyages at this port remains to be seen. We are inclined to think they are, and that opinion is not weakened by the violence of the World's attack upon this port. In its effort to belittle the advantages of Victoria our mainland contemporary is not very particular as to the accuracy of its statements, for it says that Brotchie Ledge renders the approach to this harbor unsafe. That this is not the case every mariner knows, and as one of the proposals advanced by the Colonist was that a breakwater should be built out to the ledge from the eastward, the absurdity of suggesting that the ledge will be in the way of ocean-going ships is at once apparent. Then our contemporary speaks of the tortuous channel and narrow limits of the inner harbor here. It might with equal wisdom have mentioned the fact that the Gorge is narrow. Really we thought the World was above that sort of thing. We have not the least objection to its making every effort in its power to influence a belief that Vancouver is secure in its claim to be the commercial metropolis of Western Canada. That would be perfectly legitimate, but it affords no reason for gross misrepresentations of the facilities of other ports. We supposed that the World had got beyond the "townlot" stage of journalism.

FUTURE OF ST. JOHN.

No city in the East is looking to the future with greater hope than St. John, and we know of none that has a better right to be hopeful. It is already the winter port of the Canadian Pacific Trans-Atlantic fleet, and the Grand Trunk Pacific people are making investigations, which may lead to its utilization in the same way by that company. Naturally St. John is not very much of a harbor. Its great advantages are that it is easy to get into and is always free from ice, advantages which are not belittled in connection with harbors on the North Atlantic coast of America. There are other ports there of which the same thing is true, but we are not talking of them now. It has been the dream of St. Jonn people for a generation that their city would become great as the winter port of Canada, and if the dream is at last to be realized, it is because the people of that city have had faith in its future and have been united in the advancing of everything calculated to promote its welfare. The story of how that city's interests were ever kept to the front by a few of her devoted citizens would be well worth telling, although possibly this is not the place to tell it; but we may say that there were exhibited in that connection a degree of foresight, courage and determined effort, which deserved the success for which the city has been waiting for so many years. We look upon the future of St. John as assured, and there is a lesson in the story which Victorians might lay to heart. There was a time when it was proposed to secure the cooperation of the Dominion government in making the needed provisions for commerce at that port. It met with opposition from some private wharf owners. There was a long campaign for the shortest possible rail connection with Montreal, and it was opposed in the interests of other ports. There were not wanting those, who could not find words of ridicule too strong for the men who ventured the opinion that it would ever be possible to divert to the New Brunswick city any portion of the traffic from Interior Canada that went to Portland, Maine. All the actual difficulties were brought forward; and they were supplemented by all manner of imaginary ones. The fight was won when the Dominion government was induced to subsidize the line of railway which extends across the State of Maine from Megantic to Matawamkeag. Results did not follow very rapidly. The new line was for a time a convenience and nothing more. Then the demand was made for harbor accommodation, on the principle that transportation will go to points where the best facilities are provided. This demand was met and the dreams of a Winter Port became a reality. It is an inspiring record and the city on the Bay of Fundy is to be congratulated upon what it has won and upon what it seems likely to secure.

A marksman in a flying machine would we imagine have considerable difficulty in hitting the British battleship Invincible ploughing through the water at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour.

The announcement that the White Pass and Yukon is contemplating the building of a spur line into the White Horse district, is a very natural development of the situation. One needs only a cursory knowledge of the resources of that section of the province to realize that the undertaking of railway enterprises there can only be a matter of time.

Bank clearings are increasing, and there is a marked revivial in the demand for building permits. In the absence of news of a more exciting character this isn't bad to take.

It is worthy of note, so certain are the managers of the great transportation systems on this continent that the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle next year will prove a success, already they are making elaborate preparations to handle the immense traffic which will be induced therefor. Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific, was interviewed at Seattle on Sunday last. He said: "I am a great believer in the exposition. We recently placed an order for sixty-three large passenger cars, in anticipation of large passenger traffic westward during the exposition, and with a number just received will have more than one hundred additional passenger coaches next summer." This will serve to give some idea of the enormous crowds which the railway companies expect to be called upon to handle.

With two score or more of polls to hear from, it is not safe to predict the result of an election, but the indications are that the Liberals have carried Prince Albert. That constituency is nearly as big as all out-doors and the polling places are widely scattered, without telegraphic communication in many cases. In view of the way the country went and the part played by the proposed Hudson Bay railway in the contest, the chances were largely on the side of the government candidate, especially as it was a three cornered fight with a Conservative and an Independent in the field.

When future historians shall prepare a Roll of Honor of those living today, they will of a certainty place very high thereon the name of Henniker Heaton, the Father of Imperial Penny Postage, and now an ardent advocate of cheaper cablegrams throughout the world. In a pamphlet issued some two years ago by Mr. Heaton, which we remember reading, a very strong case was made out in support of the charge that the cable companies are deliberately working only a fraction of the capacity of the submarine lines in order to perpetuate a gigantic monopoly. And speaking at the Colonial Institute on Tuesday evening last Mr. Heaton declared that "the carrying capacity of the lines between the Continent and America is twelve times greater than the amount of business at present handled, and a majority of them are scrupulously kept idle by the cable monopoly." If the general public could but get this amazing revelation into their heads, Mr. Heaton would find it easier to accomplish his great aim, but the majority of mankind are woefully ignorant of what may be termed the technicalities of the cable business.

All critics of the situation agree that seldom in recent years has France been so stirred as over the Casablanca incident, which, happily, according to latest advices, has been smoothed over. Concluding a long cable message despatched on November 6, a Paris correspondent said: "At any rate, though France's powder is quite dry and the eastern frontier in better shape than for many years past to sustain an attack, it is not now believed, in spite of the newspaper war talk, that the affair will much longer occupy public attention. France believed that the whole matter is proof of the ill-will and malice of the Kaiser, as well as of an attempt on his part, in collusion with Prince Bulow, to draw parliamentary attention away from his most recent blunder. When Europe is distracted by so many really serious matters, says Le Temps, who can believe the Kaiser is serious when he raises a tremendous row over a matter relatively so small? Is there nothing more serious to occupy the imperial attention? We think so, and nearer home than Morocco. Once again an attempt has been made to use us for the private ends of Germany and once again it has failed."

In a speech before the Women's Canadian Club of Montreal, Lord Milner made some timely and interesting observations on the subject of the essentials of national greatness. Social organization and patriotism must look inwards, he said, to prevent disease at the roots as well as outwards to ward off external dangers. "Here came in the influence of women, who were less likely than men to be influenced by party considerations and less exposed to the temptations of men, to subordinate matters to party organizations. Their actual work lay necessarily in the sphere of internal and social development, and what he wanted them to realize was the value of that work. Women today neglected certain work. He did not advocate division of labor, and he felt that in social work influence of new forces was much required. Not to interfere with their home sphere, but to be undertaken in the spare time many women have. Women's work in England comprised guardians of the poor, inspectors of factories, and membership of local government authorities, all essentially within their true sphere, where wise encouragement, sympathy and help was necessary.."

"Something old and something new, something borrowed——"

"To what are you alluding?"

"A bride's costume."

"Oh! I thought maybe you were giving a recipe for a joke column," said the press humorist, wearily.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Why can't I have eggs for supper?"

"You can't have eggs for supper," answered the landlord of the Plunkville house, "because an affinity gentleman is going to lecture on affinities at the town hall tonight. I presume you have some public spirit?"

He had.—Southwestern's Book.

DO YOU TAKE COLD EASILY?

If so, now is the time to strengthen yourself, so that you will be proof against the changeable weather of winter. We have many grand remedies, but nothing to equal

Ferrated Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, per bottle, $1

A most palatable combination, Cod Liver Oil in the form of emulsion, Phosphorus in soluble form, soluble Hypophosphates and Iron; unrivalled in the cure of Pulmonary troubles, Bronchitis, Coughs, Emaciation, etc.

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

WEILER BROS
HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B.C.

HANDSOME NEW COMFORTS

FROM FAMOUS McLINTOCK HOUSE ARE NOW ON DISPLAY

HAVE you seen the glorious patterns in the new McLintock Down Quilts? They are the handsomest down quilt styles we have ever offered Victorians, and we want you to come in and see, not only the best appearing, quilts, but also the best made quilt on the market.

But there is no use talking quality. Come in and see them. You can't realize until you do how much better the McLintock is than other sorts.

Luxuriously warm, yet light—"warmth without weight." Comforts are the ideal bedding. Other bedding and ordinary comforts are heavy—not warm. They are depressing. These comforts enable you to completely relax and allow you to get the full benefit of your rest. Today would be an excellent day to view these new arrivals.

New White Enamelled Bedroom Furniture Today

Here is another late addition to the Furniture Store—White Enameled Bedroom Furniture. We have just put into stock some splendid pieces in this style of furniture and invite your inspection of these new arrivals. We might add that this is WHITE—not the "muddy white" you sometimes have offered you. Just Weiler quality once more.

Come in and see these pieces and while on the Third Floor glance over the many other Bedroom Furniture items on display there. You'll be delighted with the completeness of the showing.

CARPETS

This Carpet Store of ours offers you scores of suggestions for luxuriant floor coverings. The choice of handsome, rich Axminster, Wiltons and Brussels is but part of our offerings. Piles of magnificent rugs are also offered you. And, through it all, quality is the paramount feature.

"Go to Weiler's for your Carpets" has been heard for almost a half-century. We enjoy a well-earned reputation for selling only reliable sorts.

Let us show you the excellent offerings for winter.

An Extensive Assemblage of Luxuriant Floor Coverings

AXMINSTER CARPETS—A splendid range of pretty and attractive designs in this favorite carpet. Prices range at, per yard, $3.75, $3.00, $2.50, and **$2.00**

WILTON CARPETS—In Wiltons we also show a very extensive range of handsome designs and splendid range of colorings. Per yard $3.50, $2.75, $2.25 and **$1.90**

TAPESTRY CARPETS—In low priced, hard-wearing carpets we show a splendid line of Tapestry Carpet at a great choice of prices. We have it at, per yard, $1.25, $1.00, 85c and .. .. **75¢**

AXBURY CARPETS—This is a splendid carpet style, and in it we have an unusually fine range of patterns and colorings. All at one price. Per yard..... **$2.75**

BRUSSELS CARPETS—In our offerings of this Housekeeper's Carpet you'll find a great choice of styles. It is probably the most serviceable carpet one could buy. Per yard, $2.00, $1.75, $1.60, $1.50, $1.40, $1.25 and **$1.00**

VELVET CARPET—This is a nice carpet style from the famous Crossley looms. At, per yard, only **$1.70**

These Carpets are Worth Special Mention—Crossley's

A carpet brand that has gained much popularity with Victorians is the product of the Crossley factory. The carpets of this firm are famous the world over for their superior wearing qualities principally, but also for the excellence of their designs and color combinations.

We are sole Victoria distributors of these carpets and sell these guaranteed lines at prices ordinary sorts are sold at. Means splendid values. Let us show you some patterns.

World-Famous Brussels Carpet Made on Crossley Looms

BODY, at, per yard **$1.50**
BORDER, at, per yard **$1.35**

BODY, at, per yard **$1.60**
BORDER, at, per yard **$1.60**

BODY, at, per yard **$1.75**
BORDER, at, per yard **$1.75**

Other Crossley Carpets—Excellent Patterns and Values

CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRY CARPETS, at, per yard, $1.25, $1.00, 85c and .. .. **75¢**

CROSSLEY'S AXMINSTER CARPETS, per yard **$2.50**

CROSSLEY'S WILTON CARPETS, at, per yard, $2.60, $2.40 and at **$2.25**

Above prices are for carpets made and laid by experienced men. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Some Handsome Velvet Squares

Newest Designs and Colorings

These handsome Velvet Squares are made in one piece, in rich, soft colorings, including the wood shades, greens and crimsons. We know that you will be delighted with this uncommonly fine showing. The very newest from this famous house is shown. Come up to the second floor and have a look.

VELVET SQUARES—Size 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 inches, each **$24.00**

VELVET SQUARES—Size 9 ft.x12 ft., each **$27.50**

VELVET SQUARES—Size 10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft. Each **$32.00**

VELVET SQUARES — Size 12 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in. Each **$42.00**

"Diamond" Tapestry Squares

We are pleased to announce new importations of these very satisfactory floor coverings. We find the demand for these steadily increasing every month. The new lot shows a splendid range of designs and colorings with a great variety of sizes.

TAPESTRY SQUARE—9 ft. x 9 ft., each **$12.00**
TAPESTRY SQUARE—10 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft., ea. **$16.00**
TAPESTRY SQUARE—12 ft. x 9 ft., each...**$18.00**
TAPESTRY SQUARE—12 ft. x 10 ft. 6 inches. Each **$20.00**
TAPESTRY SQUARE — 13 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., each **$22.50**
TAPESTRY SQUARE — 13 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft., each **$24.00**

"OSTERMOOR" MATTRESSES $15.00 | NEW McLINTOCK COMFORTERS

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

HOMES HOTELS CLUBS BOATS

Weiler Bros

CHURCHES SCHOOLS STORES OFFICES

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

BOARD MUST HAVE ALL THE NECESSARY FUNDS

Money For New School Must Be in Hand Before Contract is Let

The school board will not proceed for the time being at least, with the plans of the new school which it is to erect on the site recently acquired on Chambers street. The cost of the building, according to the plans prepared by Messrs. Hooper & Watkins, architects, would call for an expenditure of about $60,000. Out of the proceeds of the sale of the debentures issued under the authority of the $70,000 School Loan bylaw passed last January to raise funds for the purchase of two sites and the erection of the new school, the board has now at its disposal, after paying about $15,000 for the two sites, some $52,000. It was the hope of the board that the work on the new school could be gone ahead with and the balance required to meet all obligations could later be provided.

The plans as submitted by Mr. Watkins at a special meeting of the board held last Friday were accepted so far as the interior arrangement of the school was concerned but another plan of the building showing a different style of roof was called for. Now, as the result of a communication from the city solicitors, the board will instruct the architect not to proceed with the work of preparing working plans until further instructions from the board are had.

Must Have the Funds.

The city solicitors, instructed by the city council, has given the following opinion on the right of the board to enter into a contract for the erection of the school at a cost of $60,000 when the board has not sufficient funds on hand to meet its obligations relative to such a building. The solicitors' advice is as follows:

Gentlemen,—We have instructions from the council of the corporation to intimate to your board, in view of the action now under consideration of your board to enter into a contract for school erections involving a payment of $60,000, that this sum is not at the disposal of your board in the board of school trustees account, special or otherwise, and that the amount standing to the credit of the special account, proceeds of the recent authorized loan, with expenditure already incurred, does not now exceed the sum of $52,386.40.

We apprehend that your board have been led into giving consideration to the question at all by the absence of an express prohibition as to special modes, similar to that contained in section 42, against incurring liability beyond the amount shown by the account of school rates and taxes at your disposal. Having regard to the wording of section 42, as enacted in 1906, it seems to us that the prohibition, even as regards the rate and tax account, is superfluous, and most decidedly no statutory prohibition is needed as to exceeding the amount of a special fund which, upon your own estimate, was raised to meet extraordinary expenses legally incurrable. If your board incurs a liability beyond the funds at your immediate disposal the liability will in our opinion be a personal one on the members of the board, and we have so advised the council.

Will Delay Construction

"This is rather premature information," remarked Trustee Jay, while Trustee Bishop supposed there would be no charge for the opinion of the city's legal representatives. Trustee McNeill added that he for one was not prepared to accept any personal liability. Trustee McNeill stated that evidently, in view of the above letter, there were just two things the board could do, either wait until it secured the necessary funds or build a smaller school. He felt that no part of the contract should be let until the board has the funds in hand to meet the necessary expenditure. There were only two ways in which the board could get the additional money needed, either by special levy granted by the council or by bylaw submitted to the people, and the board could not be assured that it would get the money in either of these ways. He was strongly of the opinion that the council should be asked to submit a bylaw at the next civic elections to raise sufficient funds to meet this deficiency on the proposed new school and also provide funds for the erection of a six room school on Fairfield road, on the south end site recently purchased, as that section is growing so rapidly that provision must be made almost at once for school accommodation for that portion of the city.

Trustee McNeill pointed to the present great congestion in the city schools which would, in a great measure, continue even after the new north end school is erected. Additions must be made to the city schools and unless the board received the necessary funds it would be powerless to relieve the situation.

Trustee Riddell suggested that the contracts for the different classes of work on the new school could be let and by the time these are completed the board would be able to submit another bylaw.

Finally it was decided to advise the architect not to go ahead with the plans other than to prepare a plan showing the building with a pitched roof instead of the flat roof shown in the first plans, and nothing will be done further until a special meeting to be held on the 26th.

Medical Inspector's Report

The first report to be submitted by the medical inspector, Dr. Wasson, was read by the superintendent, E. B. Paul. The report was as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—During the past two months I have found in the schools 119 infectious cases: Unclean heads, 90; ringworm, 10; impetigo (infected sores), 6; chickenpox, 1; itch, 8; conjunctivitis, 4.

The Kingston street school has been fumigated owing to two cases of scarlet fever and two of diphtheria.

On inspecting South Park school, I found about two gallons of water on the cement floor in the basement, which drains through the foundation and cannot escape, as the drain pipe is at the highest point in the floor. Two air chambers have their intake under the steps, where dead leaves collect, the floor of one being damp from the rain, the other from a defective lavatory. The other two chambers have their intake in the basements, where the children play. These are closed in, not ventilated, and become full of dust. The school is kept clean, but the sweeping being done dry, dust collects. I believe all the schools are swept in the same way.

I would suggest that the janitor be supplied with sawdust and antiseptic tablets for sweeping, and a brush for the iron work of the seats, and a cloth damp with bichloride solution for dusting. The air chambers should take their air from outside and should be clean, dry and whitewashed. Beneath the stairs should be cleaned and whitewashed.

Children sent home with infectious diseases have in some cases been slow in returning. I think they should be given a limited time. Some sent home in September have not returned.

The health act, clause 67, says that every case of infectious disease shall be reported within eighteen hours to the teacher. I think this should be enforced. The condition of the schools and the health of the pupils at present are satisfactory. Yours respectfully,

H. J. WASSON, M. D.

Pupils Must Attend

Superintendent Paul, referring to the fact that many pupils are not being compelled by parents to attend school stated that steps would be taken to notify all such parents that the children must be sent to school just so soon as they are physically fit. The medical inspector's report was adopted and referred to the various board committees by which the recommendations contained therein should be dealt with.

A request by L. A. Campbell, of the manual training department, that the pupils of the Collegiate school be allowed to use the manual training class room at the Central school was not acceded to. Some time ago the board decided that if the principals of the Collegiate and University schools desired to have the use of the city manual training rooms and tools they should agree to the decision of the board that the pupils of the former school should use the manual training class room at the North Ward school and those of the University school the class room at the Central school. Evidently it is the wish of the master of the Collegiate school that his pupils should have the use of the Central school class room.

Trustee McNeill, when Mr. Campbell's request was read, called attention to the former resolution of the board allotting the city school manual training class rooms as above. He thought that the board should insist on that arrangement being carried out. The city manual training instructors were, he claimed, quite familiar with the board's decision, and he could not see how Mr. Campbell could expect that this latest appeal on behalf of the Collegiate pupils would be granted when the board had already been so explicit on the matter.

The application of T. G. Rayner to be appointed inspector of construction work on the new North End school was received and filed until it it known what will be done in the matter of construction.

Increase in Salary

Trustee Bishop, chairman of the finance committee, recommended that the salary of Mrs. Kennedy, janitor or the Victoria West school be increased to $50 a month. The recommendation was adopted. On behalf of the committee appointed to inquire into the advisability of the continuing of the system of banking in the schools Trustee Bishop stated that the committee has not yet had time to go thoroughly into the matter and asked for further time which was granted. Accounts to the amount of $656.03 were passed and ordered paid.

The request of the Chinese Mission board that the school board advance three months' rent for the Fisguard street premises rented for the Chinese school at $350 per year, as the first named body has been but to considerable expense in making the premises suitable for the school, was granted to the extent of two months' rent, as the board has not the authority to pay any sums other than those under its control up to the end of the year.

J. E. Painter wrote offering a silver cup for competition among the school football teams, the cup to be taken by the team winning the year's series and to become the absolute property of the team winning the series in two successive years. The board received the trophy with thanks.

As no report has as yet been made by the various school principals in response to the request of the board as to what had been done by the principals towards the tercentenary fund, they will be again asked to state what amount was contributed by the children. Superintendent Paul stated that but one principal had turned in the amount collected, about $8, but he had no idea to whom this amount should be handed over. A number of other routine matters were disposed of. Those present at the meeting were Trustees Jay, Riddell, Bishop, Staneland, McNeill and Superintendent Paul.

DEMAND FOR PERMITS

Many New Dwellings Will Be Erected Before End of Year

Since the first of the present month permits for buildings aggregating in value $32,120 have been issued by the building inspector, and should this pace be kept up until the end of the month, November will make a good showing and the aggregate value of buildings for which permits have been issued so far this year will go over the million mark.

Tuesday was a busy day, permits being issued to cost $12,620, and yesterday this amount was added to to the extent of $9,500. Permits were yesterday issued to W. J. Hanna, who will erect two dwellings on Yates street, to cost $3,500 and $2,500, and a dwelling on Vancouver street to cost $1,809. Permits were also taken out by Mrs. R. McIntosh for a dwelling on Third street, to cost $1,500, and to Henry Sichenbaum for a conservatory for his residence on Catherine street, to cost $200.

EXPRESS REGRET

Commissioners of the Pilotage Board Mourn Death of Capt. J. G. Cox

(From Thursday's Daily)

At a meeting of the Victoria and Esquimalt Pilotage Authority held yesterday afternoon the esteem in which the late Capt. J. G. Cox was held by the members and their regrets at his death was expressed in the following resolution which was unanimously passed.

That the commissioners of the Victoria and Esquimalt Pilotage Authority place on record the serious loss they have suffered by the death of their chairman and colleague Capt. J. G. Cox, and that the secretary be, and is hereby instructed to express to Mrs. Cox and family the sincere sympathy of this board in this their sad and unexpected bereavement.

As a mark of respect to the late Capt. Cox the commissioners adjourned after the passing of the above resolution without transacting any further business. Those present at the meeting were A. B. Fraser, Sr., Capt. William Grant and Joshua Kingham. Owing to his absence from the city Mr. Bullen was unable to be present. The commissioners will attend the funeral of their late colleague this afternoon in a body.

NEW POINT SPRUNG IN SETTLERS' RIGHTS CASE

Case Adjourned to Permit of Counsel Looking Up Authorities on Question

(From Thursday's Daily)

E. V. Bodwell, KC., threw a bomb into the camp of the enemy during the progress of the case of the E. & N. Co. vs. Fiddick yesterday before the full court in Vancouver, when he argued that the patent in question in the case, and consequently all the other patents were invalid because the provisions of the Settlers' Rights act had not been complied with in the proceedings prior to the issuance of the patents.

The act says that patents shall issue to the settlers "upon reasonable proof" of their claim to have been bona fide settlers being presented within the period specified by the enactment, and Mr. Bodwell argued that proof entailed investigation, and that all parties interested should have been given an opportunity of being heard. This view of the case made a great impression on the court, Mr. Justice Clement saying that it seemed to him that counsel for the E. & N. should have had an opportunity of being present when the claims were being urged before the lieutenant-governor-in-council, and of testing the proof proffered.

The point is a new one, and has not been raised hitherto in the litigation, and its promulgation caused a mild sensation. Counsel for the province was not prepared to argue on the subject, and as it was recognized to be of the gravest importance, affecting as it does everyone of the patents issued, the court adjourned and directed that the case be put at the bottom of the list so that there might be ample time for research.

The case of the E. & N. vs. Fiddick is the second of the so-called Settlers' Rights cases to be pushed by the E. & N. The Settlers' Rights act was passed to enable settlers in the E. & N. railway belt who had settled upon their lands prior to the belt passing into the possession of the railroad, to obtain crown grants. This land was originally given to the Dominion subject to the existing rights of the settlers already there. These afterwards obtained grants from the Dominion reserving the coal rights, to which, under the homestead acts in existence at the time of the transfer, they would have been entitled. The Settlers' Rights act remedied this, and some of these lands have been proved to contain valuable coal measures.

The railroad took legal proceedings to set aside these grants, and first attacked the act in the MacGregor case. The privy council, however, held that the act was intra vires of the provincial legislature. In the present case the railway alleges that Fiddick was not a bona fide settler, but that his getting the patent practically amounted to a fraud on the act, and also that he only occupied a portion of the land. The case was tried before the chief justice, who decided against the railroad on the broad ground that a crown grant was unassailable except under fraudulent circumstances of a character which are not alleged in this case.

In the appeal before the full court, Mr. Bodwell first devoted himself to adducing authority showing that where the claimant could establish a prima facie title from the crown himself, he was allowed to attack the grant of his rival. He next brought forward the point mentioned, which resulted in the adjournment of the case. A. P. Luxton, K.C., is appearing with Mr. Bodwell and L. G. McPhillips, K.C., represents the settlers on behalf of the province. Under the act the expense of defending the title is borne by the province.

(From Thursday's Daily)

Leaves for Marble Bay Quarries.

A. W. McCurdy left last evening on the Tees for Nootka Sound where he will inspect the marble quarries in which he is interested. A carload of finishing machinery will be taken along and it is expected that the work of cutting and finishing the marble will shortly commence.

May Face Other Charges

When R. N. McNown, the individual arrested on Monday evening just as he was about to take the boat across the Sound, and now held charged with obtaining, by false pretenses, the sum of $6.25 from R. Kawai, a Douglas street Japanese merchant, was arraigned this morning it is probable that other charges of a similar nature will be preferred against him. It is alleged that McNown, during his brief sojourn in the city, passed a worthless cheque upon the proprietor of the Half Way House, Esquimalt road, for $38.50, and also one upon the Douglas street branch of J. M. Nagano & Company for $24. McNown has engaged legal counsel and will fight the charge against him.

Facts on Road Making

While the proposed new pavement for Wharf street will not be laid until next year, the owners along that thoroughfare are wasting no time in ascertaining just what is the best kind of pavement to meet the heavy traffic demands of the city's leading wholesale street. The city has left to the owners the choice of the kind of pavement wanted and a large amount of information on pavements in general has been secured. Lately the attention of the owners has been drawn to a new species of roadway which is being advocated by a Chicago firm, the Rudolph S. Blome Company. The pavement is composed of granite graduated from the large blocks at the bottom to a mixture of granite and cement for the top dressing. The roadway is said to be permanent, clean and comparatively noiseless, while it will stand the heaviest traffic. A. B. Fraser, sr., on behalf of the Wharf street owners, has written to the above named firm for full particulars of the method of laying the roadway, with a view of ascertaining if such would be adaptable here and meet the requirements of Wharf street traffic.

SEATTLE POSTMASTER

George M. Stewart's Official Head Comes Off Because He Solicited Campaign Contributions

Washington, Nov. 10.—The United States Postmaster-General today announced that President Roosevelt has decided to remove George M. Stewart, postmaster at Seattle, Wash., as the result of an investigation of charges that he solicited campaign contributions. The records of the postoffice department show that the postal service at Seattle has been unsatisfactory.

Henry Young & Company

Henry Young & Company

When Blanket Quality is Assured "Price Talks"

Blanket quality is assured in this store, where you will find the finest collection of Blankets that could be assembled together, for we stock all the best makes of the Old Country, the good, old land so famous for its reliable products. None more reliable than these:

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, pink or white borders. Per pair, $5.75 and $4.75
ALL WOOL WHITE "COMFORT" BLANKETS, 6 lbs., large size..... $5.85
7 lbs., large size..... $6.85
8 lbs., large size..... $7.75
ALL WOOL WHITE SCOTCH BLANKETS, 10-4, full size..... $6.50
12-4, full size, silk bound..... $11.50
12-4, full size, silk bound..... $12.50
12-4, full size, silk bound..... $14.00
ALL WOOL WHITE ENGLISH BLANKETS, full size, Sandringham, 10-4..... $6.50
"King Edward," 6 lb..... $5.25
"King Edward," 7 lb..... $7.25
"King Edward," 8 lb..... $8.25
ALL WOOL WHITE CRIB BLANKETS, Scotch and Jaeger. From $2.25 to..... $5.75
FLANNELETTE BLANKETS, excellent values. Per pair, $2.25, $1.50 and..... $1.25

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF QUILTS IN SILK FLOSS AND EIDERDOWN.

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty
A large and expert staff.
Well equipped rooms
Thomson's Glove-Fitting Corsets

Henry Young & Co.

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

'Home of the Hat Beautiful'
Latest Ideas in High-Class Exclusive Millinery
Dent's Gloves
Morley's Hosiery

ELECTION SPIRIT AGAIN MANIFESTING ITSELF

Would-Be Candidates in Civic Contest Buttonhole the Electors

(From Thursday's Daily)

While the date of the civic elections is still a considerable distance away and there is still plenty of time within which prospective candidates may make known to the public their intention of entering the race for honors there is an amount of quiet canvassing going on which would indicate that however reticent the would-be candidates may be as to their intentions they are not losing any time in ascertaining who are to be their supporters and who cannot be depended upon for support.

So far in the mayoralty race but one contestant has definitely announced himself, Mayor Hall, who will appeal to the electors for a second term as chief magistrate of the city, that he will win is the belief of his many friends who point to his excellent record during the present year and the confidence which the ratepayers have shown in his administration of civic affairs, a confidence expressed in the most practical manner by the hearty support which the ratepayers have given to the various money schemes which have been submitted to them during the year, a state of affairs in happy contrast to previous years.

So far the only other name mentioned in connection with the mayoralty fight is that of ex-Mayor Morley. Mr. Morley stated last evening that it is altogether too early to say just whether he will be a candidate ar not. "There is lots of time yet" he stated to the Colonist. "Whether I will be a candidate or not, I cannot as yet say."

While Mr. Morley is thus reticent as to his intentions his friends have not been so indefinite and they state the campaign comes on in earnest he will be in the fight to win.

In the various wards, too, the election spirit is growing. Several gentlemen have been approached by their friends and asked to offer themselves as candidates for the aldermanic field. W. J. Hanna is being asked to again become a candidate. Since Alderman Cameron has definitely stated that he will not seek re-election in ward five owing to business reasons, ex-Alderman Hanna has been asked to offer himself as candidate in Alderman Cameron's place. Mr. Hanna is now a resident of ward five and his friends claim that should he present himself he is certain of election. He has not yet given his answer but states that it is very doubtful if he will run. While he would be pleased to again serve the city he feels that he will not have the time to devote to civic duties and has so informed his friends, who, however, are insisting that he run again.

In the other wards, with the exception of ward four, where Alderman Pauline will drop out and not seek re-election the election spirit is also manifesting itself but so far there have been no definite announcements either from the present aldermanic representatives or from new candidates who intend to seek civic honors.

Looking for Land

Calgary, Nov. 10.—A party of landseekers arrived in Calgary today, brought here by the Interstate Land Company, of Minot, N. D., agents of the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company, and were out looking for land in the irrigation block.

Heavy Crop of Oats.

Calgary, Nov. 10.—Philip J. U. Brite, 3½ miles east of Gleichen, reports a probable yield of 100 bushels to the acre on his oats now harvested. The quality also is the very best. This land is located in the Canadian Pacific irrigation block east of here. The yield from virgin soil is marvelous.

LAW STUDENTS MEET AT BANQUET BOARD

First Annual Banquet of Newly Formed Society an Enjoyable Affair

(From Thursday's Daily)

It was an off night with the budding Blackstones of Victoria when the first annual banquet of the Law Students' Society of Victoria was held at the Sandringham cafe. Knotty points of law, dry abstracts and court processes were forgotten in the genial exercises of banquetting and a thoroughly enjoyable time was spent until midnight, cut short the first annual event to be given by the recently organized society. The viands were of the best, the toasts drunk with enthusiasm and the after dinner speeches appropriate to the occasion, containing as they did much sound advice from the older members of the profession and many good stories from the past experience of the local bar. R. H. Vaughan, president of the society, presided.

The menu, which was an elaborate affair, spoke eloquently of the legal aspect of the occasion, and it is a safe assertion to make that the Anson sliced tomatoes, the Indermaur olives, Pitt's plum pudding and common law ice cream, with the host of other dainties, were assimilated with decidedly greater ease than the product designated by the originals of the same well known legal names, which has been the almost daily mental food of the banqueters.

In addition to the dozen students, there were present as guests of the society, His Honor Judge Lampman, representing the bench; H. Dallas Helmcken, K. C., representing the law society of British Columbia and E. K. DeBeck, representative of the Law Students' Society of Vancouver.

The toast list was a short one, but the speeches made by Judge Lampman, who responded to the toast "The Bench," proposed by J. E. Sears, and by H. Dallas Helmcken, K. C., in response to the toast to "The Bar," were thoroughly enjoyed. Much good advice and reminiscences of the local bar were given by these two prominent members of the legal fraternity, and their remarks were heartily applauded. The toast to the ladies was fittingly proposed by C. H. Pitts, and to P. A. Babington and A. W. Milligan fell the arduous duty of responding. That they capably fulfilled the task allotted to them speaks volumes for their ability to retain those romantic characteristics so necessary to adequately deal with such a difficult subject. L. K. DeBeck fittingly responded to the toast to "The Law Students."

The menu card, which was tastily gotten up, and which will remain a tangible reminder of a most enjoyable evening, was as follows:

L. S. S. Oyster Soup
Creamed Salmon Vaughan's Family Style
Anson Sliced Tomatoes
Indermaur Olives
Roast Pheasant a la Tait minor
Babington Wild Duck
Beefsteak Pudding a la Sears, Milligan's Fricassed Chicken
Sweet Potatoes,
White Cold Baked Ham Baked Potatoes, Cauliflower a la Snell, Bourinot's Parsnips
Pitt's English Plum Pudding, Brandy Sauce
Wine Jelly a la Tait major
Comman Law Ice Cream Equity Fruit
Statutory Nuts and Raisins
Tea Contracts, Coffee Evidence, Chocolate Pleadings

The evening was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

FOGGY VANCOUVER

Charmer Arrives Loaded After Missing Trip on Account of Fog

The Charmer arrived in port last evening from Vancouver loaded to the guards with passengers. She was the first boat to arrive here from Vancouver since Monday, which accounts for the extra heavy travel. The fog, which has been hanging over Vancouver like a pall for four or five days, was responsible for the fact that there was no boat from Vancouver on Tuesday.

The captain of the Charmer considered it too foggy to start and so his boat laid at the Vancouver wharf all day Tuesday and until one o'clock yesterday. He is reported to have said that he would not start even if ordered to do so, but of course there was no question of his being required to risk the lives of his passengers.

Vancouver has been much bothered by fog of late, and the shipping of the port has been much handicapped thereby. However, it is a state of affairs which occurs every year, and there appears to be no help for it. By the time the Charmer started yesterday, the fog had lifted, temporarily at least, and she had an unusually favorable passage, arriving somewhat ahead of time.

Always Leaders

FIT-REFORM

Hand tailored garments, ready to try on, yet so constructed that alterations can be made quickly and accurately, were originated with Fit-Reform.

The system of training tailors to become perfect in making an individual part of a garment, was introduced into Canada by Fit-Reform.

Styles which easily supplant the efforts of the best custom tailors are created by Fit-Reform.

The protection to purchasers of guaranteeing satisfaction or money back, was original with Fit-Reform.

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MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION
ALLEN & CO.

Fit-Reform

1201 Government St. Victoria, B.C.

FLOUR RATE REDUCED TO THE FAR EAST

Fifty Cents Per Ton Cut From Rate on Flour to Hongkong By Trans-Pacific Lines

A cut of fifty cents per ton in the rate on flour to Hongkong, effective yesterday, has been made by the steamship lines in the trans-Pacific freight bureau, including the Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Portland and Asiatic Steamship Co., Blue Funnel, Great Northern and Weir lines.

It is understood that this sudden action was taken at the request of Puget sound millers who have been complaining of poor business in the Orient. The suspicions of the millers have been aroused by the heavy shipments of flour from Portland while the movement of this commodity from Puget sound has been extremely light for months.

That the millers suspect that their competitors on the Columbia river are getting some unfair advantage is an open secret. What this is no one will state positively, but it has been intimated that rates on flour are being secretly cut from Portland. No direct charges of this nature have been laid before the Transpacific Tariff Bureau, but by innuendo the assertion has been made.

While it is known that the reduction was made to afford Puget Sound millers an even break, another expected result is to head off the competition of tramp tonnage which is likely to enter the field at this season. One tramp steamer is now on the Sound loading for Japan and the members of the tariff bureau are anxious to get all the business possible. Cargo has been light for months, and as the Oriental lines have been deprived of overland freight they are closely guarding what local merchandise is offered for transportation.

Under special tariff No. 1, effective October 1, the rates on flour and wheat in sacks to Yokohama, Kobe, Moji and Nagasaki is $8; to Shanghai and Manila, $4; to Hongkong, $3.50, and to Amoy, $4.50. The only change is the reduction of 50 cents in the rate to Hongkong. This schedule applies from Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Astoria and Portland.

Manitoba Presbyterian Synod

Winnipeg, Nov. 10.—Rev. Donald Munroe, of Winnipeg, was elected Moderator of the Manitoba Presbyterian synod tonight.

No Liberty for Morse.

New York, Nov. 10.—The United States circuit court of appeals today refused to permit Charles W. Morse being given liberty pending an appeal from the decision of the circuit court convicting him of making false entries in the books and misapplying the funds of the National Bank of North America.

Black Watch

"Biggest and Best"

Plug Chewing Tobacco

EVERY BIT

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

Trunks and Valises always on hand.

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Commercial, Pitman, and Gregg Shorthand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent specialists.

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Select High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of 8 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed Gentleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. L. D. Phone, Victoria A743.

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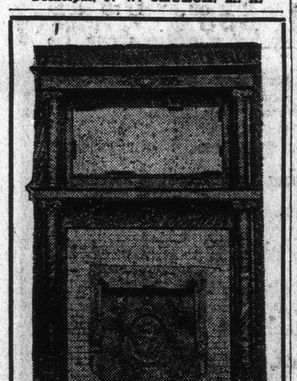

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Highest prices paid for all B. C. and Alaskan furs. Write for our price list containing much information to raw fur shippers.

M. J. JEWETT & SONS

Redwood, New York, Department 13.

LAND ACT

Form of Notice

Coast Land District.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Alfred Johnson, of Roy P. O., B.C., occupation Timber Cruiser, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of the land, it being also the N.E. corner of Surveyed Lot No. 847, and being situated on the left Limit of Stafford River, at its junction with Loughborough Inlet, B.C., thence north 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 20 chains to point of beginning, containing 40 acres, more or less.

ALFRED JOHNSON.

Date, Sept. 24th, 1908.
Witness to posting notice: J. M. Davidson.

LAND ACT

Form of Notice

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Division

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

Commencing at a post planted on the north limit of Mink River, one chain distant from the north bank thereof, and about one half mile easterly from where it joins Apple River, B. C., said stake being the south east corner of this location, thence extending north 20 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 40 chains to the place of beginning, containing 80 acres, more or less.

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

LAND ACT

Form of Notice

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Division.

TAKE NOTICE that James McDermit Davidson, of Seattle, Washington, occupation Lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the north limit of Mink River, one chain distant from the north bank thereof, and about ½ mile easterly from where it joins Apple River, B.C., said stake being the S.W. corner of this location, thence extending north following the east line of Fred. L. Ward's location, chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 40 chains to place of beginning containing 80 acres more or less.

JAMES McDERMIT DAVIDSON.
Date Oct. 17th, 1908.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—10 Acres, house, out-buildings fruit trees, plenty of water. F. Morley, near pumping station. n6

"NOROTON BEAUTY" POTATO is 16 days earlier than "Early Rose." Price for 60 days (Fall delivery) is only $2.50 per 100 lbs. Spring price will be about $3.50. We paid at rate of $80.00 a sack. Write for further particulars. Satisfaction guaranteed. Marshall & Spears, Corfield P.O., B.C., V.I. o23

PURE BRED LIVESTOCK

STANDARD Bred S. C. White Leghorns, pullets and hens, for sale, from $1.00 up, from Captain Mitchell's famous laying strain, Santa Barbara. Cal. Ernest T Hanson, Cowichan Station, V. I.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

WANTED—Good clear photos illustrating sport on Vancouver Island, and the Coast in particular and British Columbia in general. Address Box 933 Colonist Office. n22

NOT COMMENSURATE WITH CITY'S GROWTH

City Electrician Reports on the Reasons for Recent Shortage of Power

That the city's demands have exceeded the present capacity of the B. C. Electric Company's source of power is the gist of the report which Matthew Hutchinson, city electrician, has made into the recent shortage of power for lighting and motor service in the city. At a recent meeting of the city council that official was requested to investigate and submit a report on the whole question of power and the position of the B. C. Electric Company to supply an adequate service. Following the publication of the city's intention to look into this question, A. T. Goward, local manager of the company, wrote the city council setting forth the reasons of the recent power shortage, and stating that the company would be only too willing to afford the city electrician every facility in making his report. As the shortage is said to be a thing of the past, for this winter at least, Mr. Hutchinson's report has had the greater part of its usefulness curtailed, but his finding will be a matter of interest to Victorians.

Electrician's Report

The report, which was read at last night's meeting of the council, was as follows:

Gentlemen,—I have, as requested, made inquiry into the matter of power shortage recently experienced, and submit the following general report in reference thereto.

The supply of energy required for light and power and served from the system operated by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, is primarily dependent upon power derived from the waters of Goldstream and vicinity, a property owned by the Esquimalt Waterworks Company, under terms of contract entered into between the above mentioned companies. The daily supply of water is not to exceed a maximum of 15,000,000 imperial gallons per day. This amount, I presume, is the estimated safe capacity of the works, in order to provide against interruption of service resulting from failure of supply or other unforseen causes, it is essential that certain plant should be held in reserve, the capacity of said reserve being determined in each case according to the existing conditions. The greater the supply of power available in comparison to the demand, the less the investment in reserve plant, required and vice versa.

The following is a statement of capacity of plant operated by the B. C. Electric Company, also extracts from the daily reports furnished by the local manager and superintendent of the company.

Capacity of plant at

Goldstream .....1700 kilo watts
Reserve steam plant ... 800 kilo watts
At present being installed in Sayward's mills 500 kilo watts

The capacity of the reserve plant is large and should under present conditions of load take care of any shortage of power likely to be experienced providing use is made of same sufficiently early, the problem from the operating standpoint being to avoid unnecessary expenditure by making too early use of steam equipment, and to avoid risk of power shortage by too late a start of reserve.

Reserve Source

During 1907 the reserve plant was put into service on October 22nd and remained in operation until November 22nd. I am informed that throughout said period the full service was rendered and that it was afterwards found that the water supply would have proved adequate. It was also found that considerable leakage of water from ditches was taking place, amounting to approximately 1,000,000 gallons per day. The work or repairing these defects was undertaken during the past summer, also a considerable additional water storage has been provided. During the progress of these works of improvement an unavoidable loss of water took place, so much so that a shortage of water was anticipated. Any benefit resulting from the increased storage capacity will, of course, not be available until next year.

During the present year reserve plant was put into service on August 17th and operated satisfactorily until August 28th when commutator insulation broke down. Repairs to generation were completed on September 12, and put into service. A second break down of insulation took place on September 21st, and repairs were completed on September 29th and since that time has continued in service.

Having personally experienced considerable trouble with commutator insulation breakdowns, I can vouch for the sudden development of these defects, and the difficulty of making repairs to same. During the progress of repairs in this instance I made several visits to the sub-station and work was being carried on continuously. As a result of trouble experienced twenty-two days' run of reserve plant was lost, during which time extra water to the extent of approximately 9,000,000 gallons per day was used as indicated in the following reports:

	Gallons
Water consumption on Aug. 15. (Reserve not in use)	15,449,500
Average consumption, from Sept. 13 to 20 (reserve plant in use)	6,515,000

More Than Expected

Multiplying the extra water used by the number of days use of same and dividing by the average consumption during use of reserve plant, indicates that had plant operated as expected, the full lighting and railway service could have been operated for an extra period of thirty days, and as curtailment of service covered a period of forty-two days, it will be seen that any inconvenience experienced would have been limited to about twelve days, and I am of the opinion that the arrangement made for reduction of service was the best possible under the circumstances.

Regarding storage battery, installation of which mention has been made. A storage battery is essentially not a primary source of power, but operated in conjunction with fluctuating load, such as street railway work, is capable of effecting considerable economy in water consumption by acting as a balance reservoir, as it were, to the system and taking care of the difference between supply and demand.

Regarding providing against future power shortage. The company's officials apparently realize the necessity of supplementing the present source of supply and have during the past year had expert engineers make surveys of the various probable power sources. Reports on the same are at present under consideration. No decision in the matter has yet been reached, but the local manager states that the necessary steps will be taken to prevent any recurrence of the inconvenience experienced during the past few weeks and which I am of the opinion was due to the following:

1. Shortage of water supply.
2. Break down of reserve generator.
3. Increased demand due to growth of city.

In conclusion, I desire to state that present conditions would indicate that the city's demands has exceeded the capacity of the present source of power and I consider it essential that steps should be taken to provide an ample supply to meet the rapidly increasing demand. I remain, yours obediently,

M. HUTCHISON,
City Electrician.

RUNNERS' RECORDS

Comparison of the Performances of Messrs. Shrubb and Longboat

In response to several queries from local sporting enthusiasts, the best records of Alfred Shrubb and Tom Longboat are given below:

Shrubb's records are as follows: Two miles, 9.09 3-5; three miles, 14.17 3-4; four miles, 19.23 2-5; five miles, 24.33 2-5; ten miles, 50.40 3-5. His best distance in one hour is 11 miles, 1,127 yards.

Longboat's records are: Five miles 26.05; ten miles, 50.54; fifteen miles, 1.25.42 2-4; 25 miles, 2.24.40. At Belleville, on the indoor track, Longboat is said to have done five miles in 25.30; but the track was not authoritatively measured.

SEATTLE SHIPPING MEN WANT MUNICIPAL DOCK

Petition City to Build Drydock Similar to That Constructed By Portland

A petition is being circulated among the shipping men of Seattle requesting that the city take some action in the establishment of a city drydock and have it operated on the same plan as is the dock at Portland, known as the Port of Portland dock. The small builders and those engaged in repair work state that at present, owing to the ownership of the docks, it is impossible for them to bid on much of the repair work, and that a dock would be free for all would give them an opportunity to bid on work that sometimes goes to other ports. It is understood that this petition is being signed by a number of steamboat owners. The idea of the petitioners is to have this dock located on the harbor from over toward Smith's Cove.

MAKING HEADWAY

Equipment at Royal Mines Advancing Towards Completion—More Men Employed

Lethbridge, Alta., Nov. 10.—The outline of the tipple at the Royal mines is looming into sight on the horizon. The framework of the structure is almost complete. A large addition to the boarding house has almost been completed. The company now has accommodation for 100 men. The force of men employed is being increased as rapidly as work will permit Work on the permanent water system is well under way. Material is on the ground for a 50,000 gallon water tank, which will be erected immediately. The steel is arriving for the spur, which will be in operation shortly.

Fatality at Golden

Golden, B. C., Nov. 10.—Mark Collins, locomotive engineer for the Yale-Columbia Lumber Company, was killed last Friday by having his neck broken. He lost control of his locomotive, which jumped the track when it struck a curve. Collins was instantly killed.

Verdict of Manslaughter

Vernon, B. C., Nov. 10.—J. Anderson, who has been standing trial at the fall assizes on a charge of murder, was convicted by the jury of manslaughter. The case was one of shooting, the result of a dispute over the use of water for irrigating purposes, in which a man by the name of Layton was shot and killed.

Caracas, Venezuela, Monday, Nov. 9, via Willemstad, Nov. 10.—President Castro has been advised by his physicians to go to Europe for the purpose of getting medical treatment for the malady from which he has been suffering recently. Whether he follows the advice or not depends upon the progress he makes toward recovery, and his friends do not believe that such a step will be necessary.

EXPRESS REGRET AT DEATH OF LATE MEMBER

Board of Trade Meeting Adjourned on Account of Late Capt. Cox's Funeral

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The death of Capt. John G. Cox, led to the summoning of a special meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade which was held at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, when there assembled Mr. Simon Leiser, the president, who was in the chair, and Messrs. J. A. Mara, J. J. Shallcross, Geo. Carter, Richard Hall, J. L. Beckwith, D. R. Ker, C. H. Lugrin and F. A. Pauline.

After some discussion, during which was emphasized the very serious loss which had been sustained by the Board in the demise of Capt. Cox, who had been a continuous member of the organization since the year 1890, and a faithful member of the council for ten years past, having devoted during this considerable period, much valuable time to committee work and in particular to all matters connected with harbors and navigation, a resolution in this sense was unanimously adopted, while in addition the secretary was instructed to convey the heartfelt sympathy of the Board to the widow in her bereavement.

In regard to the funeral arrangements, it was further decided that in full accordance with past precedents the members of the Board should attend in their individual capacities, while the secretary was directed to obtain a suitable floral emblem, expressive of the general and high esteem in which the deceased had been constantly held by his business associates, and to have it forwarded in the usual way.

The monthly meeting of the Board, which was to have taken place tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock, is postponed until Friday afternoon at the same hour.

EMPLOYEES SHARE IN COMPANY'S PROSPERITY

Seven Hundred Members of B. C. Co.'s Staff Benefit From Profit-Sharing Plan

Following the practice adopted some years ago the B. C. Electric company has again this year rewarded all its employees who have been a year with the company prior to June 30, last, the end of the last fiscal year. Each employee from the highest official to the lowest have been benefitted by the profit-sharing plan adopted by the company to the extent of $66.78. The previous year all received bonuses of $53, so that the past year has been a more profitable one for shareholders and employees alike. About 700 employees engaged both here and in Vancouver and New Westminster will benefit.

The company has adopted the rule that after the regular dividend of four per cent has been paid the shareholders, the balance of profits, after all expenditures have been met, is divided into three equal parts. To the shareholders go two-thirds of this surplus amount and the other third is divided among the employees. For the past year this amount was about $45,000, which was all distributed among the company's employees, each of whom have already received their cheques.

GUNS CLAIM VICTIMS

Father Accidentally Kills Son—Hunters Shot Through Careless Handling of Weapons

St. Andrew's, N.B., Nov. 10.—Lester A. Rollins, son of D. C. Rollins, blacksmith, of St. Andrew's, was killed in the woods on Sunday by a rifle in the hands of his father. Both had gone to the woods to see the place where Wm. Rollins, another son, had shot a moose some weeks ago. The father took a rifle along with him, and in a rough piece of woods stumbled and fell. The rifle was discharged, the bullet penetrating the boy's side, and causing instant death.

St. George, N.B., Nov. 10—Bert Hatt, 20 years old, was frightfully injured in the woods yesterday, and his recovery is doubtful. He was out hunting with two companions and was trailing his gun behind him. While crossing a log the weapon was discharged, the bullet struck him in the groin and passed through, shattering the hip bone and lodging just under the skin at the hip.

Fergus, Ont., Nov. 10—George Felker, 20 years old, was instantly killed yesterday while attempting to pull a loaded gun through a fence.

COMPLICATIONS FEARED

Death of Chinese Emperor Would Cause Serious Situation—Dowager Empress Ill

Pekin, Nov. 10.—The Emperor of China, who has been suffering for nearly two weeks from an intestinal disorder, is worse today. He showed some improvement yesterday, but it did not last. His Majesty refuses foreign medical aid or to take foreign medicine.

Public business has been suspended on account of the indisposition of the Dowager Empress.

The death of the Emperor would bring into existence a situation in the Empire both serious and complicated. The Emperor is a Manchu, which means that he is practically regarded as a foreigner by his subjects, and his demise would be followed by a strong effort by the anti-Manchu party to suppress the present dynasty and effect the installation of a Chinese ruler. There is today no designated heir to the throne.

Vienna Students Riot.

Vienna, Nov. 10.—An encounter between two warring factions of students attending the University of Vienna resulted this morning in injury to about 100 of the young men. The cause of the conflict is to be found in the smouldering antagonism between the Pan-German and the Jewish students. The Hebrew students' corporation turned up at the university at an early hour, determined to keep the Pan-Germans out, 300 of them blockading one of the main staircases. The Pan-Germans then stormed the staircase, which leads to a balcony. The fighting for a few moments was fierce, but in the midst of it a portion of the balcony collapsed and over one hundred students crashed to the ground. Most of them were injured, some seriously.

TOSA MARU TAKES A GOOD CARGO

Had Many Passengers and Four Thousand Tons of General Freight

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The steamer Tosa Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha sailed from the outer wharf yesterday afternoon for the Orient with four saloon passengers, mostly missionaries, and 150 Japanese steerage passengers. The Japanese liner took about 4,000 tons of flour, cotton, machinery and general merchandise. The outward cargoes of late have been much heavier than those brought inward. The steamer Minnesota, of the Hill line, brought a small cargo and the steamer Shinano Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha which is expected to reach port tomorrow from Hongkong and the usual ports of call in the Orient, has a small freight. She will land 125 tons at the outer wharf.

The smallness of the inward cargoes is considered by transportation companies the result of the advance rates made necessary because of the ruling of the interstate commerce commission that both steamship and railway companies must disclose their shares of the through freights. The railroads which had been carrying through freights to the steamship terminals at much lower than their domestic rates then advanced their share of the haul to equal the domestic rate.

The steamer Manchuria, which was being rushed to San Francisco before the new rates came into effect, was almost thrown into quarantine at Nagasaki, which would have prevented her doing so. She arrived on October 27. The Japan Chronicle, of Kobe, says:

"The Pacific Mail steamer Manchuria arrived at the Quarantine station at the entrance to Nagasaki harbor on Monday morning and was detained there owing to a suspected case of cholera being found on board. The sufferer was an American stowaway. A final decision in the case was made by the medical authorities next morning, when the ship was released. It is interesting to reflect upon what might have been the consequences of a lengthy detention of this steamer, with some thousands of tons of cargo on board for the United States, being hurried to the Pacific Coast in order to escape the new railway freight rates that come into force on the first of next month—all as the result of a wretched stowaway's stolen journey."

OUTLOOK IMPROVES

Trade Papers Make Encouraging Reports on Conditions in Their Lines of Business

New York, Nov. 10.—Reports on business conditions and outlook have just been made by thirty-three high-class techinal and trade papers to the American Trade Press association, of which they are members. The papers represent lines from groceries and textiles to cooperage and boiler-making.

The report of the New York Real Estate Record and Guide is typical, and fairly expresses the consensus of opinion. Conditions are much better than they were six months ago; a better and firmer tone and greater activity exist. The outlook for the coming year is most encouraging.

The Railroad Age Said: "There was no change until August, when the railroads and manufacturers alike, began to anticipate a safe election. While the election has only just been decided, the result is highly satisfactory to the industry we represent. While reports of orders placed within the last two days have in some instances been grossly exaggerated, nevertheless there is a decided improvement, and the indications are that the orders will be large and immediate."

Buffalo Man Missing.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Fred R. Flach, who was in the wholesale commission business in this city for a number of years, disappeared on October 10 and nothing has been heard of him since. Mr. Flach was 38 years of age, 5 feet seven inches in height and weighed about 150 pounds. He had sandy hair and beard, the latter of about six weks' growth, and wore dark clothes and cap. He was a Mason and an Odd Fellow. A reward has been offered for information of him, forwarded to the Buffalo police department.

International Complications

St. Petersburg, Nov. 10.—Official confirmation has been received from Teheran of a reactionary plot to abolish the Persian parliament. Russia, which in conjunction with Great Britain has repeatedly warned the Shah of the dangers of such a course, has decided to renew her energetic representations against the contemplated coup d'etat. The situation in Northern Persia is a source of great anxiety to the Russian foreign office. Negotiations to bring Austria-Hungary and Turkey into line for the proposed Balkan conference began in earnest this week. Austria's reply to M. Iswolsky's suggestions with reference to the conference programme allows a wide latitude to be discussed, which will probably be continued for some time.

Kissed by the Kaiser.

Berlin, Nov. 10.—It was erroneously reported here today that Emperor William had made a successful ascension in the Zeppelin airship this afternoon and the evening editions of the local papers carried detailed descriptions of the reported flight of His Majesty. The explanation of the mistaken report is to be found in the fact that Prince Von Fuerstenburg, who made an ascension with Count Zeppelin, was mistaken by the cheering crowds for His Majesty. The prince has been the Emperor's travelling companion lately and when he made his ascension today he was clad in the same style of hunting dress that the Emperor had been wearing. When the count returned from his short flight with Prince Von Fuerstenburg he was met by the Emperor, who personally conferred upon him the Order of the Black Eagle. His Majesty hung the chain of the order around the neck of the count and then kissed him three times, amid the cheering of the assembled crowd.

Quincy, Mass., Nov. 10.—The most powerful addition which the navy of the United States has ever received, and America's first all-round big-gun battleship, the North Dakota, was successfully launched from the yard of the Fore River Shipbuilding company today. Some time next summer she will be turned over to the government for acceptance, and if she will stand the test, she will go in commission.

The North Dakota is looked upon by naval experts as establishing a new epoch in battleship construction.

NIPPONESE BELLE GOES BACK HOME

Passport Wrong, So Sugimato Awaits Enquiry in Police Station

"Passport wrong. Turned back at the frontier," reads like a passage from a novel of Russian political adventure or an excerpt from the history of some spy, conspirator or hero of a hundred years ago, yet that was the fate befalling a little bit of Japanese femininity at the outer wharf yesterday, and that is why Toyaokichi Sugimate lies in durance vile, alias the police station, awaiting what may be a criminal charge tomorrow.

When the Tosa Maru came into port the other day, there came before the immigration authorities for examination a Nipponese belle. She was bound to Canada to be married. All good Japanese must bear their identification papers and when called upon to produce hers the Japanese lady did so. The papers were genuine but unfortunately after examination Dr. Milne found that they were not for the lady in question.

Toyachichi Sugimato, chivalrous scion of a noble race, was prepared to marry the lady mentioned in the papers. He was prepared also to marry the lady who carried the papers and as the immigration officials declined absolutely to believe that the two were identical, Sugimato was believed to be,—well, he will doubtless be allowed a chance to explain the circumstances.

Meanwhile the lady's passport is not vised and instead of a honeymoon she has already set out on the long voyage back to the land of the chrysanthemum.

Struck Fatal Blow.

New York, Nov. 10—The Times says: In a friendly boxing bout last night, John Vandebeck, a 20-year-old clerk, was killed by Edward Lynch, a 19-year-old clerk. Vandebeck hit Lynch several times, then Lynch hit Vandebeck a glancing blow on the jaw. To his friend's horror Vandebeck reeled, caught hold of the mantle, closed his eyes and sank to the floor. He was dead before a physician arrived. Lynch was locked up on a technical charge of homicide.

Preferred to Kill Himself

Lisbon, Nov. 10.—Alberto Costa, a former member of the chamber of deputies, committed suicide here yesterday. His act has created a tremendous sensation and the police are conducting an investigation. Senor Costa was a member of the Black Cross society, which was involved in the assassination last February of King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz. It is believed that this society selected Costa by lot to kill the present King Manuel and that Costa preferred to kill himself to committing this deed.

The Genial "Little Czar"

London, Nov. 10.—It is very interesting to see how well-informed the London press, and indeed the English press generally, is about Ferdinand, the "Little Czar" of Bulgaria. It seems to be understood everywhere that he is a man of the very worst character. Princess Louise of Coburg told in her biography of the proposals he had made to her, and when she objected that she was a married woman, he informed her that he could easily invite her husband to come out on a visit to Bulgaria and then have him "removed." A good many people believe that Ferdinand has been concerned in all the political assassinations which have disgraced Bulgaria under his rule.

Centenary of Tennyson's Birth

London, Nov. 10.—Various plans are being discussed for the celebration next year of the centenary of Tennyson's birth. One intention is to hold a pageant at Haslemere next summer, to be organized by Mr. Irvine, who carried through the Chelsea pageant so triumphantly. Meantime it has been suggested that it would be an excellent thing to secure for the nation, Millais's portrait of Tennyson painted in 1881. The National Art Collection Fund issued an appeal to this end in May, but nothing definite has yet come of it. Critics are practically unanimous as to the anesthetic value of the portrait, and Millais deemed it the best ever done of the poet and his own highest achievement in portraiture. Nothing like adequate support has as yet been given to the National Art Collection Fund.

TIE IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Opposition Has 18 and Government 17 Seats, With One District to Be Heard From

St. Johns, Nfld., Nov. 10.—Burgeo and Bay St. George have declared for the opposition, and the parties as a result now stand at 18 for the opposition and 17 for the government.

St. Barbe is yet to be heard from. At the previous elections St. Barbe returned a government member with a majority of over 300. The herring legislation introduced by Sir Robert Bond, which has been a strong factor in the feeling against the government in St. George and other districts of the colony, will not count so much in St. Barbe, and it can be anticipated that this district will elect a supporter of Sir Robert Bond. If it does the returns will result in a tie. There is a bare possibility that St. Barbe will go to the opposition, but the students of Newfoundland affairs do not think this is likely.

In case of a tie, which Sir Robert Bond is now depending on St. Barbe to make, there will be an interesting political development. The general impression is that the government will manage to retain power. The ministers have all been elected, and the House need not meet till the spring. Changes between the election and the meeting of the legislature have occurred in the past.

Hayes and Dorando.

New York, Nov. 10.—John J. Hayes, winner of the Marathon race at the Olympic games in London last summer, has signed a contract, it is announced, to meet Pietri Dorando, the Italian runner who was assisted across the tape in front of the American, and was disqualified because of this assistance. The agreement which Hayes has signed calls for practically rerunning of the event in Madison Square Garden in this city on Wednesday, Nov. 25, Thanksgiving evening. It is stated that the full Marathon distance, 26 miles and a fraction, will be run. Dorando will start for New York on Wednesday on the Teutonic. His brother will be his manager and will look after his training.

PROGRESS EXPECTED IN IMMEDIATE FUTURE

Necessity Pointed For Being Ready For Advancement of Shipping Industry

In a few years Prince Rupert will have become a port on Canada's Pacific coast. The trains of the Grand Trunk will carry freight to the ocean's edge. One does not give much credit for directorial foresight if provision is not made for Grand Trunk liners turning their bows to the Orient. But nothing succeeds like the art of being first. Thus there is considerable significance in the announcement of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy that the Empress boats of the Canadian Pacific Company will bid farewell to the Atlantic for Pacific seas. Herein is an example of creating commerce.—Monetary Times.

James J. Hill, who spent a few hours in Victoria on Sunday, has announced that his big liner Minnesota may be diverted to Victoria and Vancouver, the big 14,500 ton Empress liners are to come; a new steamship line operated by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, second in importance of the Japanese shipping companies will inaugurate a fortnightly steamship service next August, and there is prospect of other improvements within the near future in the Oriental shipping business. The outlook for the future is that the development will far exceed that of the past, yet, if the progress of the future is no greater than that of the past the need of improved harbor works is evident. The consideration of a scheme of improvement is imperative, for even if work were begun tomorrow the necessary improvements would scarcely be ready to meet the requirements of the future trade. When completed they would, as the Monetary Times notes with regard to the improvement of the C. P. R. system be "an example of creating commerce."

While nothing is being done here in regard to the requirements of future trade, much is going on at other gateways of countries washed by the waters of the Pacific ocean—the ocean of the future, both politically and commercially. In Japan, more than any other country is the question of the development of harbor works being considered, and in both the United States and Mexico improvements are also being made. At Salina Cruz a harbor was made where none existed by dredging away the land inside two breakwaters, at Tacoma, several big dredges are cutting new channels and berths for future wharves; at Seattle a seawall is being considered; and at Portland and San Francisco the question of development is being taken up, a scheme involving the expenditure of many millions of dollars and the cutting of a large new basin being considered at the latter point.

In Japan, not only are big harbor schemes in progress at the established ports, principally at Kobe, but new ports are being made to handle the trade of various districts. The difficulty which confronts the Japanese harbor boards, however, is the financial stringency of the company, and this is delaying the works at Kobe. According to advices received in yesterday's mails the postponement at Kobe is for two years, making the total length of time covered by the operations three years longer than originally estimated, as one year was added during the term of the Saionji Cabinet. By the new arrangement the works are to be completed in ten years, instead of seven years as at first proposed.

The cost of the works at Kobe are being undertaken by the municipality and the nation. As the result of the postponement, the share of the Kobe Muncipality in the cost of the works which was to be paid annually to the amount of $262,500 for four years after this year (on account of which $500,000 is to be paid not later than March next) will be reduced to $125,000 annually for seven years, the balance of $310,000 being paid in the last year of the period. By the new arrangement, for seven years from next year the Kobe Municipality will save annually about $37,500 in the interest payable on the money contributed in aid of the harbor works.

The total share of the cost to be paid by the Kobe municipality is $3,185,000, including $500,000 already paid for last year.

At Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hakodate, Muroran, Moji, Wakamatsu, Yokkaichi improvements are going on, and at Miike, the big colliery company operating there has built a port to accommodate the coaling steamers. The British Commercial Attache at Yokohama reporting recently in regard to the new harbor at Miike, which was opened last April, said: The harbor works are a private undertaking of the Mitsui Mining company, and their principal object is to facilitate the export of coal from the Miike and other mines. This is at present shipped by junk 38 miles to Kuchinotsu. The port consists of an inner and outer harbor, space for which has been obtained by dredging and reclamation. Further reclamation is projected to form the site of a new town and to secure extra storage space. The outer harbor covers some 124 acres, but a considerable amount of time and labor is necessary before it will accommodate large vessels. The first set of loading machinery is expected to arrive from England before the end of the current year, and the other shortly, so that by 1909 the port should be ready for loading work with the new plant in the wet dock. This can accommodate at the coal wharf three steamers of less than 10,000 tons. Meanwhile, the outer harbor is still far from completion. All that has been done is to dredge a channel 150 feet wide at bottom and 18 feet deep at low water for the passage of ships to the inner dock and some further space equivalent to anchorage for two colliers.

FROM FERNIE

Weather Favors Work of Rebuilding City—Sudden Death of An Old Resident

Fernie, B. C., Nov. 10.—The weather continues fine and warm. Building operations are going ahead fast. The work of building the new C. P. R. station and freight shed commenced yesterday. They will be rushed to completion. The former will be ready about February 1st, and the freight sheds on December 1st. The Crow's Nest Trading Company's new building will be ready the last of this month, also the new King Edward Hotel.

Jos. Jean, who for many years has been a resident of Fernie, and proprietor of the Imperial Hotel here, died very suddenly at the Pacific Hotel in Hosmer last night after a short illness. He was about 48 years of age, and was respected by all who knew him. He leaves a widow and three small children.

CLAIM POUNDKEEPER IS REMISS IN DUTIES

Aldermen Complain at Lack of Energy Manifested By That Official

(From Wednesday's Daily)

That the city poundkeeper is not doing his duty in rounding up all canines which have not been properly tagged and have not paid the license fee required under the existing bylaws was the opinion expressed by several of the aldermen at last night's meeting of the city council. In fact Aldermen Cameron and Hall declared that it was about time that that official got busy and attended to his duties. If he was not prepared to do so then he had better cease acting in the capacity of poundkeeper. Mayor Hall will take up with the poundkeeper the question of the better surveillance of stray dogs and cattle and instruct that official that a closer attention to business is what the council desires.

The matter was brought up by Alderman Mable, who claimed that of late he had been the recipient of many complaints from ratepayers on the outskirts of the city, every one of whom had entered emphatic protests against the large number of stray bovines which are apparently allowed to wander at their own sweet wills about the streets. These complainants had told him that they had endeavored to locate the poundkeeper, but had been unable to do so, or when they did that official could not be got to act. It is a fact, the aldermen declared, that these wandering cattle are becoming an intolerable nuisance.

Dogs Also Ignored.

Alderman Mable's protest brought Alderman Hall to his feet with another complaint concerning the poundkeeper, who, he declared, refuses to impound any of the numberless stray dogs which at present infest the streets. The official, Alderman Hall stated, claims that he will not impound any dogs, even those which have no licenses, until the new bylaw, recently passed, comes into force at the first of the year.

Ald. Hall appealed to the city solicitor for information as to whether, under the present bylaw, the poundkeeper has not the right to impound all dogs untagged and was informed that such was the law.

"Then the poundkeeper is not doing his duty," declared Ald. Hall.

Ald. Cameron was also of the opinion that the official dog catcher is remiss in his duty. He has been given, said Ald. Cameron, all the assistance he requires and even a percentage on all animals impounded but yet gangs of untagged dogs are roaming about the streets.

"It is about time this council puts it right up to the poundkeeper to do his work or quit," declared Ald. Cameron, who added that residents in the James Bay section have telephoned the official time and time again, in fact until they are tired, about the dog nuisance, but he never seemed to pay any attention to the complaints and evidently never intended to do so. In fact, unless some one of the aldermen got after him he simply did nothing at all.

As a result of these protests the mayor was deputed to talk kindly to the poundkeeper and endeavor to make that official see in what direction his duty lies.

Protection for Public

Ald. Pauline called attention to the condition of the streets, to the necessity of carefully guarding the trenches where work is under way, in order to protect the public, and also to the necessiay of keeping the crossings clean, and if there is not sufficient funds for this purpose, to devise some method whereby the requisite money for this necessary work shall be forthcoming.

The legislative committee of the council will consider the suggestion of the city solicitors relative to the necessity of passing a bylaw to compel the fencing of all unfenced lands fronting on the public streets and highways and to compel the owner, before constructing any fence contiguous to such street, to obtain from the municipal officer appointed for that purpose the line of the street. A draft bylaw to this end was prepared some time ago, but was never passed, but since the arbitration proceedings in Victoria West the necessity of some such measure has become apparent. The solicitors also suggest that with regard to the new buildings which have been erected in the blocks to the east of Catherine street, north of Edward street, at the northern end, an attempt should be made to open up what is known as Alston street. With the consent of the governor-in-council, a public road could be made by the city, compensation being made to the Indians affected, such compensation being settled by arbitration and no direct negotiations with the Indian council will be necessary.

Should Assert Its Claim

The solicitors advise that the city should assert its claim to Alston street, basing its right on the original dedication by the local Indian administration of Alston street for public purposes. It is also suggested by the city's legal advisors that in the same application to the Indian department a consent should be applied for to the filing of an amendment to the official map of the city defining the width of the two roads through the reserve from Point Ellice bridge to the reserve boundary line and from the railway bridge to the boundary so that these roads shall become public thoroughfares. The solicitors point out that Victoria West, within the next few years, will be rapidly improved and such a course as outlined above is necessary in the interests of that part of the city.

Oak Bay Agreement

The secretary of the municipality of Oak Bay wrote acknowledging receipt from the city of the copy of agreement dealing with the question of water supply. He points out that as the city council will, at an early date, go into the questions of the cost of water to the city, the cost to be charged for domestic purposes and the frontage rate to be charged on water mains, and as the Oak Bay council cannot at present obtain any definite information as to what water is going to cost the municipality, the latter body has deferred action on the agreement until the city can state what will be the cost of the municipality of water for domestic and municipal purposes.

The Oak Bay secretary also asked permission for the municipality to take a sufficient quantity of gravel from the city gravel pits to put Cranmore road, from Cadboro Bay road to the south of the property owned by the city in first class condition. Owing to the work at the city gravel pits and the heavy teaming therefrom the road is now practically impassible. The request of the Oak Bay council will be granted so far as gravelling the road in front of the city's property is concerned, the work to be done under the supervision of the city engineer.

Complain of Road

The complaint of the British America Paint Company at the condition of Belleville street from St. John street to the company's premises was referred to the city engineer. The company claims that the road is now worse than before the city started to improve it.

An invitation from the board of directors of the B. C. Anti-Tuberculosis society to the council asking the latter body to be present at the ceremony of the laying of the cornerstone, of the new sanitarium at Tranquille, was accepted with thanks. As the ceremony takes place today none of the aldermen will be able to attend.

An inquiry into the condition of the wash house at the corner of Quadra and Fort streets, owned by Dr. Morrison, will be held by the council, such a step being necessary, under the Municipal Clauses Act, before the city can take steps to condemn and remove the building. Some time ago William Neal, an adjoining owner, complained to the council of the nuisance created by the wash house and the city decided that the owner of the premises should have until November 1 in which to get a new tenant and abate the nuisance, but so far nothing has been done.

Will Pave Street

A petition from Weiler Bros. and a number of other interested owners, asked that the city proceed as soon as possible with the paving of Gordon street between Broughton and Courtenay streets. This will be done, and a sidewalk laid at the earliest possible moment.

The bylaw to authorize the raising of $13,229 for works of local improvement on Vining, Gladstone and Bank streets was put through its various stages. The work will consist of the following: Permanent sidewalks on both sides of Vining street between Stanley avenue and Belmont avenue, and grading and macadamizing a roadway twenty-four feet in width; permanent sidewalk on the north side of Gladstone street from Fernwood road to Stanley street and to macadamize and grade Gladstone street from Belmont avenue to Shakespeare street; to grade, macadamize and drain Bank street between Oak Bay road and Fort street. Sunnyside avenue will also be graded and gravelled and a permanent sidewalk laid on the south side thereof, and a permanent sidewalk will be constructed on the north side of Garbally road from the Gorge road to lot A1.

Tenders for the printing of the municipal lists for the year 1909 will be called for.

Numerous Improvements

The streets, bridges and sewers committee report was adopted as follows:

Recommended that the proposed system of sewering that portion of Victoria West, lying between Dominion, Craigflower and Old Esquimalt roads, as shown on the plan submitted by the city engineer, be approved, and that the work of construction be proceeded with, provided that there are sufficient funds remaining unappropriated out of the last sewer loan to carry out the work.

Recommended that a two-plank sidewalk be constructed on the south side of Cowan avenue, between Davie street and Madison street, and along the west side of Madison street, provided funds are available for the purpose. Estimated cost $22.

Recommended that Mr. L. Dickinson be informed that the council, after giving the matter of his claim for the payment of half the cost of sewering his premises on Belleville street, cannot see its way to contribute anything towards the same.

Recommended that a short piece of box drain be constructed on Ontario street to carry off the surface water which accumulates in front of lots 27, 28, 29, 30 on said street. Estimated cost, $20.

Recommended that a surface drain be constructed on Putman street, as per request of Alex. Stewart. Estimated cost $200.

Recommended that a sewer be constructed on Hilda street, between Chester street and Linden avenue. Estimated cost $200.

Recommended that Major C. T. Dupont be communicated with for the purpose of ascertaining upon what conditions he would permit of the residents on Belmont avenue to drain their property into the sewer which runs through his property.

Re communication of Robert Arnold et al., asking permission to erect a building on Broad street at the rear of the brick building situate on the northwest corner of Yates and Broad streets for the use of auto drivers during the winter.

Recommended that the petitioners be informed that the council regret that, owing to a structure of this nature being contrary to the bylaws of the city, permission for its erection must be refused.

Recommended that, with reference to the request of the B. C. Electric Railway Company, to be given the grade on Gladstone avenue, for the purpose of constructing a spur line from their track on said avenue into lot 57, Spring Ridge, that the company be informed that the council, after having given this matter full consideration, cannot see their way to recommend that the request be granted.

MANY PERMITS ISSUED

Revival in Demand for Permits Indicates Renewed Activity in Building

After a week's cessation in the demand for building permits the building inspector's office did a rushing business yesterday, permits for dwellings of an aggregate value of $12,620 being issued. There appears to have been a decided revival in building operations and it is expected that within a week or two a considerable number of permits for buildings which are proposed will be applied for. The present months will probably make a good showing. The permit for the new building to be erected by Wilson & Company, between Herald street and Chatham street, will probably be issued and that for the new north end school is also expected to be taken out. These two buildings between them will involve a large expenditure.

Yesterday permits were issued to James Cummins for a dwelling to be erected on Blackwood street, to cost $520; to A. Chatton for a dwelling on Gorge Road, corner of Garbally road, to cost $1,200; to W. A. Mitchell for a dwelling on Washington avenue, to cost $1,800; to A. M. Muir for a dwelling on Pandora avenue, to cost $4,400; to John LeFevre for two dwellings to cost $1,500 each, one on Medina street, and the other on Simcoe street, and to Isaac E. Mark, for a dwelling on Bank street, to cost $1,700.

REALTY COMMISSION CONSIDERED IN COURT

Judgment in Favor of Plaintiff Was Rendered Yesterday

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The time of the county court yesterday was wholly taken in the hearing of the case of William McKinley, an aged resident of this city, versus H. H. Jones, real estate agent. It appeared that a couple of years ago the plaintiff placed a certain property in the defendant's hands for sale at a cash price of $2250; that early in the year a sale to Mr. Edward Mawhinney, recently from Manitoba, was effected for $2500, through Mrs. Blygh, of Vancouver, but that the plaintiff accepted $2150 for his interest in the property upon defendant's explanation that the difference of $250 went to Mrs. Blygh, cutting voluntarily moreover his own commission down to $100.

The defendant was, however, permitted to retain for himself the proceeds of the sale of some furniture, which was left in the house, and which brought something like $100. Subsequently in a lawsuit facts came out which were at variance with the statement of defendant, that he had only benefitted by the principal sale to the extent of $100, and plaintiff brought suit to recover $461, made up as follows: Difference between the amounts of $2250 and $2500, $250; commission, already paid on sale, $100 and on account of furniture, two sums, $36 and $75, or $111. The defendant justified his proceedings on the ground that the plaintiff had given him an option upon this property for the stated sum of $2250, and that in consequence of this fact, he was perfectly entitled to retain any difference which in the course of the transaction might accrue above the price mentioned. It also appeared that Mrs. Blygh was paid $220, instead of $250.

The plaintiff denied making the option in question. The case was submitted to a jury of five, which towards 6 o'clock found that no option had been given by plaintiff to the defendant, and that plaintiff was entitled to the difference between the amount which he had already received, $2150, and the sum which Mawhinney paid for the property, $2500, less the usual commission of 5 per cent, or a net total of $225. Mr. Tait, plaintiff's counsel, warmly urged that his client was also entitled to an accounting for the furniture, which had been sold, but Judge Lampman stated that as in his opinion neither the facts nor fairness in the proceedings supported this contention, he was only prepared to sign judgment for $225, and costs against the defendant.

It is said that this will augment the total to something like $475. His Honor charged the jury that the essential question at issue was whether or no an option of sale at the figure of $2250 had been given by the plaintiff to the defendant, while it was in addition for them to decide whether, when the plaintiff accepted the $2150, he did so in full settlement of all his claims in respect to the sale of this property. His Honor also explained that when properties were placed in the hands of agents for sale, at whatever price this might be, the seller was entitled to the full amount for which such properties might be sold, less the customary commission of five per cent, while in this case it was quite clear that the selling price was $2500.

LEFFINGWELL BACK FROM EXPLORATION

Arrives at San Francisco on Steam Whales Narwhal—Brought Much Booty

Ernest dek Leffingwell, who went from here on May 21, 1906, in the schooner Duchess of Bedford, with Capt. Mikkelson and the Anglo-American Exploration expedition returned to San Francisco on Saturday on the steam whaler Narwhal, clad in the garb of a whaler, his own clothing having worn out long ago. All others of the expedition, including Mikkleson, returned long ago. Leffingwell remained throughout the whole of two years alone in camp on the desolate shore of Flaxman Island, except for the companionship of two Esquimo families, and now is back with the satisfaction of having made a success of his undertakings, though the original scheme of the expedition was not entirely successful because of shipwreck and other adverse conditions. To his credit with the geographical societies of the world will be placed the discovery and mapping of three rivers of the extreme northern part of Alaska, running into the Arctic from the south, to the eastward of Point Barrow and not many days travel apart. These rivers are the Koogruak, draining a territory from the Yukon divide to the Arctic, and about 150 miles in length; the Hula-Hula, of about the same description, to the eastward of the Koogruak, and the Okpeelak, also somewhat similar to the others, farther to the east.

The name Hula-Hula, given by the natives, was borrowed from sailors at Flaxman Island.

Brings Many Mementoes

Fossils and furs, pelts of polar bears he has killed on his excursions in the desolate wilderness of ice and windswept land and numberless specimens of the mineral deposits of farthest Alaska are brought back by Leffingwell, in addition to a mass of data that will go to swell the memoranda of the Chicago university and furnish material for the articles he intends to write on his explorations. The explorer took pictures as he went along and his collection is considered the best that has ever come out of the Arctic. Many of these views were taken on the wonderful expedition made by Leffingwell and Mikkelsen, and a young mate, Nels Storgersen, over the jagged ice fields more than 100 miles directly north of Flaxman Island into a region never traversed by vessels. The object of this two months' rough trip was to find new land and make soundings in depths never before disturbed by steam leviathans of the deep.

In clefts of ice so thick that it appeared to be mountainous, soundings were made to depths of the ocean 300 fathoms down. Time and again such soundings were made, the undertaking being sometimes attended by danger, and always it was the same—300 fathoms, or thereabouts, and this, to Capt. Mikkelsen and Geologist Leffingwell, was proof that there was neither island nor new continent within a wide range of their position.

Take Frequent Soundings

In a laborious manner, zigzagging back and forth, traveling in every direction but always forging to the northward, until the latitude of 72 degrees was left behind, the three men toiled, but always with the same result—deep soundings and no indication of land or submarine shelf within hundreds of miles. Only the open sea, stretching away to the westward, caused them to retrace their steps. So they drove back, inch by inch, through the harrowed ice and fierce storms, reaching the camp at Flaxman island with two weeks' supplies left on the sleds.

"Then the explorers found that their schooner, the Duchess of Bedford, was a total wreck, though all hands of the crew had been saved. The schooner had set in to leak soon after the explorers left on their expedition over the ice, and the crew, after saving everything of value aboard, camped nearby on the shore and fared well. But the loss of the schooner changed the plans of the scientists for traversing the open waters, and rendered their chances of getting out of the desolate regions somewhat problematical. Speaking of his experiences, Leffingwell said today:

"Captain Mikkiesen and I bought a sealing schooner of sixty-five tons register at Victoria, B. C., and christened her the Duchess of Bedford, after our liberal patroness. We laid in a good outfit at Victoria and set out from there on May 15, 1906, with Banks Land as our destination. But we never reached that place.

North With Mikkelsen

"There were eight of us, all told, on board. Capt. Mikkelsen was in command, and with him, aft, were Dr. George Howe, the surgeon; Ejnar Ditlevsen, a Danish naturalist, who was soon taken ill and left us at Teller; the young Norwegian mate, Nels Storgensen, and myself. We touched at Kodiak, Unalaska and Teller, near Nome, and were early in reaching Point Barrow

"The ice was so heavy to the eastward of Point Barrow that we could not go on until Capt. Cottle, of the whaling steamship Belvedere, took us in tow for more than 100 miles through a mass of ice. Then we finally made our way to Flaxman, where we established winter quarters about the middle of September, 1906. We spent the winter there.

"It was in March of 1907 that we started out on that two months' trip over the ice to the northward, searching for land. But everywhere we sounded—it was not every day that we had the opportunity—we obtained such great depths that we did not consider it advisable to search further for land in that direction. Most islands along the mainland rise from a shelf seldom deeper than 100 fathoms, and everywhere we sounded we found more than 300 fathoms. It was a new territory that we invaded and the ice was tremendously thick and heavy.

Though we travelled much farther, of course, we reached a point at least 100 miles north of our headquarters on Flaxman island which is between Point Barrow and Herschel island.

"Our outfit consisted of three sleds, drawn by fifteen trained dogs. We fared well, all of us, including the dogs, except for the muscle-breaking fatigue and we were extremely fortunate to get back to camp.

Six Months to Valdez

"The return of Dr. Howe and the members of the crew has been told about and the marvellous trip of Capt. Mikkelsen last year over the dreary wilderness of North Alaska from Flaxman to Valdez. He was six months on the way, sometimes mushing alone. That was a great journey.

"His departure from Flaxman island left me alone, of all who had gone north in the Duchess of Bedford. I had decided to remain through the winter and survey and do geological work. Most of the time I worked alone but sometimes an intelligent Esquimo boy helped me. There were two native families on the island.

"I spent six months of each year in sledding and field work, and on my trips found two or three prospectors who said they had found very little 'color.' There are no indications to be seen of the country being rich in minerals like the Yukon basin. But geologically it was none the less interesting. The sun was down for only two months, the darkest time being twilight for about six hours and sufficiently light for travelling. In the winter I planned astronomical work.

"I left Flaxman island the latter part of last August in the whaler Karluk and left her at Point Barrow where I caught the Narwhal on September 8, and accepted the invitation of Captain Leavitt to be his guest on the trip to San Francisco. I had to come out of the Arctic, for my outfit had run low. But I shall return next year to Flaxman and other regions of the Beaufort Sea and the Arctic, probably going up in one of the whalers. It is my intention to remain there three or four years."

CATHOLIC BISHOP OF VICTORIA ANNOUNCED

Statement That Archbishopric is Transferred to Vancouver Again Revived

Very Rev. Father McDonald, vicar general of Antigonish, N.S., has been appointed Bishop of Victoria according to advices received in Vancouver yesterday. The above was announced in the Colonist some weeks ago, but has not been officially confirmed until today. It is further stated that the see of New Westminster has been transferred to the terminal city, and that it has been raised to the dignity of an archbishopric.

The news when published in the Colonist to the above effect was not regarded as authentic in view of the fact that Victoria is the mother see, and it is not customary to elevate one of the suffragan sees above its mother. Moreover it is not usual to place the archbishopric in the capital seat of government. The news from Vancouver according to the despatch is official.

Amoy, China, Nov. 10.—The bodies of seventy-eight victims of the wreck of the small steamer which occurred near Tungan on Nov. 5, have been brought here. The steamer was licensed to carry 130 passengers, but 600 men were aboard, and of these only 400 were rescued. Many of the victims were drowned, but some were killed while in the water by piratical boatmen bent on robbery. Five of the pirates have been arrested and will be beheaded.

LACK OF FUNDS PUTS END TO STREET WORK

Necessary Work Already Requires Expenditure of More Than Allowed

(From Wednesday's Daily)

That there is no longer a sufficiency of funds wherewith to provide for the maintenance of street and sidewalk work and no money for the cleaning of crossings and the performance of other street work of a necessary character, is the information furnished the city council by the city engineer. At last night's meeting of the council, the city engineer reported that not only was the appropriation exhausted but that that portion needed for November work has had to be expended for labor and supplies obtained during October. The city engineer also points out that next year some steps should be taken to furnish more funds for all such work and also that an addition to the engineering staff is a necessity owing to the great growth of the work of that department.

Exceeding Appropriation

The report, which was referred to the finance committee, was as follows:

Gentlemen:—I would again respectfully call your attention to the fact that the annual amount voted for maintenance for streets, bridges and sidewalks is entirely insufficient. I may say, the present month's funds are nearly all needed to pay the labor and supplies for October, there being nothing left to even clean crossing and do what work is absolutely necessary. There is no use in the citizens constantly complaining about the filthy condition of the streets, etc., unless your honorable body can see your way clear to vote an additional sum for this purpose.

The following statement will show how impossible it is to attempt to do anything towards cleaning macadam streets, even in the business centre:

4 Carts and drivers per day	$12.50
5 men cleaning block pavements	10.50
3 men cleaning gulleys, gutters, etc., etc.	6.25
4 men cleaning crossings, etc., outside the centre	10.00
2 men breaking rock	2.00
7 men repairing plank walks, bridges, etc.	17.00
Lumber supplies, etc.	10.00
Total	$68.25

From the above statement you can see we are running about $8 over our daily allowance and not one cent available for sprinkling (in the summer months) or for blasting and crushing rock for repairs of macadam roadways in the winter.

Street Cleaning

Regarding the cleaning of macadam roads with horse machines, I might state, I would strongly recommend this be done. It will, however, be necessary to vote $35 per day for every day the plant is in operation (or a total sum for immediate requirements of $500) in order to quickly remove the material from the streets.

If no funds are available at present, I think in all fairness to the council and myself, the citizens should know the truth, and in the incoming year, provide the ways and means to do at least what work is absolutely necessary. See annual reports of 1907, page 55.

In closing this report, I take the liberty of pointing out, that in view of the large increase of work in my department it will be necessary in the near future to engage more assistance. I have gone carefully into the reports of eastern cities, and find that we have been doing three times as much work as some of those of double our population.

In one of the cases above mentioned, there are three assistant engineers supervising construction alone, besides this the work is done under the contract system which, of course, greatly relieves the department of the engineer.

C. P. TOPP,
City Engineer.

Alderman Henderson emphatically stated that something must be done and done at once and Alderman Cameron suggested that as the city comptroller is now at work compiling a statement showing just how much money the city has at its disposal for the conduct of the city's business from now until the end of the year the engineer's report could be considered when the comptroller's figures are submitted.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Arrow Head Found.

An ancient stone arrow head was yesterday found beneath a rock at the summit of Cedar hill by Mr. Arthur Tubb.

Bank Clearings Increase

Victoria bank clearings continue from week to week to show gratifying increases over the previous weeks. For the week ended yesterday local clearings totalled $1,559,115 as compared with $1,340,208 the preceding week, an increase of $218,907.

Office Improvements

Extensive alterations have been made to the up-town offices of the C. P. R., the interior being so arranged that hereafter the freight and passenger departments will be separated. This arrangement will greatly facilitate business and the public will benefit to that extent.

To Secure Water Record

Mr. B. F. Jacobsen, a prominent member of the flourishing Norwegian colony which has been for some time established in the prosperous Bella Coola valley, is staying at the Balmoral. He is down here on business in regard to securing from the lands and works department a record authorizing the appropriation of twenty miners inches of water for use in the development of manufacturing privileges, as well as for domestic purposes, has good reason to believe that his application will be successful.

Will Locate in Library Building

A deputation from the Natural History Club, consisting of Canon Beanlands, C. Pemberton, F. Sylvester, A. E. Wallace and J. R. Anderson waited upon the city council last evening to urge that body to grant the club the privilege of using one of the rooms in the Carnegie library building for its meetings. The club has hitherto met at the Parliament buildings, but owing to the fact that it is now forced to move and seek quarters elsewhere, it is asking the city for permission to locate in the library building. Canon Beanlands addressed the council pointing out that the club would be quite willing that its library on natural history subjects should be given to the Carnegie library reference department together with the bookcases and other furniture of the club. It would be on the understanding, however, that should the natural history club have to subsequently leave the library building it would be entitled to take away its books. The members of the city council expressed themselves as quite ready to meet the request of the club, and the necessary permission will be granted.

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

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Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

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REPAIRS COMMENCED ON PRINCESS ROYAL

Damage to C. P. R. Steamer Not as Great as Anticipated—Fukui Maru Discharging

Repairs were begun on the steamer Princess Royal at the B. C. Marine Railway Company's ways at Esquimalt yesterday. The Princess Royal's injuries as a result of the collision with the Japanese steamer Fukui Maru, were not as great as were expected, the stem being crushed and twisted, and some of the plank ends crushed, but the injury did not go further back. Efforts will be made to have the steamer resume service on the middle of next week. The Japanese steamer was more seriously injured. Five of her plates were broken, many frames damaged, and the deck pushed up, the plates being stove in for some distance. Part of the steamer's cargo is being discharged at Vancouver to allow of a survey being held to ascertain the repair work necessary. It seems that the Fukui Maru was lying to a bow anchor with a goodly amount of chain, and when the steamer Princess Royal passed inward earlier in the morning, she had been swinging the reverse way. When the tide changed she swung around and was lying six hundred feet the other way.

SWITCHMAN ARRESTED

William Ellis, Whose Mistake is Supposed to Have Caused Fatal Car Collision

Vancouver, Nov. 10.—William Ellis, the switchman to whose carelessness a fatal wreck on the B. C. Electric Railway early on Sunday is charged, was arrested today. He disappeared immediately following the wreck, and declared today that he had been sick. He appears slightly demented. He may be charged with manslaughter.

Chinese Wives Come in Free

Vancouver, Nov. 10.—Two Chinese women, wives of Russian immigrants, were admitted today without payment of the $500 tax, on the ground that they are of the same nationality as their husbands.

For Castro's Benefit.

Willemstad, Curacao, Nov. 10.—News has been received here from The Hague that the Netherlands squadron in the Caribbean will be reinforced by the middle of December by the battleship De Ruijter and in the month of January by the cruiser Utrecht.

"Here is my seat, madam, but candor compels me to say that I think you are as well able to stand as I am."

TWO ARE KILLED IN CAR COLLISION

Fatal Crash on Vancouver-Westminster Line on Sunday Morning

BOTH MOTORMEN DEAD

Accident Said to Be Due to Blunder of Man in Charge of Switch

Vancouver, Nov. 9.—Early on Sunday morning a car on its way from New Westminster came into collision with one proceeding from this city to Central Park.

Motorman Murdock McDonald, of the Vancouver car, was killed; Motorman Jamieson, of the Westminster car, had his skull very badly fractured and died yesterday, and about 15 or 20 passengers were injured, a number of them seriously, while others escaped with cuts about the head and a bad shaking-up.

The Westminster car ran into the other and drove through it as far as the second compartment. Both cars were badly wrecked, the track being strewn with pieces of wood and the seats smashed up. The people were thrown to the floor and those in the front part of the car were severely hurt. The list of killed and injured is as follows:

Motorman Murdoch McDonald, killed.

Motorman Jamieson, fractured skull; fatally injured.

W. Silver, broken leg.

Willard Robertson, fractured thigh.

A. Gray, broken leg.

J. Farquharson, broken leg.

G. Farquharson, broken leg.

Constable S. A. Lowry, of the Vancouver police force, head slightly cut.

W. McAdie, head cut.

Frank Pass, head cut.

A. C. Curren, Collingwood, cut about head.

W. S. Sherk, contusion on knee.

W. T. Harris, conductor on Westminster car, head injured.

A. McLeech, head cut.

D. C. Craig, Cedar Cottage, hip hurt.

— Murgatroyd, badly shaken up.

Miss Bennett, Central Park, leg injured.

Sylvester Johnson, Central Park, leg injured.

Lee Chow, head injured.

Dr. Storr was picked up at Cedar Cottage and at once attended to the injured, rendering every possible assistance. The through Westminster car was brought back to the city as fast as possible, all the injured people being placed in it.

It was 12:40 o'clock when the car reached Vancouver and medical men at once attended to the sufferers. The general hospital ambulance, the police patrol and five hacks were required to take the people to the hospital.

The second car from Vancouver which was bound for New Westminster, is the one which usually goes ahead of the other at Cedar Cottage, but on Saturday night for some unknown reason this was not done and the cars kept their respective positions. The result was that the car bound for Central Park was in the smash up, while the other escaped. Most of the people who were hurt were residents of Central Park on their way home. The car for Westminster had a large number of passengers, many of them ladies, but none were hurt.

The accident on the interurban line of the B. C. Electric railway between Vancouver and New Westminster was due to misdirections given by William Ellis, switchman at Cedar Cottage, where the double track from the city ends. Ellis told the men on the outgoing car that the car bound for the city had passed in. The men usually go on orders from the head office, but on account of the heavy fog the company had placed an extra man to make sure that no mistake was made. Ellis has disappeared, and cannot be located, though the provincial police are searching for him with warrants. It is not known what caused him to give the orders.

Ralph Jamieson, motorman of the incoming car, whose skull was fractured, died on Sunday. All the other injured are progressing favorably and will probably recover. The coroner's jury was summoned today by Coroner Jeffs, but evidence of the injured conductors was wanted, and the inquest was adjourned till next Monday.

CHANGES ON LOCAL STEAMSHIP SCHEDULE

Princess Victoria Between Vancouver and Seattle—Princess Beatrice on Seattle Route

(From Tuesday's Daily)

A change will be made in the Victoria-Seattle service today, due to the withdrawal of the steamer Princess Royal for repairs. The Princess Victoria, after her departure at 2 p. m. today for Vancouver, will not be seen at this port for some days. She will be operated between Vancouver and Seattle direct and the steamer Charmer will alone serve the Victoria-Vancouver route in the meantime. The steamer Princess Beatrice will leave for Seattle tonight at 10 o'clock and will run between Victoria and Seattle only, leaving Seattle at 8:30 a. m. each night. This schedule will be maintained until the repairs to the steamer Princess Royal are completed and the steamer is again in service. The schedule formerly maintained will then be resumed.

STEAMBOAT WAR HERE NEXT SEASON

Puget Sound Shipping Men Expect Much Fighting for Passenger Trade Next Summer

The local waterfront promises to be the stage for a continuous performance next year that will hold the breathless attention of the large and critical audience, for there will be more doing in the way of rate wars and fierce competition than has been seen in many years in local steamship circles, says the Seattle Times. The mosquito fleet alone will be affected and the association of steamboat companies which now have almost a monopoly of the Sound business will be the organization most deeply interested in the plans for the coming year.

At the present time there is a temporary cessation of hostilities between the Canadian Pacific and the International Steamship company in the war which was waged all summer and made life a paradise for curio shops and hotels on either side of the line. The Canadian company will inject a new factor in the fight next year in the shape of the fastest steamboat on the coast, the Princess Charlotte, which is now on her way to Vancouver, B. C. There are also rumors of the American company acquiring a new steamboat, and Frank Walker, a local marine surveyor, has recently returned from abroad, where he inspected a number of vessels for sale, as well as on the Atlantic coast. He has made his report to the local company, but no information regarding their plans is obtainable at present.

The Port Orchard route, an associated company, is soon to launch the H. B. Kennedy at Portland, a steel steamboat for the Bremerton, or other inland runs. She will be trim and fast, but will hardly have the beam to make the run between this port and Victoria or Vancouver, where it is necessary to cross the straits of San Juan de Fuca.

The Fort Blakeley Mill company, which operated the Monticello between this city and Port Orchard all summer, in competition with the Port Orchard route, is reported to be negotiating for a new boat which will be speedy and have accommodations for 200 passengers. It is asserted that this company will go into the fight with new vigor next spring.

The Kitsap County Transportation company, which owns the Kitsap, is having a new steamboat of about the same type laid down at the Supple yards in Portland, which is expected to be ready for business next May.

There is a report that the Flyer company on the Tacoma run is negotiating for a turbine steamboat for the coming year.

There will, in addition to these vessels, be a couple of new and smaller boats for the island runs and competition from Tacoma, where the first wedge was entered last summer in the operation of several boats between that city and Seattle to other points around the Sound. Reports are also circulated regarding a new steamboat line from Bellingham.

To cap the climax, rumors are thickly flying that the interurban road is planning to add several more cars to the Tacoma run and cut the rate between the two cities. If this is done all the steamboat lines operating on that run will have to hustle for business. It promises to be a big year in Seattle owing to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition and the steamboat companies, like other lines of trade, are all eager to get at least their share of the business.

Shot in the Neck.

William Levy, Fisguard street had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon. He was out shooting and while handling his gun in a careless manner the weapon discharged some of the shot striking Levy in the neck The wound, while a painful one is not considered to be serious. Levy was taken to the St. Joseph Hospital where the wound was dressed and where he will be confined for several days.

PRINCESS ROYAL DAMAGED IN COLLISION

Struck Japanese Freighter Fukui Maru During Thick Weather

With her stem broken and twisted, her forward woodwork crushed and broken to the butts and some of the plank ends bruised in consequence of her collision on Sunday morning during thick fog with the Japanese freighter Fukui Maru, which was anchored in the fairway in Vancouver harbor, the C.P.R. steamer Princess Royal was brought back to port on Sunday night with a canvas patch made fast over her wrecked bow and was hauled out on the ways of the British Columbia Marine Railway company at Esquimalt yesterday.

The Princess Royal passed the Japanese freighter during fog in the morning when going into Vancouver from Seattle.

The Fukui Maru was swinging to a bow anchor in the fairway and was ringing a bell on her bow. When the Princess Royal was feeling her way out later in the morning bound to Victoria it seems the long Japanese tramp had swung with the tide and the Princess Royal failed to clear her in consequence.

There were 75 passengers on the Princess Royal, which was in command of Capt. Hickey. The steamer was proceeding from her dock under a slow bell in the fog, when suddenly the Japanese steamer, in command of Capt. Nagawaga, loomed up. The fog whistle of the Princess Royal was being blown regularly and there was no response from any other vessel. Then out of the fog loomed up the long freighter, ten feet away. Orders were given at once for full speed astern and the engines reversed but the way of the C.P.R. steamer could not be checked in time to avoid her crashing into the freighter, solid with a cargo of grain and salt salmon. The impact was great, and the Princess Royal recoiled with her stem twisted and broken, and listed over suddenly after the crash. She recovered quickly. There was much excitement immediately following the collision, but it soon subsided. The Princess Royal backed off and put back to her dock, where an examination of her injuries were made. A canvas patch was made over the wrecked bow and she left at 1 p.m. for Victoria. The Fukui Maru, which was formerly a British freighter seized while running contraband during the war with Russia, had five plates broken and a number of frames were bent. She will probably come to Victoria for repairs. The steamer brought a cargo of hardwood lumber to Portland from North Japan, and after discharging was brought to Puget Sound to load wheat and flour for the Orient. After loading she proceeded to Vancouver to load a shipment of dog salmon for Japan and for some days has been anchored directly in the fairway. Some of her crew were caught taking Japanese provisions ashore in small boats by Vancouver customs officers a few days ago.

It is expected that extensive repairs will be required to both steamers. The steamer Princess Beatrice, which had been relieved on the Victoria-Vancouver route by the steamer Charmer after her overhaul, took the place of the Princess Royal on the Victoria-Seattle-Vancouver run.

The same force that moves a ton on a smooth highway will move eight tons on a railway **or thirty-two tons on a** canal.

LABOR'S CAUSE MAKES PROGRESS

President Gompers' Address at Meeting of the American Federation

CONDITIONS IN CANADA

Popularity of Organization's Head Shown By Hearty Applause

Denver, Colo., Nov. 9.—At the meeting of the American Federation of Labor today, the annual report of President Gompers, which deals at considerable length with his so-called political stand, as well as other important matters affecting the Federation, was read. Referring to the Labor movement in Canada, Mr. Gompers says: "It is with much satisfaction that I can report the great growth in the labor movement among our coworkers in the Dominion of Canada. Those entrusted with the affairs of the movement both local and provincial, in the Dominion, are so earnest and loyal that they see to it that the interests of the workers are promoted both nationally and internationally.

"It is interesting to note that despite the efforts of those who would sunder the reciprocal and beneficial international fraternal relations which exist among the workers of Canada, the United States and the entire continent of America, the bonds of unity and fraternity are constantly and more firmly cemented. The frequent intercourse of representative labor men with our fellows on both sides of the border, aided by special organizer, Mr. John T. Flett, and the volunteer organizers' work of unification of the aims and aspirations of the workers are bringing beneficially economic and material results. The exercise of legislative and political rights must, of course, always be mutually recognized and conceded.

"In a report recently made by the secretary of the Dominion Trades & Labor Congress, whom we honor and welcome with us today in the capacity of fraternal delegate to our conference, Mr. P. M. Draper says: 'Without any exaggeration it can be said that never in the history of the labor movement in Canada has such progress been shown in the organization of the workers. The knowledge of power when united has swept throughout the length and breadth of the country and despite the old moth-eaten appeals to prejudice and self-interest, despite misrepresentation, persecution and coercion, the forces of labor have continued to unite.

"'Today the organized workers in Canada breath the same aspirations, harbor the same ambitions and struggle for the same end, namely the elevation and betterment of the masses of toilers who suffer, not only from the 'slings and arrows' of outrageous fortune, but from the oppressive and unjust laws and their prejudical administration, unclivilized conditions surrounding the every-day worker, men, women and children and more than the thousand and one ills that affect the flesh.

"'Unbounded enthusiasm is the keynote of the movement in Canada. In every province throughout Canada, from British Columbia in the west to Nova Scotia in the east, the uplift has begun, the eyes of the toilers are at last opened to the futility of dependence upon others than themselves. They see the necessity for strong international organizations. The urgency for sending their own representatives to the legislature to take part in making the laws which they must obey, has appealed to them as never before. A healthy optimism inspires the whole movement in such a way as to give promise of the most beneficial results.

"'The two strongest features of the labor movement in Canada at this juncture are: First — Unswerving fidelity to the cause of international trade unionism; and, secondly, an equal loyalty to independent political action support of the candidature or representatives of labor.'"

The popularity of President Gompers was attested when he rose to call the convention to order. The delegates applauded Mr. Gompers for several minutes before he was allowed to make himself heard. In his address in response to the address of welcome, Mr. Gompers was frequently applauded.

CAPTAIN COX PASSES TO HIS LAST BOURNE

Was Well Known in Shipping and Business Circles Over Seven Seas

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Capt. John Graham Cox, of the firm of E. B. Marvin & Co., Lloyd's agent in Victoria, and one of the best known and most respected shipping men in the northwest, passed away yesterday at St. Joseph's hospital. He was operated upon for appendicitis on Wednesday night and weakened by the shock, passed away yesterday.

The death of Capt. Cox will prove a great loss to the community, and more especially to the shipping fraternity and visiting shipmasters. The news, too, will be heard in many places about the Seven Seas when the mails carry it to faraway places, with much sorrow, on many ships in many climes, for every shipmaster who has ever visited Victoria, treasures pleasant recollections of Capt. Cox. He was public-spirited and never failed to assist in any movement tending to the betterment of the port and city. He was a pilotage commissioner, a prominent member of the Board of Trade and a leading citizen.

Interested in Sealing

Since he came to Victoria to make his home when he brought the sealing schooner Sapphire here in 1884, he has been interested in the sealing industry, and, as well as being a member of the firm of E. B. Marvin & Co., the well known ship chandlery firm, he was a director of the Victoria Sealing company, and a director of the Capital City Canning company. His advice upon matters of shipping law was constantly sought by lawyers and others, and he was considered one of the best authorities on questions of marine law and shipping and marine insurance business generally on the Pacific coast. As an expert upon the pelagic sealing industry his views were sought by the various governments interested in the question, and he was called to Ottawa and Washington when the Joint High Commission sat to be consulted with regard to sealing matters. On several occasions he sat as an assessor with admiralty judges in marine cases, and he has taken part in many other public services.

To those shipping men and others who were wont to gather at his office at E. B. Marvin & Co.'s store, those who recall his cheery nature and recall the fund of reminiscences he had to give of his life at sea and ashore in many lands, of his life in South America as a young man, his adventures at sea and elsewhere; and those who came in their difficulties to seek his advice, ever cheerfully given, to seek his aid, always available, the passing of Capt. Cox will be a great loss. To visiting shipmasters, too, the loss will be great, for they found much assistance from the late captain.

He is survived by Mrs. Cox, to whom he was married at Montevidio, the capital of the Argentine republic where he lived for some years and engaged in business there. His sister, Mrs. Jordan, and brother, Capt. William Cox, pilot, and two daughters, Mrs. Harris, wife of Capt. C. I. Harris, of the steamer Salvor, and Mrs. Ferris, wife of Capt. Frank Ferris, manager at San Francisco of the Union Oil company's steamship fleet, also survive him.

A Nova Scotian

Capt. Cox was born at Maitland, Nova Scotia, in 1843, and came of a shipowning and seafaring family. He went to sea as a boy in one of his father's ships, sailing out of Nova Scotia with his father. During the days of the civil war he was on vessels trading to the Mediterranean and voyaged to the Black Sea. He afterward went on steamships running between New York and Aspinwall and told at times of how they ran from Confederate warships. Afterward he went to Montevideo and engaged in business ashore. He was engaged in various businesses during the early days of that section and afterward bought a trading schooner and engaged in the coasting trade. While operating this vessel he had adventures of various kinds, and, when in a reminiscent mood told interesting episodes of the adventurous days when the Welsh colonists were at Patagonia. He was a man without fear and on various voyages was warned that pirates were at such a port or the other, but he never interrupted his journey, and on one occasion encountered a pirate schooner in the river at Rio Negros. It was the heyday of adventure on the South American coast and Capt. Cox took part in many an episode under circumstances which redounded to his credit.

First Visit Here

His first visit to Victoria was in 1882 when he came here as master and part-owner of the bark M. & S. Cox, which loaded lumber at the Hastings Mills for Callao. From the Peruvian port, Capt. Cox sailed to London where he sold the M. & S. Cox, and returned to Nova Scotia, where he purchased the bark Von Moltke, which was well known at this port in the early days. Taking the Von Moltke to New York on her first voyage under his house flag, Capt. Cox sailed her to Australia and thence to Shanghai. He then came to Victoria in 1884 and made three trips between this port and the Orient in that year in the Von Moltke, finally disposing of the bark in December, 1886, to Capt. Meyers, who in turn sold her to Nicholas Richard of San Francisco.

When here Capt. Cox became impressed with the possibilities of the pelagic sealing industry and after disposing of the Von Molke, went to Halifax and bought the sealing schooner Sapphire, which he sailed around the Horn to Victoria—she being the second schooner brought from Halifax to this coast. His brother, the late Capt. Clarence Cox, was given command and kept command until the Sapphire was burned some years ago off the west coast of Vancouver island after a number of successful cruises to Bering Sea.

Joined E. B. Marvin & Co.

It was soon after his arrival here with the schooner Sapphire that Capt. Cox associated himself with the firm of E. B. Marvin & Co., with whom he was engaged in business until his regrettable demise yesterday. The firm engaged in sealing, and bought several vessels, the Triumph in 1888, the E. B. Marvin, now engaged, from Halifax, whither she was sent to engage in the Cape Horn sealing grounds, in 1889, the Carlotta G. Cox in 1890, and the Vera and Annie E. Paint in 1892. The Vera, which was bought by Capt. J. G. Cox, was formerly the notorious smuggler Halcyon.

Some of the company's fleet was engaged in Japanese waters, and in 1890 and subsequent years, Capt. Cox went to Yokohama and Hakodate, where he made a host of friends who will hear the news of his death with much regret. He looked after the business of the sealing schooners in Japan, and also made trips to London and elsewhere on the business of the company. When the sealing company was formed some years ago he was elected a director and has yearly been re-elected.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

Election of Officers Takes Place—Arrangements for Dinner

(From Tuesday's Daily)

The annual meeting of the St. Andrew's society of this city was held in the Sir William Wallace last evening. A number of matters of routine business were transacted, but interest centred around the election of officers. Mr. James Taylor, a vice-president of last year, was elected honorary president, while for the third term P. J. Riddell was again returned as president. The other officers were: First vice-president, Donald McIver; second vice-president, Edward Wishard; treasurer, James Angus; recording secretary, W. Wishard; financial secretary, Arthur Manson; guard, Robert Wilson.

The society's annual dinner will be held on the 30th of the month at the Empress hotel and arrangements are already under way for a fine evening's entertainment.

The first stage of the voyage of the Princess Charlotte, the palatial new steamer of the C.P.R. for the local ferry service, was completed yesterday when according to a cable received by Captain Troup, she called at Tenerife, Canary islands. The vessel is just a week out from Glasgow and is therefore making ood time on the long journey.

The delicious flavor and aroma of "Salada" Tea is preserved by the use of sealed lead packets. It is never exposed to the sun, dust, dirt, air, the surrounding odors, and contaminating influences of other goods as bulk or loose teas are. **A teapot test will show the difference.**

Where Savages Beat Us

The rude, uncultured savage did not sit most of the day in a padded office chair, a carriage or car. His food was not prepared by a chef. He had to hunt for something to eat. And dinner, when he got it, was none too rich.

But the rude, uncultured savage did not suffer from indigestion, constipation, biliousness, headaches, as we civilized beings do. Exercise and the amount of fruit and fresh vegetables in his diet, kept liver, bowels and kidneys working right.

None of us want to go back to the days of wigwams and tomahawks, but a lot of us certainly would like to have the digestion of the savages.

We can, by taking "Fruit-a-tives." "Fruit-a-tives" act directly on the stomach, liver, kidneys and skin, and keep these organs in perfect condition. "Fruit-a-tives" bring back lost appetite and sound digestion to the dyspeptic—regulate the bowels of those who suffer from constipation—and build up the whole system. Trial size 25c. Regular size 50c, or 6 for $2.50.

Auto Takes to Ditch.

While attempting to dodge a drunken man who walked almost directly in front of the auto driven by Joseph Wachter yesterday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock near the Oak Bay hotel, the latter was forced to suddenly turn his machine into the ditch coming in contact with a tree. One of the front wheels of the car was badly broken, and the persons in the machine shaken and frightened but none of them were thrown out or received any injuries. The accident necessitated a delay until another wheel could be sent out to replace the broken one.

TRAIL SMELTER

Rosland, Nov. 9.—At the lead refinery of the Consolidated Co., at Trail 60 tons of lead is turned out each day. Most of this is shipped to Shanghai, China, and to Yokohama, Japan, and the remainder to Toronto. Another large copper-gold furnace is being installed which will have a capacity of about 500 tons a day. This is intended to replace a smaller copper-gold furnace that was torn down some time since. When this furnace is completed the smelter will have a capacity of about 1,600 tons of copper-gold ore a day. The increased quantities of ore that are being received from the Centre Star and its allied mines and from the leased and owned properties of the Consolidated Co., in the Phoenix camp, make the additional furnace a necessity.

Rifle Accidentally Discharged

Kamloops, Nov. 9.—The third of a series of gun accidents took place here when Richard Rushton, a plumber in the employ of H. Shotton, received a bullet in the left lung through the accidental discharge of a 22 calibre rifle. It is understood that Rushton and another were in a rig and about to proceed to Tranquille. Rushton was about to get out of the rig near Third avenue when the weapon fell and the trigger catching upon some projection, the rifle was discharged. Rushton fell back in the buggy and his companion immediately drove him to the hospital, where he is receiving every attention.

Shot by His Father

Calais, M. E., Nov. 9.—Word was received here today that the 14-year-old son of D. C. Rollins, of St. Stephens, was accidentally shot and killed by his father while deer hunting. Mr. Rollins stumbled when about to fire at a deer, and his aim was diverted, the bullet passing through the neck of his son, who was some distance in advance.

Lord Sholto Douglas in Trouble.

Nelson, Nov. 9.—Lord Sholto Douglas is in the provincial jail awaiting trial on the charge of wounding an exarmy man named Rowland, with intent to do murder. The preliminary trial was held before E. J. Mallandaine, J.P., of Creston, when, after six witnesses had been examined and the defendant had made a statement, the accused was committed for trial. Lord Douglas is charged with having shot at Rowland. He had been out duck shooting at Kitchener and on his return home to Creston, found Rowland in the house. He ordered him to leave and on his refusing, it is said, discharged his shot gun at him.

LAND ACT.

Form of Notice.

Victoria Land District, Range 1, Coast Division.

TAKE NOTICE that Davidson Ward Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C., occupation lumbering, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted in mound on the east side of Loughboro Inlet about ¾ of a mile south of McBride Bay, and about ten chains north of the old mill; thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 20 chains to a point 1 chain from high tide; thence paralleling the said line of high tide, and 1 chain therefrom northerly 20 chains, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres more or less.

DAVIDSON WARD COMPANY, LTD.,
By James McDermitt Davidson, Agent.
Dated October 15th, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 25th day of November, 1908, an application will be made by J. H. Lawson and L. Genge, Trustees of the Debenture Trust Deed of the Rithet Proprietary Company dated the 15th day of April, 1907, to extend the time for the registration of the said Debenture Trust Deed in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

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

BODWELL & LAWSON,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

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

R. S. GOLLOP.
Nov. 2, 1908.

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

W. H. KIRKBRIDE.
Nov. 2, 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—Red Cross No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE,
Agent.
Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—Red Cross No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE,
Agent.
Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.— Red Cross No. 3 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE,
Agent.
Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—Red Cross No. 4 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE,
Agent.
Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE. — Eagle No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE,
Agent.
Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE. — Eagle No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE,
Agent.
Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE. — Eagle No. 3 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13858, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE,
Agent.
Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE. — Eagle No. 4 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

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ROY C. PRICE,
Agent.
Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE. — Eagle No. 5 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE,
Agent.
Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE. — Eagle No. 6 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE,
Agent.
Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—Sunrise mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE,
Agent.
Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE. — Victoria mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE,
Agent.
Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—Eureka No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE,
Agent.
Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—Eureka No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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ROY C. PRICE,
Agent.
Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—Red Bug No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

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ROY C. PRICE,
Agent.
Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

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ROY C. PRICE,
Agent.
Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—Red Diamond No 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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ROY C. PRICE,
Agent.
Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—Red Diamond No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

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ROY C. PRICE,
Agent.
Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—F. H. C. No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

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ROY C. PRICE,
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Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

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ROY C. PRICE,
Agent.
Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

Lord Milner's Speech to Toronto Canadian Club

WHAT a calm Imperialism it is that Lord Milner preaches as he passes on through the mighty reaches of the Empire, this great pro-consul of the twentieth century, says the Toronto News.

But for all the calmness of exterior and words, one is not left for an instant to misjudge the depths that lie beneath. For this man, while he held the sceptre for his sovereign, had been called to pass through the scorching fires that swept over South Africa, and threatened a nation's foothold in that land. And after, when a sullen submission had been wrung from stubborn hearts, he had had to face the problem of welding the late-warring peoples, even a greater tax upon the genius of statesmen of an Empire-building nation than being returned the victor of an appeal to arms.

In this land, as he could in no other in those dark and anxious days, this physician of an Empire had felt the pulse beats while the Empire travailed. He had gone down with it into the valley of the shadow of death; had lingered there long, suffering with it in its suffering, and had at length passed out with it again into the light of a new birth. What wonder that one feels the deep seriousness of his spirit, and with it also the deep calm of the restraint that the sense of a long-continued responsibility has laid upon his every word when he would speak of his heart's love and search.

A Vision That Comprehends

But along with these two elements there is a third. There is the farsighted vision that comprehends the stretches of the future, that keen imagination that seems the portion of the great men, who, like Cecil Rhodes, have been stirred by the mysterious influences the Dark Continent holds within its borders.

He has his dreams. He told the Canadian Club in Convocation Hall last night of one. It is of an "Imperial Council;" the creation of some "organ," as he put it, "definitely charged with the care of the common interests" of all the parts of the Empire.

But—and here the man of deeds came in; the Governor who had his dreams, but also his every-day, practical duties—this "Imperial Council" is something that must be worked up to.

"It stands at the end of a process of constitutional development, and not at the beginning," he declared last night. "We must arrive at the best system by actually practising co-operation with the instruments ready to our hand, and on the problems immediately before us.

"To sum up: While we steadily keep the ideal in view, we must keep our attention upon the practical work we can do here and now."

Just another quotation from himself before dealing with his theme, for in an unusual degree Lord Milner combines the subjective with the objective. He gives us an insight into the point of view that governs him in handling the question of Imperial unity, calmness and moderation. "One misplaced word might destroy for the hearer the meaning of words that are intended as an expression of life-long convictions," he said. Nor does he believe in "empty-headed bluster," nor that there is need "to wave the flag," nor "to sing Rule Britannia," but rather—and no more fitting words could express the impression of Lord Milner's attitude—"to go into a corner and pray."

"So I pick my way carefully from phrase to phrase so alive am I to the mischief done by a few ill chosen expressions."

Carefully Picks His Way

Without this insight and without a sympathy with his aim, one might easily accuse Lord Milner of being but a halting speaker. He is halting, if by that is denoted one who carefully picks his way through the rocks of irresponsible jingoism.

His purpose, as he put it in a few words, was to "develop the common life of the Empire;" and the road to this goal was, "doing things together."

In his address last evening he touched on one "practical" means to the end, "a possible sphere of co-operation of immense importance; co-operation of defence."

He took care to make it clear that the object of this was not to "relieve" Great Britain of her financial burden of defence. It was a higher object, the sharing of a responsibility that would inevitably bring a closer unity, the idea of an "Imperial partnership."

Of how great importance this was, not in the glorification of peace, Lord Milner illustrated by the despatch of contingents by the colonies during the South African war. He declared that it had had a powerful influence on the "diplomatic situation of the world, when Great Britain was an object of universal abuse and the butt of every invective. I believe it did more than anything else to prevent diplomatic complications and an outbreak of a general war."

A Transfer of Forces

Then he discussed, from every side, interposing and meeting one objection after another, the form the constitution should take; one of men and ships, but not "in air-tight compartments," but with a transfer of forces, and all raised under a similar standard.

This was his main suggestion, but he touched briefly on others, as suggestive of lines along which the Empire's parts might work together, such as a common standard of citizenship. The present system was "the beginning of chaos."

"What I mainly insist on," he declared, "are the opportunities for mutual development and mutual helpfulness that our common citizenship affords."

Lord Milner was not always serious, but in his introductory remarks gave some delightful instances of English humor, with all its intangible qualities. He was glad his subject, while political, was not "party political," for he thought that on the day after a hotly contested election "even the most ardent devotee of political discussion must feel a certain satiety." The Canadian Clubs he could not escape, they were "like the robber barons of old, that built their castles along the mediaeval trade routes and insisted in taking toll of the passing traveler." His was not a "voluntary contribution." He was thus not responsible whether his statements ran counter to the "pronounced prejudices" of some or disturbed the "contented inertia" of others.

Two Thousand Present

In choosing Convocation Hall last night the Canadian Club provided a means for 2,000 people to hear Lord Milner and his subject. It was a scene widely differing from the usual dinner addresses. There was a strange commingling of the elements that would go to make up a gay and even brilliant evening assembly with the sober utterances of a speaker of intense earnestness. One's imagination might suggest the opening up of a ball room into the chamber of a council of state. Segregated in the galleries, on the sides and rear, were hundreds of ladies, in evening dress; down below, the seats were crowded with men, and upon the platform were others, prominent in Toronto's business and professional world. Not the least interesting feature of the evening was the impromptu programme of half-chance, half-prearranged groupings upon the platform that came before Lord Milner's entrance.

At one end were Senator Jaffray and Senator Cox, great Liberal standbys, and beside them Sir Mackenzie Bowell, once Canada's Premier, with the venerable whiteness of over eighty years. In a moment or two he leaned over to chat with Mr. E. B. Osler. Perhaps they did not feel the "satiety" of which Lord Milner spoke. Professor Mavor, Mr. J. W. Flavelle and Mr. W. R. Brock, combined the University and the business world, Mr. Flavelle curiously enough holding the two-fold position, and serving as the transition for the two men on either side. Mr. J. A. Macdonald, and ahead of him Rev. Dr. Gandier, new principal of Knox College. In front President Falconer and Mr. Byron Walker and Mr. W. T. White. Mayor Oliver, Mr. J. S. Willison and Principal Creelman, of the Guelph Agricultural College, were another and Hon. J. J. Foy formed a portion of this group temporarily, as did Col. George Denison. Mr. D. R. Wilkie, the bank manager, passed by it, shook hands, and sat beside Mr. E. B. Osler. All were there to learn of Lord Milner, late pro-consul of South Africa.

A Cordial Reception

The reception of the guest was exceedingly cordial. His subject did not draw the response that followed his passing reference to an increase of trade relations, but it was a tribute to the great Imperialist that he won conviction as he went and at the close his audience rose and cheered him standing.

In presenting Lord Milner, Mr. Home Smith, president of the Club, declared that Imperial unity was fast becoming a question of "practical politics." He suggested as Canada's due, that leaders like Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Asquith, the Premier, Lord Curzon and others should visit this country and meet the people. Canada's importance could indeed only be recognized fittingly by the coming of King Edward himself. (Laughter.)

In moving a vote of thanks, Mr. White referred to the occasion as a "delightful and memorable experience," and thanked Lord Milner for developing the feature of Imperialism, the promotion of the world's peace, and excluding the element of jingoism. The desire for a closer association with Great Britain was the strongest sentiment in Canada, bred in the bones of the people. Their genius and patriotism, "helped I must say by a hostile tariff," had brought it about that Canada's greatest export trade was with Great Britain. (Applause.) Rev. D. Bruce Macdonald, principal of St. Andrew's College, briefly seconded the resolution.

Lord Milner in replying referred thus to the work of the Canadian Clubs: "I have not the least doubt they are performing a most valuable function in developing the intellectual and political life of Canada."

Lord Milner's Address

After acknowledging the reception given him, Lord Milner remarked that it was rather unfortunate that his subject was a political one, "for even the most ardent devotee of political discussion must feel a certain satiety on the day after a hotly contested election. (Laughter.)

"But if my subject is political, it is not 'party' political," he went on. "It has nothing to do with the subjects that form the staple of party polemics in this country. While it excites differences of opinion, they are not along the line of ordinary party cleavage.

"I want also to point out that I did not come here either as a lecturer or propagandist. My object was to become acquainted with the conditions and opinions of the people of this country. From that point of view my visit has been an unmitigated success. I have derived more instruction from it than I can say. (Some laughter.) But whether I could be better employed with my own mind than in exhibiting its emptiness to others, is another question. (Laughter.) Whatever advantages there are in the role of a silent observer, I have been deprived of by the vigilance and enterprise of your Canadian Clubs. (Laughter.) Like the robber barons of old who scattered their castles along the mediaeval trade routes, the Canadian Clubs are scattered over the land, and insist on taking toll of the passing traveler. Where evasion is hopeless all I can do is to pay up cheerfully, and look as if I liked it. (Laughter.)

"After all the helpful kindness and hospitality that has been shown me, it might be rather mean to avoid the visitors' tax, but I want it understood that my address is not in the nature of a voluntary contribution. I have been called on to 'stand and deliver'." (Making a comical gesture of helplessness.) Hence, while his words might run counter to the pronounced opinions or prejudices of some, or disturb the contented inertia of others, he declined to be responsible for the "moral and intellectual damages," resulting therefrom. (Laughter.)

For Closer Union

"And now, not to detain you too long," said Lord Milner, "may I take one or two things for granted. In the first place, it may seem very conceited of me, but I will take it for granted that my audience tonight are acquainted, in a general way, with the spirit in which I approach the question of the relations of Canada with the Mother Country, and with the other parts of the British Empire. And I will take it for granted further—this is perhaps a bolder assumption, but I am prepared to make it—that, broadly speaking, this spirit is in harmony with the spirit and temper of the great majority of those in Canada who think much or earnestly about that question. I may be quite wrong, but that is my present impression. I think there is a widespread, a preponderant, I do not say a universal desire among the people of this country not only to maintain the union which at present exists between Canada and the other self-governing States under the British Crown, but to see that union grow closer, to foster more intimate commercial and social intercourse, a better mutual understanding and greater mutual helpfulness. Underlying that desire is the conception, not clearly grasped perhaps, but constantly becoming stronger and more definite, the conception of the Empire as an organic whole, consisting, no doubt, of nations completely autonomic in their local affairs, and possessing distinct individualities, but having certain great objects and ideals in common, and capable by virtue of these of developing a common policy and a common life.

Do Things Together

"Well, now, that being a general desire, the question arises how to realize it. And here opinions diverge indefinitely. My own view is that, if people already friendly and related, wish to become more friendly and more closely related, to develop a greater intimacy and interdependence, the only way for this is to do things together, great things if possible, in any case things that are of some moment, and are worth doing. To do this, that and the other important piece of business together, not to stand talking of your mutual affection and sympathy—that is the method, as it seems to me. And there are many opportunities for co-operation between the members of the Imperial family, some that have been taken, many more that have been and are being missed. It is quite a mistake to suppose that nothing can be done. An enormous amount can be done even with our present instruments. And if the instruments are imperfect, it is in using them that we shall invent better ones. Some people think that no progress can be made without the creation, as a first step, of some Imperial Parliament or Council representative of all parts of the Empire. I do not agree with this. But do not misunderstand me. I am and always have been a Federalist. Personally I am unable to conceive the effective permanent all-round co-operation of the self-governing States of the Empire without a common organ, an executive belonging to all of them in the constitution of which they all have a share, which shall be responsible for the defence of their common interests, and armed with power to defend them effectively. And for my own part I do not think the difficulties about the creation of such a body as great as they appear to many people.

Must Be Co-operative

"But, in my view, that is the natural end of a particular process of constitutional development. It is not the beginning of it. It may come more or less quickly. Or the true solution may be found in some other form of organization, which on the basis of our present knowledge and experience I personally am unable to conceive. What is certain is that we can only arrive at an ideal system of co-operation by actually beginning to co-operate in the problems immediately before us.

"Do not let us allow differences of opinion as to the future constitution of the Empire—I do not deprecate the discussion of such matters, in fact I welcome it, only I don't want it entirely to absorb us—I say do not let such differences prevent our working together today wherever we can work together for purposes which we all, or the great majority of us, consider desirable. To sum up. While we keep the ideal in view, let us pay immediate attention to the one practical thing after another that arises and that can be done here and now.

Development of Trade Relations

Now there is one respect in which I think most people are agreed that a great deal can be done to draw together the different parts of the Empire, and that is the development of trade relations between them. But this is a subject on which, great as its importance is, I shall not dwell tonight. I shall have other opportunities of discussing it. Another great branch of the subject is co-operation for defence. In approaching that I wish to remove one common source of misunderstanding. The way in which the case is sometimes put is an appeal or something like an appeal on the part of the United Kingdom to Canada, or Australia or New Zealand to lighten the vast burdens resting on the Mother Country. Personally I am not in accord with that manner of approaching the question, for many reasons, I think there is something in the argument, that the United Kingdom, certainly as long as it retained Indian and other dependencies would require at least as large an army and navy as it has today, even if the self-governing States were wholly separate and the United Kingdom was under no duty to protect them. Moreover I think that even under present conditions, their membership of the Empire adds more to its collective strength than liability for their protection adds to its responsibilities. But no doubt the general position would be much stronger if all the self-governing States were to adopt the course, which Australia seems disposed to adopt, of creating a national militia and laying the foundations of a fleet. And I for one would welcome such a policy, wherever adopted, not as affecting relief to the United Kingdom, but as adding to the strength and dignity of the Empire as a whole, to its influence in peace as well as to its security in case of war.

Not a Question of Shifting Burdens

"It is not a question of shifting burdens, but of developing fresh centres of strength. For this reason I have never been a great advocate of contributions from the self-governing States to the army and navy of the United Kingdom, though as evidences of a sense of the solidarity of the Empire such contributions were welcome, and valuable, pending the substitution of something better. But I am sure that the form of Imperial co-operation in this field will ultimately take and ought to take, the form at once most consistent with the dignity of the individual States and most conducive to their collective strength and organic union, is the development of their several

defensive resources, in material and in manhood. I know that it may be argued—it has been argued—that individual strength would make for separation. But I have no sympathy whatever with that point of view. On the contrary, I believe that in proportion as they grow in power they will feel a stronger desire to share in the responsibilities and the glory of Empire.

"But quite apart from any danger to the Imperial spirit in the several States, which I do not fear, there are no doubt many difficulties about the creation of separate defensive forces, and there is a danger of their developing on lines so dissimilar as to hamper conjoint action, should it become necessary. This is especially true in the case of the navy. The professional and technical, not to say the strategic, arguments for a single big navy of the Empire are enormously strong, so strong that they might conceivably overcome, as they have to some extent overcome in the past, the political objection. But without wishing to be dogmatic on a subject which requires a great deal more careful study on all hands than it has yet received, I must say that, speaking as an Imperialist, I feel the political objection very strongly.

More Than a Contribution

"If the self-governing States were going, under our present constitutional arrangements, merely to contribute to a central navy, whether in money, or, better still, in men and ships, I do not think they would take that interest and pride in the matter which it is essential they should take. They would remain immersed in their local affairs, and, even if they felt their obligation to the Empire as a whole, they would feel content to have discharged it by such a contribution. The contribution, under these circumstances, would probably not be large, but that is not really the weakest point in such a system. Its fatal weakness is that the participation of the self-governing States in Imperial affairs would begin and end with the contribution. The responsibility for the whole direction of Imperial affairs, for policy, would still rest with the United Kingdom alone. That might save trouble for the moment, but it would be a very poor substitute for a real Imperial partnership. I know the latter cannot be achieved all at once, but I want to proceed on lines which lead towards it, and which do not lead away from it. The true line of progress is for the younger nations to be brought face to face themselves, however gradually, and however piecemeal, with the problem of the defence of the Empire, to undertake a bit of it, so to speak, for themselves, always provided that whatever they do, be it much or little, is done for the Empire as a whole, not for themselves only, and is part of a general system.

Influence of British Warships

"I might illustrate my idea by the analogy of a firm, in which different partners, with shares perhaps of very different amounts, take charge in different centres, but always of the interests of the firm, not merely of their individual interests. I can see in my mind an arrangement, in the first instance, possibly a number of separate and special arrangements, by which the self-governing States would supplement, with their own forces, acting under their own control, but on a mutually agreed plan, the efforts already immense, but not even thus sufficiently covering all the ground, which the United Kingdom makes to make the presence of the Empire felt in every portion of the world. You know what the presence of a British ship of war means in any waters. For once that they have to fire a shot, our sailors render a hundred invaluable and little-recognized services, to the Empire, and to civilization, in time of peace. But they cannot be in all places, where their presence is desirable. Without firing a shot a gun boat in the Southern Pacific may prevent the recrudescence of slavery, or in the North Pacific act as a salutary warning to poachers. Imperial interests would be as well served, in either case, by an Australian or a Canadian as by an English gunboat.

"I hope I have said enough—time will not allow me to say more—about the spirit in which, the object with which I desire to see the self-governing States develop for themselves that fighting strength which has once already, at a moment of great emergency, contributed so greatly to the safety of the Empire. Let me say one word as to method. It is of the highest importance, not only for strategical reasons, but as a contribution to Imperial unity, that these forces without being forced into one rigid mould, should yet be trained, armed, officered on similar lines; so that in the details of military and naval organization, as in policy, these separate efforts may dovetail into one another. From this point of view I think Mr. Haldane's idea of a general staff of the Empire is an idea of great value. The soldiers and sailors of different parts of the Empire will be under the control of their several Governments, and these governments must arrange for the manner and degree of their co-operation. But they will all be the servants of the Empire and of its common sovereign, and they cannot know too much of one another.

Not Necessary to Wait for War

"We need not wait, indeed we ought not to wait for a war to bring them together. The same object can be served by a systematic interchange of services in time of peace. It would be of immense value for any British officer to serve for a time in a Canadian or Australian force. It would be of no less advantage to the Canadian or Australian to put in a period of service in another part of the Empire than his own. At a further stage of development, the process might be applied, not only to individuals, but to ships and regiments.

"And this idea of interchange of service can be, and ought to be applied, in many other directions than that of Imperial defence. It is not only the military and naval service of the Empire to which it is applicable, but the civil service as well. The civil service of the self-governing States has been largely fashioned, as their political institutions have almost wholly been, on the model of the Mother Country. No doubt that is less true of Canada than of some of the sister States. But in Canada also there is a tendency, and a very wholesome tendency to adopt at least the main features of the system, which a long and dearly-bought experience has led us to adopt in the United Kingdom. But if we are going forward on the same lines, why do so in water-tight compartments? Why not have a common standard, at any rate in the higher grades of the Civil Service? The men who possessed that qualification would then be available for administrative work in any part of the Empire, and the government of any one State would have the best ability and experience of the other countries to draw upon as well as that of their own.

Canadians at British Embassies

"I do not see why administrative ability should not flow freely between one part of the Empire and another, as professional ability already does. We have a Canadian professor at Oxford and several Canadian lecturers. That is an excellent beginning in one direction. I think it would be at least of equal importance to have Canadian attaches at several British embassies which I could name and Canadian administrations in some of our Indian districts. In any tariff-making commission the experience of men from any of the British countries, which already have widespread tariffs would be invaluable. And on the other hand there are probably men in some of the departments of the civil service at home who would be useful for your purpose. Permanent transfers might be the exception rather than the rule, but temporary transfers could with mutual advantage become quite common. They would be of the greatest benefit to the individuals concerned, and tend to keep up a high standard all round, and to militate against routine and stagnation.

Root Idea of Imperialism

"Now these are only a few instances. I could go on giving other illustrations for hours of what I mean by doing things together. They are all in harmony with that which is the root idea of Imperialists, namely, to develop the common life of the Empire. The basis is of course our existing common citizenship, and our all being, to use a technical term, British subjects. Yet we are still far, very far, from doing all that we could do to reap the benefits which our common citizenship offers, or even to show a proper respect for it. Citizenship of the Empire is an immense privilege. Yet how careless and haphazard is the manner in which it is at present conferred. There is no uniform system of naturalization in the different States. Each deals with the matter without regard to the others, and what is the result? Every man naturalized in the United Kingdom, where the period of residence required is long, is a British subject in every part of the Empire. But a man naturalized in Canada, Australia, South Africa or New Zealand, where the periods are shorter but different one from another, is only a British subject in the particular country in which he is naturalized. This is the beginning of chaos. There ought to be the same conditions precedent of naturalization in every part of the Empire, and they ought not to be too easy. But once admitted to the privileges of British citizenship a man should enjoy them to the full in every country under the common flag. But that is by the way.

The Wider Patriotism

"The point which I am mainly insisting on is the opportunities of individual development and mutual helpfulness which our common citizenship affords. Are we doing all we can to increase these opportunities? I believe we are doing more than formerly, but still not enough. We are only beginning to realize, and that not fully, the importance of directing the stream of immigration, and of capital, from one part of the Empire to another rather than to foreign countries. And yet every tie, commercial, social, educational or political, which causes men to pass and repass from one part of the Empire to another is of real importance in welding us together and making us realize the meaning and value of the common citizenship. 'Multi pertransibunt et augebitur scientia.' Yes, and not only will knowledge be increased, but patriotism—the wider patriotism of the whole Empire.

"And again, people cannot all travel, but they can all read. How little do people in any part of the Empire read of the doings of their fellow-citizens in other parts? Yet they have time to read abundance of trash of all sorts. I believe there are many who would gladly read better stuff if they had the opportunity. Is it too much to hope that now that we have cheaper rates for mailed matter, especially if we can also get cheaper telegraphic rates, there may be a vast improvement in this respect. Assuredly there is the greatest need for it. It rests largely with the enterprise of the press, and I hope they will rise to the height of their great opportunity. (Hear, hear!)

"And now I have done. If I have only touched hurriedly, imperfectly, incoherently on a few aspects of a vast subject, of which my own mind is full, I hope I have at least appeared to you to be grappling with a real problem and not engaged in phrase making."

March of Human Progress

"People often say to me in a lighthearted way: 'We wish you would give us an address for twenty minutes or half an hour about the British Empire.' Nothing is so difficult, so intensely conscious am I of all it stands for; all it means throughout the world in the march of human progress. I am anxious, however, to give full and unexaggerated expression to my sense of the privileges and responsibilities of British citizenship. (Applause.)

"Nothing is so odious as cant, and yet nothing so easy. One misplaced word or turn of a sentence might make life-long convictions sound like empty-headed bluster and rhodomontade. That I do not like to contemplate. My feelings lead me, not to wave a flag nor sing 'Rule Britannia,' but rather to go into a corner and pray. (Prolonged applause.)

"So I pick my way carefully from phrase to phrase," he went on, in explanation of the slow deliberateness that pervaded the delivery of his whole address. "So alive am I to the mischief that may be done by a few ill-chosen expressions."

And thus he closed, this silent modest, earnest, purposeful working British statesman: "If it is painful—no, I won't say painful—if it is at times wearisome, to have to go on talking about the British Empire, it is bracing and inspiriting to try to work for it." (Prolonged cheering.)

ASTRONOMY OF TODAY

In his "Astronomy of Today," Dr. Dolmage has succeeded in doing more than write a popular introduction to his subject, he has found it possible to describe the universe in such a way as to stimulate his readers to undertake the trouble of personal observation. From cover to cover the book is readable and every word is intelligible to the layman. And at times as in describing what may prove to be the future destiny of the earth, or in recalling the intense human interest that has been aroused in past ages by the appearance of a comet or by the eclipse of sun or moon, Dr. Dolmage displays literary powers of a very high order.

The book deals with just those portions of astronomy which the ordinary man wishes to understand and for which he will consult astronomical text books too often in vain. The roundness of the earth is vulgarly accepted as an article of faith, but few people could adduce an argument in favor of their belief other than the familiar one of the ship's hull sinking below the horizon long before the masts have disappeared. The author collects the required evidence. A sphere is the only body of which it is true that a man starting from a given point in any direction will return to the point from which he set out. The shadow of the earth as it creeps over the face of the moon is seen to be always circular, a phenomenon again only possible in the case of a sphere. The weightiest proof of all is to be found in the continuous way in which, as a man travels over the surface of the earth, the stars overhead give place to others, and there is an additional argument in the observation that the sun, the planets, and the satellites are all of them seen to be round.

The rotation of the earth, the nature of eclipses of sun and moon, the tides, the methods of observation used by astronomers, and the way in which results are determined are treated with the same admirable thoroughness. The accepted views of today are explained in the light of the opinions held by Aristotle, the Alexandrians, and the astrologers, and the reader is given a clear idea of the means by which truth has been evolved from error, or, rather, how the lesser truth has been swallowed up in the greater.

There is a full description of the planets, and a discussion on the famous "canals" that are present in Mars. Dr. Dolmage's conclusion is that theorisation is futile in the present state of astronomical knowledge, for it has been pointed out that the view of Mars, as obtainable with the best telescope, can fairly be compared with the naked eye view of the moon. The theories of Professor Lowell, Professor Pickering, and Dr. Russel Wallace are, however, carefully summarised. In dealing with Phobos and Deimos, the satellites of Mars, the author writes:

"A strange foreshadowing of the discovery of the satellites of Mars will be familiar to readers of 'Gulliver's Travels.' According to Dean Swift's hero, the astronomers on the Flying Island of Laputa had found two satellites to Mars, one of which revolved round the planet in ten hours. The correctness of this guess is extraordinarily close, though at best it is, of course, nothing more than a pure coincidence."

In the last two chapters an attempt is made to visualise the beginning and the end of things. The author recalls Sir George Darwin's view that 54 million years ago the earth and moon formed one body, which rotated at about five times its present rate. The attractive force of the sun caused disruption, and the earth and moon system came into existence by a cataclysm. The same observer believes that the action of the sun will in time disturb the present apparent harmony of the system, and that the moon will eventually return towards the earth, so that, after the lapse of ages, they will reunite once more.

The final destiny of the earth is gloomy in the extreme. The heat of the earth may fail, and the volcanic elevating forces that hitherto have counteracted the slow wearing down of the land surface may cease to act, and so what water remains may wash over the whole surface of the globe. Or the sun may cool, and "the mind's eye can picture the last survivors of the human race, huddled together in a glass house somewhere on the equator, waiting for the end to come." The end may be collision with the head of a comet and the destruction of the earth's atmosphere, with instant death as the sequel. A more terrible end is foreshadowed in the following words:

"As the sun rushes towards the constellation of Lyra, an extinguished sun may chance to find itself in his path, just as a derelict hulk may loom up out of the darkness right beneath the bows of a vessel sailing the great ocean. Unfortunately, a collision between the sun and a body of this kind could not occur with such merciful suddenness. A tedious warning of its approach would be given from that region of the heavens whither our system is known to be tending. As the dark object would become visible only when sufficiently near our sun to be in some degree illuminated by his rays, it might run the chance at first of being mistaken for a new planet. If such a body were as large, for instance, as our own sun, it should, according to Mr. Gore's calculations, reveal itself to the telescope some fifteen years before the great catastrophe. Steadily its disc would appear to enlarge, so that, about nine years after its discovery, it would become visible to the naked eye. At length the doomed inhabitants of the earth, paralyzed with terror, would see their relentless enemy shining like a second moon in the northern skies. Rapidly increasing in apparent size, as the gravitational attractions of the solar orb and of itself interacted more powerfully with diminishing distance, it would at last draw quickly in towards the sun and disappear in the glare. . . . Eight minutes after the moment allotted, the resulting tide of flame would surge across the earth's orbit, and our globe would quickly pass away in vapor."

The quotation is typical of Dr. Dolmage's work. Those who read it without any previous knowledge of astronomy will find that a new interest has been added to their lives, and that in a matter of 350 pages they have gained a true conception of the meaning of astronomy. They will be induced personally to observe the heavens and to take at least an amateur interest in the oldest and, it must be added, one of the most neglected of the sciences.—Belfast Whig.

CAN SUCH THINGS BE?

He went at dawn where waters wimple
The fishes to trepan,
An honest, straight, God-fearing, simple,
Upright, veracious man;
And yet, at twilight home returning
With nary a one to fry,
He felt a burning and a yearning,
Though spurning it, to lie.

For truth he did not care a copper.
Oho, but it was sad,
The joy with which he told a whopper
About the fish he had!
It would require at least a column
That story to relate,
What brought about this change so solemn?
It must have been the bait.

—Field and Stream.

THE REFUSAL

See how the fitful firelight falls upon the walls;
And I in the darkened corner here,
So far, so near,
I wonder
How high's the sky, how deep hell's under!

She speaks no word, I wish none said, silence is dead.
I watch her dreams move in and out,
A fairy rout.
To fall
Between, would a cry be heard at all?

Ah, me! what doubtful things I think,
Here on the brink
Where my life must leap on yes or no,
Far down below.
A cry,
The four great winds head rushing by!

"Good-night—Good-night," she said with grace—
Words commonplace
To a meaning I hoped her lips would take
When my soul spake.
O wonder!
No cry—but how deep down the fall is under!

—American Magazine.

Converted—An Interesting Short Story

PROVIDENCE (by design most likely) had placed the Reactionary Young Man in a flat immediately above the flat of the Advanced Young Woman.

The Reactionary Young Man's flat was small and of no reputation. It lacked the space and comfort of the lower floors, and was in consequence cheap. The Reactionary Young Man wrote short stories which would have been excellent, but for the anaemic early-Victorian heroines in which his soul delighted. The namby-pambyness of these females contrasted very painfully with the real strength and insight of his work, and spoilt it. Wherefore, he found it exceedingly difficult to dispose of it, and in consequence to make both ends meet. Yet because he was very much in love with his profession, he struggled on.

The Advanced Young Woman, of whom he passionately disaproved (though beyond the fact that she attended lectures and read a great deal, he knew nothing of her), met him occasionally on the stairs.

At such times he was generally clasping one or two large flat browny yellow envelopes, and looking wretchedly depressed and white.

The Advanced Young Woman, who possessed remarkably sharp eyes, took in every detail. She knew the large flat browny-yellow envelopes contained returned manuscripts—that their appearance in the hall letter-box on her floor (his floor did not boast of such a convenience) spelt heavy disappointment. She would have given worlds to have chivied him to his room and administered soups and jellies and cheering words.

There was something in his dark longing eyes which went directly to the mother-soul, which even advanced young women possess.

She was forced to stifle these inclinations, however, for the fact that he disapproved of her was self-evident in his polite "good-day." Also their mutual charwoman had summed up matters soon after the Reactionary Young Man's arrival as follows: "Mr. Sperring can't abear no modern ladies, 'e can't, 'e likes the timid stay-at-'ome sort, wot lets their 'usband's think fer 'em. We was talking about you, miss, and I up and told 'im, I did, that I admired you for making your own way. Why, if me and Boucher 'ad gone on 'is tack, we'd been in the House years ago, with Boucher being weak in the 'ead and not up to much thinkin' fer hisself—let alone anybody else."

So the Advanced Young Woman sadly recognised that she and her kind were anathema with the Reactionary Young Man.

He liked the shrinking females of a former century, who mounted chairs if a mouse hove in sight, and found time between bouts of crewel work to faint at the suggestion of things unpleasant.

The Advanced Young Woman was not angry with him for his prejudices. A battle with her own resources had given her too great a mind for paltry spite, but she was astonishingly sorry for him.

Quite often he kept her awake by pacing to and fro above her head till far into the morning.

Later on in the season—the winter season, too—he dispensed with the services of the charwoman and a fire about the same time.

The Advanced Young Woman guessed why, and she was greatly bothered. Whenever she went into the hall to intercept her letters, the worn letter-box seemed clogggd with those large flat yellowy-brown envelopes—all uniformly depressing, and all directed to C. Sperring, Esq.

Taking one thing with another, she was not greatly surprised one morning—one foggy unpleasant December morning—at the silence in the floor above her, a silence so ominous that it paradoxically cried aloud.

"He is ill," it said; "ill and too weak to get up."

She bore it through breakfast, which she partook of with tense nerves and strained ears, and did not enjoy, and then she made up a singularly balanced and on occasion determined mind.

She ran upstairs.

A soft knock at the door elicited nothing, so she tried a sharp one—it was equally futile.

With a hand that was not over steady she turned the handle.

The door was not locked, and she passed into a mite of a sitting-room, and on again to a bedroom of still more meagre proportions.

Instinct had not deceived her. The Reactionary Young Man lay back in bed with a face as white as the pillow upon which he rested, and with no sign of consciousness or animation in his tall prone form.

The Advanced Young Woman had two capable fingers on his wrist in the twinkling of an eye.

"I thought so," she murmured; "inanition—starvation practically—and pride! Oceans of pride—Oh! Good Heavens!"

I am not prepared to say exactly how the Advanced Young Woman acted, but that she did act, and act to some purpose was in a quarter of an hour very obvious.

By that time the Reactionary Young Man was sipping hot milk with a dash of brandy in it, and contemplating with blinking, amazed eyes, a ruddy fire which crackled and spluttered on the hearth.

Properly speaking, the narrative should end here.

Properly speaking, the Reactionary Young Man should have become progressive, and allowing the Advanced Young Woman to nurse him back to health, should have thrown up the sponge and married her. He did nothing of the sort.

When with dreamy difficulty he realised that it was she who had come to the rescue, he pulled himself up in bed and looked very flushed and uncomfortable.

"I'm sure I'm greatly obliged to you," he said, very stiffly; "I've been rather seedy of late. I'm afraid—I fainted."

The Advanced Young Woman took the glass which had contined the milk, and looked at him steadily.

"Yes," she agreed, "you fainted. I—I didn't hear you about—so I came."

"I am very much obliged to you," he said again, more stiffly than before.

There was a long silence.

Then the Advanced Young Woman burnt her boats behind her. With a small reckless laugh she said, "You needn't think it was any trouble; I'm used to this sort of thing. I'm—I'm a doctor, you see."

She knew by instinct that he would be horribly shocked, and he was.

"A doctor?" he repeated; "a doctor of medicine?"

"Yes, I was qualified four years ago. I'm reading for my M.D. now."

He made a great effort to look polite and interested, but the Advanced Young Woman knew that in his mind he was reviewing with abhorrence all that she must have seen and done.

"You look very young," he said. "Please don't let me detain you; I shall do very well now. Thank you so much! I'm afraid those coals must be yours—my cellar has got a little low."

"If he offers to pay me for them, I shall scream," thought the Advanced Young Woman to herself.

But he didn't; he merely said, "Thank you so much for the loan of them!" and adopted an expression of courteous dismissal.

The episode was to be closed.

"But," cried the Advanced Young Woman, rendered bold by desperation, "you'll let me fetch a—a"—her eyes twinkled—"proper doctor? Indeed, you should see one, and, if I may, I will gladly send you up some hot dinner when I have mine—just as a loan, you know."

"Thank you," he said, "I won't trouble you—I shall do very well! It was only a faint; I shall get up presently."

The Advanced Young Woman almost wrung her hands.

"Mr. Sperring," she entreated, "it is my duty to tell you that you are running a serious risk if you get up today. You want rest and strengthening food, and a change and——"

She stopped as the futility of it all struck her. She was ordering expensive luxuries, and these loathsome flat envelopes kept returning in showers.

The Reactionary Young Man was very near the end of his resources.

Everything told her so—except himself, and he would rather have died than have confessed it.

"At any rate, keep quiet today," she begged, and, seeing by his face he wished her gone, she went.

* * * * * * *

She ran downstairs, and just as she reached the hall came the imperious "rat-tat" of the eleven o'clock postman on the door.

She moved mechanically to the letter-box to see what he had brought. A large flat, yellowy brown envelope confronted her. It was not for her, and she knew it; still, she lifted it from the box and felt it gingerly. It contained manuscript without doubt, and it was directed to the man whom she had just left.

The Advanced Young Woman laughed aloud—the strained, unnatural laugh of one who is anything but amused. She thought of the tired face upstairs, with the settled despair so skilfully disguised for her benefit. She thought of the warm luxuries—the fire, the change, all the comforts so woefully needed for mind and body; and a very immense temptation assailed her.

She carried the envelope to her own sitting-room and locked the door behind her entry, as though she feared disturbance.

Then very deliberately, though her cheeks burned crimson and her breath danced in and out between her lips, she opened it.

It contained two typewritten stories, and a slip of paper announcing that the Editor of the Breastplate presented his compliments to C. Sperring, Esq., and regretted his inability to avail himself of the inclosed MSS., for the kind offer of which he was much obliged.

The Advanced Young Woman literally ground her teeth with anger, and then for the second time that morning she made up her mind. She possessed a typewriter. The hospital appointments she had held previous to her retirement to read for her crowning title had entailed a good measure of clerical work.

As a rule she typed with steady hands and typed cleanly. Today she essayed three sheets before she got one to her satisfaction.

Her communication finally ran:

"3 Rand Court, Fleet Street.

"Dear Sir,—We are retaining two of your short stories, 'A Woman's Strength' and 'The Reason of It.' Inclosed please find bank-notes for £20 in payment of same. Owing to pressure of space, it will be some time before we can use them, but will apprise you by proof-sheets in due course.—Yours faithfully,

"(pro Editor) M. A. Lauder.

"C. Sperring, Esq."

"And by the time he begins to fidget about their non-appearance he'll be strong and well again, and I shall be miles away, so nothing will matter," she muttered as she directed an envelope and extracted four crisp £5 notes from another recess of the bureau.

After that she became bold in iniquity and she popped out and posted the letter, and sat down to await eventualities.

Eventualities followed with surprising rapidity.

On the very next day the welcome sound of a fire being punched and poked came to her as she sat working below, and quite soon it leaked out that the Reactionary Young Man was going to Bournemouth for a fortnight's change.

The Advanced Young Woman sang a "Te Deum," and kept studiously out of his way. And when the cab (yes, he ran to the extravagance of a cab!) drove off with his shabby portmanteau on the top and himself inside, she executed a pas-seul of pure elemental delight. She had caught a glimpse of his face at the cab window, and it was a happy, transfigured face full of hope renewed and all sorts of warm and joyful things.

* * * * * * *

The Advanced Young Woman was busy packing. She was going to pay a round of visits—finishing up with three months in Italy—before looking round for the practice she intended to buy.

The strain of work was, for the time being, relaxed, and the coveted degree was hers. She felt a little tired and depressed—she could scarcely have told why. She was in process of trying to fit a pile of unwieldly books into a wooden box when someone knocked at the door.

To her rather exasperated "Come in!" entered the Reactionary Young Man. He was well-dressed, distinctly bronzed, and looked pleased with himself and the world in general.

"You?" she said, rising, in surprise. He extended his hand.

"I'm afraid I've looked in at an inopportune time," he apologized, "but I had to come and thank you."

"For what?" she asked, feeling abominably guilty and trying not to show it.

"You changed my luck," he said earnestly. "Do you know, from the moment you helped me out of that faint and gave me hot milk things began to go right with me?"

"Really?" she faltered, greatly relieved. "I'm so glad!"

"Editors are beginning to smile at last, and to take my stuff and clamor for more," he went on excitedly. "You must be a kind of fairy godmother, I think."

"Won't you sit down" she faltered to change the subject. "I'm afraid there's not much room in this muddle."

He sat on the edge of a crate and she took a box, and, leaning back too far, he jolted the bureau and dislodged a desk. It fell on the floor with a crash, and its contents scattered right and left.

"I'm so sorry!" he said, and stooped to gather up the various papers.

There were among them two bundles of neatly-typed manuscript, and they bore the inscription "A Woman's Strength" and "The Reason of It." The titles seemed to have swelled to an enormous size, and to hit the Advanced Young Woman in the eyes. Her wits were keen. She digested the situation in one horrified glance.

What yould he do? What would he say?

The Reactionary Young Man stared at the manuscripts, and from them to her.

"These are mine!" he announced, but his tone held something that was not surprise.

The Advanced Young Woman, scarlet from head to heel, laughed hysterically.

"Oh, I'm not a thief!" she began hurriedly. "I—I was going to send them back to you some day—indeed, I was!"

"Where did you get them?" he asked quietly.

"Out of the letter-box."

"And you thought——" he began.

"And I thought——" she interrupted him desperately.

And then the whole explanation bubbled out, and she hid her face in her hands and felt unfit to live.

"You seemed so ill and poor," she faltered, "and hopeless—and I thought if you got some encouragement you'd pick up heart and strength. And you did, you see! Oh, what can you think of me?"

Then the Reactionary Young Man's face changed and softened to such a wondrous degree that he looked another and nobler creature, and he crossed the room and sat down on her box, close to the Advanced Young Woman.

"I guessed it all along," he said softly. "I—I was very anxious to make sure. That accident saved me the trouble; it was not intentional, but it was lucky, as it happened."

"But how—why?" She took her hands away to ask.

"Editors don't usually pay in bank-notes, you see; and when I sent a receipt to the office of the Breastplate, they begged to tell me they had returned the manuscript and that there was some mistake."

"Oh!" she ejaculated, this contingency never having occurred to her.

"Yes, I guessed it," he repeated, "but I used the money as I thought you wished me to use it, and luck came to me from that hour. Do you know, two days after I received two cheques and a commission for a dozen short stories for a leading periodical?"

"I'm so glad!" she said.

"After you'd gone that morning I wrote all day—wrote hard!"

"Oh," she cried, "how wrong of you—in that state!"

"Listen!" He held up his hand. "The end justified the means. By night I'd finished four sketches. You were the heroine of each, and they sold like wildfire."

"The effort might have killed you!" she said very reproachfully, her medical instinct rebelling.

"It might—I didn't care; as a matter of fact, it did me good afterwards. Do you remember one of Kipling's soldier songs? The final line in each verse is 'An' I learnt about women from 'er!'"

She nodded, smiling.

"Well, it was like that with me," he told her; "only I learnt that they were angels—some of them!"

Then suddenly he stretched his arms almost like a weary child.

"Will you teach me more about them?" he pleaded. "I shan't be a rich man for a long time, but I'm going to be a successful one—I know it. And I want you—I want you terribly!"

Then beyond and above the motherliness that this man had always aroused in her awoke something very strong and beautiful—something until now unsuspected. She let his arms close round her with a small, happy sigh.—Chris Sewell, in M. A. P.

Progress of the Great Canadian West

THE following letter appears in a recent issue of the London Standard:

Sir,—I should like to ask a little space in your valuable paper for some remarks on Western Canada. Your paper is doing such valuable work for the Oversea States that I feel sure that I shall not ask in vain.

At a Canadian Club dinner, given in Winnipeg, on September 10, at which Mr. John Halford Mackinder, of London, Eng., was the guest of honour, he made the following remark:—"I hope my hearers will not take me for one of those Englishmen who have insular ideas, and regard all other parts of the Empire as Colonies or Dependencies." Yet it would seem, judging from the amount of British capital invested in this country, that the English do not realise that this country is worthy of more than the notice which Mr. Mackinder refers to. The ignorance which English people display regarding this country is appalling. They appear to remember only that Canada is on the map, and that she is a Colony of Great Britain. The writer spent several months in England last year, and answered some most absurd questions. On the other hand, our cousins across the line have thought it worth while to investigate, and they look upon the country as one in which to make investments, which increase by leaps and bounds every year. We are not anxious for this, but would rather have our own Mother Country reap the benefits which are bound to accrue on careful investments in this most beautiful country. Yet "we need the money," and if English capital is not forthcoming, then we must take our goods to the readiest market. With your permission, I should like to give a few figures to show why English capital should be invested here.

The total area of the four Western Provinces, namely, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, available for settlement, amounts to, roughly, 550,000,000 acres, or about three times the total area of the British Isles. The amount of acreage in grain crop in the three Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta in 1907 was about nine millions (out of 450,000,000), and the total wheat crop alone was 70,922,584 bushels, which put into the pockets of the farmers $55,053,444 (£11,312,347). Figures for the other grain are not yet to hand. This large crop was obtained in a decidedly off year on account of the backward spring and early frosts of the latter part of the summer. This year's crop is estimated at over one hundred million bushels. Some idea of the magnitude of this crop may be gathered when it is stated that 3000 extra farm hands had to be imported from Eastern Canada to harvest.

This year nearly 1500 miles of new railroad are available for the movement of the grain. This is the largest increase in railroad mileage for one year in the history of Canada. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad (Canada's new railroad) will be in operation for grain hauling purposes on that portion of their line running from Winnipeg to Battle River. It is estimated that over five million bushels of grain will be taken out over this line. In former years the grain growers in the districts served by these new branches were remote from the markets, and had to haul their grain long distances during the winter. Now, however, they will be in almost as good a position as other districts, except in the number of elevators.

Some idea of the growth of Western Canada may be gathered from the following figures:

The acreage in crop in Manitoba in 1906 was 4,879,291; yield, 129,918,256 bushels. In 1883 acreage in crop was 545,085; yield, 17,063,749 bushels.

In 1906 new farm buildings were erected at a cost of $4,515,085 (£905,837), being an increase over 1905 of $570,984 (£117,318). In 1892 the value of new farm buildings erected was only one million dollars (£205,479).

In 1906 Manitoba produced 6,251,694 lb. of butter, which netted $1,182,503 (£242,971), an increase over 1905 of 35 per cent. In 1895 the production was 1,732,252 lb., and sold for $217,066 (£44,600). In 1906 Manitoba sold 1,501,729 lb. of cheese for $195,244 (£40,110), an increase of 25 per cent. over 1905. The number of poultry disposed of by farmers in Manitoba in 1906 were: Turkeys, 82,198; geese, 35,233; chickens, 439,990; live stock, including horses, cattle, sheep and pigs owned by the farmers in 1906, 665,090. In 1893, 347,350.

In Saskatchewan we get the following figures:—

Acreage in crop: In 1907, 3,058,638 acres; in 1901, 579,393 acres, or an increase of 420 per cent. Population: In 1901, 91,279; in 1907, 257,763, an increase of 182 per cent. Number of farms: In 1901, 13,380; in 1907, 54,787, an increase of 310 per cent. Grain elevators and warehouses were 111, with a capital of $2,978,000 (£611,910) in 1901. In 1907 the number had increased to 515, with a capital of $15,429,000 (£3,170,340). The increase in number amounts to 364 per cent., and in amount of capital to 418 per cent.

It is hardly possible to give comparative figures for Alberta, for the reason that wheat-raising in that Province is a practically new industry. Until very recent times Alberta was given over almost exclusively to horse and cattle raising. It has been proved conclusively, however, that the Province is eminently suited for mixed farming, the same as its sister Province, Saskatchewan, and in a very few years the Province will be peopled by a community of prosperous and contented people, entirely devoted to mixed farming. This year has seen a very large influx of American farmers into this Province.

Both Alberta and Saskatchewan are very rich in mineral wealth. Coal, natural gas, oil, tar, marl, and clay have all been found in very large and paying quantities. Scientists declare that the greater part of the Province of Alberta is underlaid with coal of the very finest quality. The eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, as far north as the Yellowhead Pass, is known for a certainty to contain the very finest anthracite coal in the world.

British Columbia is perhaps the richest of all the Western Provinces. Here we have agricultural lands, capable of raising wheat and the very highest quality of fruit. Then we have the minerals—gold, coal, copper and iron. In addition to all this, we have the finest timber lands in the world.

Gold mining in the Province was first established in the year 1858 as a regular industry. The output in that year was $705,000 (£144,862). In 1863 it had increased to nearly $4,000,000 (£821,918). Since 1882, however, placer mining gradually decreased, until hydraulic and dredging operations placed it again on a substantial footing. The output for the past six years has averaged $1,000,000 (£205,479) annually, whilst lode gold mining has increased from $23,000 (£4724) in 1893 to $4,933,102 (£1,013,649) in 1905.

The export of copper began in 1894, the output for that year being 324,680 lb., of the value of $16,243 (£3334). In 1906 the output was 42,990,488 lb., worth $8,288,564 (£1,703,126).

Coal mining, the largest established branch of the mining industry, has kept pace with the demand, and averaged for the last ten years a total of over one million tons. With the establishment of smelters came a demand for coke; the present output is well over a quarter of a million long tons. The British Columbia coal measures are easily the most extensive in the world. The district known as the Kootenay alone is estimated to be capable of producing ten millions of tons for the next seven thousand years.

The total value of mineral products for 1907 was $25,822,560 (£5,306,002).

The revenue from lumber, of which British Columbia owns some 82,000,000 acres, amounted in 1907 to $12,700,000 (£2,608,591), which represents a total of 840,000,000 feet of lumber.

The revenues from the fisheries showed a total of $7,000,000 (£1,438,356), and fruit and farm products $7,500,000 (£1,541,095).

Here is surely food for thought for the hundreds of Englishmen who are seeking investment for their money, by which they will not only put money into their own pockets but help their brothers and sisters across the sea. I know it is hard to convince the English investor that an investment which will net a profit of more than 3 or 4 per cent. is not a safe or wise one. Yet our cousins the Americans see this opportunity and jump at it. They know from experience that it is sure, and not only sure but a quick money-maker.

R. E. OAKS.

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

MEMORY

"TEACH me the art of forgetting," said Themistocles, "for I often remember what I would not, and cannot forget what I would." Yes, forgetting is an art, and an art that is well worth cultivating. We all know the unsatisfactory manner in which some people, after a quarrel is made up are apt to remind you, "Of course I cannot forget what has passed. I have forgiven it. I will not speak of it. But forget—no, I cannot do that."

Those who can forget properly wipe out the horrid past, as it were, expunge it altogether. These are the ideal forgivers.

But to achieve this we must be magnanimous, large-minded, great-souled. "Good to forgive, best to forget," says Browning. One would imagine almost that different people's memory-tablets were made of different materials, some to absorb one sort of impression, and some another.

These are memories so constituted as to take up all injurious and petty slights, which seem to be engraved on them in indelible ink. After years the remembrance of them is as fresh as ever, and you may be made to listen to the histories of ancient grievances till you are sick and tired of them.

Women apparently have more difficulty in forgetting small annoyances than men have. We have all met the woman who cannot forget how some acquaintance cut her in the street, or said cruel things about her behind her back; and the woman who will persist in telling you how she has been ill-treated by her servants, or cheated by her tradesmen. This woman will be quite cross with her husband if he forgets too soon that the So-and-So's left them out of their best dinner-party, and thinks it shows great weakness on his part to let things pass over, and sink too soon into oblivion.

The best way of forgetting (it wants some strength of mind to do it) is to bury the remembrance of things which have displeased us in times past, or of things that have taken place, and which couldn't be helped, as deep down as we can, and keep them well out of sight and sound. Then in time they will get mossed over.

Good forgetters are seldom naggers and almost invariably good tempered. Blessed is the art of forgetting!

Remembering is a very different matter. It is much simpler to remember than to forget, just as it is easier to mark than to obliterate. After any happenings there the impressions are, and it is certain that however deeply they be overlaid, and to all intents and purposes effaced, at moments of great stress they may be suddenly revived, whether we will or no. Who was it that said, "By memory's tablets will each one of us be judged?" Rather terrible, this thought. Far pleasanter to dream that whatever we have managed to forget ourselves is done away with altogether. We are so made, fortunately, that pain, the exact nature of it, is extremely difficult to remember. It is easier to recall pleasant sensations than disagreeable ones. Almost everyone will acknowledge this. But there are some teasing minor matters it wants a good deal of philosophy to forget quickly and thoroughly. If we have said or done anything we know was foolish, or lost something we prized, if only a trifle, it is often a very difficult matter, to put it out of our heads. It rankles and worries. "'Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours," said the moralising poet, and some people take a strange delight in living their pasts over again. But a little of this temper goes a very long way. Over-indulgence in it makes for weakness. To look forward is better far than to look backwards. "The past is Death's!" cried Shelley, "the future is thine own." Let memory dwell on the pleasant things, and be kind in forgeting offences, and forgiving them.

GIRLS IN SOCIETY

The question of chaperonage is often a very vexed one between mother and daughter. "I can't see why I should not do it; everybody does," says the daughter. "It was never done in my day," answers the mother; and that is the trouble: that girls want to go their own way, not the way their mothers went. Up to a point, this is right, and natural; the world does not stand still, everything suffers change. Why not the amount of freedom given to girls? But they must remember that there are limits beyond which the well-born, well-bred girl cannot go. Girls make a great mistake when they go to public places, either alone or with men, unaccompanied by any chaperone. They may think no one will see them; but even in large towns, much more so than in small country towns, there are always busybodies whose special business it is to observe, and comment on the doings of their neighbors, and we all know that truism, "Give a dog a bad name," etc.

Of course, it is allowable now for a girl to go about alone in a way that would have been impossible some years ago, and undoubtedly in many ways this is a change for the better. Girls play hockey and golf and follow other outdoor pursuits, where a chaperone would be out of place, and owing no doubt to this early independence the young woman of five or six and twenty considers that she is quite able to take care of herself, to travel alone, even to stay in hotels and go to balls and theatres unchaperoned. There, I think, she makes a mistake. She is placing herself in a wrong position, and one undoubted disadvantage arising from too great independence is that girls of this type do not as a rule make as good marriages as those who are more discreet in their behavior and more sheltered in their surroundings. Man is proverbially a conservative as well as an unreasonable animal, and while he likes to be amused and is entertained by the "free lance" young woman he has his own ideas as to the qualities which he calls "womanly" and which he considers alone suitable for his own womankind.

Girls can, of course, pay visits alone to the houses of their friends. They can go unchaperoned with other girls to matinees at theatres and to evening performances if one or other of the girls be not in her first youth. It would certainly not be suitable for two girls of 18 or 23 or so to go alone; they can go to small dances in private houses where there are no chaperones, but to go to large public balls, either alone or with a vague understanding that Mrs. So-and-So will meet them, to go alone with a man to theatres and often suppers afterwards, even though the man be an old friend, to go on a round of visits for weeks, and even months at a time—all this is decidedly not the conduct of a wise virgin. The position of a girl who goes out into society without some older person as a stand-by and support always seems to me an uncomfortable one. The girl who has a sympathetic and interested mother to take her out is much to be envied—how far preferable to the careless or unwilling chaperone who has probably daughters of her own to keep an eye on! For however popular a girl may be, it cannot be denied that her prestige in the eyes of her partners at a ball will suffer, though she may not think so, if she appears to have no one looking after her, and is dependent on those same partners to find her carriage or even to see her home.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

It is one thing to make a girl care for her appearance, and it is another to make her vain, and vain people very often make conspicious guys of themselves! Stern ladies who wear sanctimonious bonnets, are known to take half an hour to adjust the gruesome edifice, and plenty of pretty girls can pop on a pretty hat in five minutes, so that on no point is good dressing to be condemned. It is the fashion among some to talk as though every woman wrecked her domestic happiness by overspending, and the most fulsome nonsense is spread abroad about the delinquencies of the fair sex. A good many women do make dress the main feature of life and a great many foolish men dissipate a fortune on ties and waistcoats, but it is not in the least necessary to have an orgy in hats or waistcoats.

It is fortunately only certain folk who grow callous as to the demand of fashion; others are proof against the deadening influence, and always look smart, crisp, and attractive. I will try to describe two girls I met recently who will illustrate my theme. They arrived in a motor to have lunch with me. One was a clear complexioned, nice looking girl with light brown hair, who looked exceedingly smart in a tweed coat and skirt, with a line of purple interwoven, and she wore a purple straw hat with a veil to match, and a crepe blouse which looked very neat. When she took off her coat, she was well shod and well gloved and cared for in every respect, and yet she had that plain and unadorned look about her clothes which is demanded for morning wear, and especially for motoring! Her friend was a mouse colored young woman, who had elected to wear a suit to match her complexion. Her dancing master had omitted to caution her as to the impropriety of sitting in a heap, and she wore a printed delaine blouse of that odious kind which is sprinkled over with little posies of flowers. Seated rather rakishly upon an ill-covered "pad," was a white straw sailor much too small in the brim, and trimmed with two jaded quills, and my eagle eye noticed promptly that the lady was neither in the habit of using boot trees nor the elementary instruments of manicure. Yet, these two girls are cousins, well connected, and well educated, and is it wonderful that no party in the neighborhood where they live is considered perfect without one, and deep plots are always being laid as to how to avoid asking the other?

If that fair girl were my daughter (and a kind fate has arranged matters so that she is not) I would alter her appearance even now. If she had been my offspring, I venture to think she would not have developed in that painful direction Whatever else I had to sacrifice, my first effort would be in the direction of stays, soft, and well-cut, comfortable ones of batiste which would mould her figure. Next I would engage the services of a drill mistress and a dancing mistress, and should leave no stone unturned until I had improved her carriage. After that a visit to a sympathetic hairdresser might be advisable, her hair should be waved and coiffed in a manner most becoming to her style of beauty and one good manicure would show her how to care for her own finger-nails in future! By this time a few pretty clothes might safely be ordered, soft hued, simple gowns of graceful outline pretty evening gowns, one or two hats and all the other oddments which go to make up the wardrobe of the jeune fille. If it was difficult to inculcate the art of dressing, I really believe an enthusiastic mother might give her daughter instruction on the subject showing her how to harmonize color, how to decide what type of gown should be adopted for the fat and which for the thin; and a trot round a few good picture galleries would enable her to adorn her moral tale in a very interesting manner.

THE LATEST MODE

MUSHROOMS AND HOW TO COOK THEM

A Few Dainty Recipes

It is said, with how much truth it perhaps boots not to enquire, that in the "Golden Age Who Fed on Fruit," vegetables were of little account. Certain it is, that vegetable recipes are much less frequent in old cookery books, than those for the cooking of meats of all descriptions. As recently as in the seventeenth century, mushrooms, and all other fungi were relegated to the limbo where repose all things undesirable. Even today there are many people who taboo mushrooms, to say nothing of the other and less well-known edible fungi, as poisonous; but for those who are not so timorus mushrooms in their season prove a very delightful variation from the dead level of ordinary household supplies. To begin with mushrooms are always in some measure a surprise. I do not here speak of mushrooms forced, or imported, or preserved, but of the delicious fresh mushrooms sprung up in a night, and gathered the next day, after a wet day and a hot night, and cooked before half a dozen hours have passed.

What can equal these for flavor, freshness and delight? Let those who do not know, try the experiment, and gather them in the cool of the evening, or the early morning, in the crisp cool air, better far than paying someone else to do it for you, and absorb the delights of "out of doors," and then cook them by some of the recipes given hereunder, and they will have somewhat to tell.

I do not suppose even these will give the exquisite rapture remembered by the schoolroom party who escaped from bounds, gathered mushrooms galore, skinned them, put a bit of stolen butter on each, peppered and salted them, and cooked them in an annexed baking dish, over a fire of twigs and leaves, in a corner of the forbidden ground, and suffered nothing either in body, soul, or spirit for their pains—but they will be worth doing and the recipes are worth making a note of.

Mushroom Tartlets

Prepare six or eight round and hollow shapes of bread, and fry them a golden brown, drain them well, and keep hot. Have half a pound of mushrooms and skin them and remove the stalks. Simmer the stalks in half a pint of stock for half an hour, thicken with half a teaspoonful of potato flour, mix well and strain through a sieve and keep hot. Fry the mushrooms in a little butter, add to these the gravy, after having minced finely, and season to taste, and fill the prepared cases. Serve very hot.

Mushrooms and Clotted Cream

Have large flat mushrooms, wipe them clean with a cloth. Put a piece of butter, and seasoning of pepper and salt on each, and cook them till tender between two plates in the oven. Serve each on a round of buttered toast, and put a little dab of the cream, flavored with salt and pepper, on each

Mushroom Croutons

Have eighteen or twenty fresh mushrooms, and cut off the root ends of the stalks. Soak the mushrooms in vinegar for ten minutes, then dry and peel them and cut off the stalks and put fifteen of them head downwards in a buttered baking tin. Cut up the rest of the mushrooms and the stalks finely, and add to them a minced shallot and a little minced parsley, and fry this mince in a little butter for five minutes, add a half pint of good brown sauce and cook together till thick. Spread it over the mushrooms, sprinkle breadcrumbs over all and bake for twenty minutes. Send to table in the dish in which it was cooked. The same mixture may be served on rounds of fried, sprinkled with cayenne, as a savory

Mushrooms a La Creole

Put four large tablespoonfuls of the best Lucca Oil in a baking dish. Sprinkle well with breadcrumbs, finely chopped parsley, and sweet herbs. Have as many large peeled mushrooms without their stalks as will cover the surface of the dish. Pour a little more oil over and cover with more breadcrumbs, parsley, and herbs. Bake for twenty minutes in a hot oven and serve at once.

Mushroom Pie

Peel and cut up equal quantities of mushrooms and potatoes. Put them in a pie-dish in alternate layers, with a little butter and a very little water. Season, cover with pastry and bake.

Mushrooms With Eggs (A Breakfast Dish)

Have hard boiled eggs. Cut off the top, remove the yolk and mix it with chopped cooked mushrooms seasoned with salt and pepper, and a little butter. When well mixed fill up the hard eggs and keep hot. Make a sauce with the yolks of two raw eggs, a tablespoonful of water, a teaspoonful of butter and a seasoning of pepper and salt. Stir till it thickens. Then pour over the eggs and dish up sprinkling over all a little chopped parsley as a garnish.

Mushroom Patties

Peel and wipe clean a dozen or more of flap mushrooms, and stew them in brown gravy for three quarters of an hour. Have ready as many rounds of puff pastry as are needed, stamped out with a fluted pastry cutter, and on half of them place two mushrooms each, sprinkle over some savory herbs, and grated lemon rind, press a second round of pastry over, make a hole in the top and bake immediately. Send to table very hot, brushed over with yolk of egg and crushed vermicelli. Hand hot gravy separately.

Mushrooms Baked in Cups

Have a pint of mushrooms, six eggs and a quarter of an ounce of chopped parsley. Boil the stalks and skins of the mushrooms and strain the water from them Put half a pint of it into a pan with the mushrooms, well cleaned and chopped, add the parsley, season with pepper and salt and boil gently over a slow fire for half an hour. Butter some small cups, put in the mixture and bake quickly. Turn out when cooked, and serve with fried mushrooms as a garnish, or with white sauce flavored with mushrooms.

Mushroom Essence

This is better for flavoring than ketchup, having more of the flavor of the mushrooms than of the seasonings used in ketchup making. This takes the form of a powder, a small quantity of which mixed with enough water to make a thickish paste will be sufficient to impart a strong flavor. The powder is made as follows: Dry the mushrooms before the fire, not too near, in a Dutch oven till they are perfectly crisp. Then pound in a mortar, sift through a fine sieve and store in glass bottles, well corked. With regard to the poisoning, there is no fear if proper and common-sense precaution is used. The following is an absolutely positive test. Put a silver spoon among the mushrooms when they are cooking, and if it blackens do not use them, if it remains bright they are perfectly safe. If however, through carelessness bad mushrooms have been eaten, and a person is poisoned by them it is well to know that the ordinary remedies, brandy, ether, vinegar, water, milk, oil, etc. are of no use whatsoever. An emetic must be given at once, and a doctor sent for without delay.

PEOPLE TO AVOID

I cannot stand the man who is perpetually putting one right. He imagines himself a walking encyclopaedia, and is perpetually on the look-out for a chance to "pick one up" for some little slip of grammar or other trifling inaccuracy. He is always trying to improve one, according to his lights. He tells you of the mistakes you have made in your garden, and explains how "He" would have done everything. He never omits to point out your faults and gives you unasked for advice, on how to correct them. I simply cannot stand that type of man.

I also intensely dislike the woman who drops in in the middle of a busy morning with, "I mustn't stay a minute, dear, but I have just run in to tell you——"

And she stays hours, while the butcher is hammering at the back door, the Chinaman doing nothing, the children squabbling and you are simply aching to get rid of her, and she talks about things that don't interest you in the least—at all events, at that time of day.

I always fly from the hypochondriac, the person who wanders about seeking whom she may buttonhole and pour out her long list of ailments and sufferings upon. She is a sort of walking medicine chest, has a cure for everything and fairly worries you into taking her advice or being positively rude to her.

The most insufferable person, though, is the cynical, satrical man, (or woman either). He affects a blase manner, he is irritating, self-satisfied. You cannot rouse him to any enthusiasm. He refuses to appreciate anything. He speaks in hints, and looks for evil motives in all other people's actions.

I cannot tolerate the gushing, babbling person. She greets you effusively at the top of her voice, kisses you in public, and calls you by your Christian name after she has known you ten seconds. She may mean well but she gets on my nerves fearfully.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

Every good housekeeper will naturally realize that in autumn the necessity for cleaning and renovation is every whit as essential as in the merry spring-time, and I would advise all housekeepers who can do so to do all in their power to rearrange the furniture in their various rooms at this season of the year, after the necessary cleaning has been accomplished, since change is good for everyone, and especially in one's everyday surroundings. The carpets, wherever possible, should be twisted round, so that the wear over the surface may be equalized. During the winter months we naturally congregate nearer the fire than the window, and therefore one's writing table, couch, and perhaps the piano can be transported nearer the domestic hearth, while endless little changes and novelties in the way of lamp shades, cushion covers, curtains and draperies may be achieved for the metamorphosing of the apartment. The soft silk, printed cotton and other washable cushion covers, which have done their duty so admirably during the past summer months must now be removed and relegated to the tender mercies of the cleaner or to the lesser dignities of rubbers and polishers, should they be unfit for further use. Satin, silk or velveteen, the last-named being specially commendable, will be requisitioned for present use in the above mentioned purpose, while chairs that have been covered with chintz and cotton will generally require renovation either by the employment of loose covers in a darker pattern which probably the accomplished housewife will be able to manage herself, or the chairs must be dispatched to the upholsterer to return spick and span in their new coats to delight our eyes and restore our pride in our homes. The light window drapery must likewise give place to those of more substantial material—art serge, chenille, and velveteen being all excellent for this purpose; while piano and mantel draperies will naturally follow the same rule. I cannot personally speak too highly in favor of printed velveteen as an inexpensive and economical drapery for winter use. It will clean and wash in the most admirable manner, and come up smiling season after season, until the colors begin to fade and look fainter with the continued cleaning. When the lengths can be cut up and the velveteen used for plate and glass polishers and other items of this description, when it will be found in every way equal to chamois or selvyt cloth. It is in these little matters of economy that the good housewife will see that no waste occurs, and as you know full well, I am a particular enemy of the wasteful and unpractical housewife. If necessary, the room should be now re-papered and painted, and you will have nothing more to do than give each room in turn a thorough clean out, polishing the pictures, glasses and mirrors, and re-arranging and altering their positions upon the walls. The stair carpets will, of course, have to come up and new floor pads to be substituted if necessary.

Another very important occupation for the housewife during the autumn is to completely overhaul all her household linen and blankets. All worn-out items should be cast aside, and their places supplied with new ones. The bedroom towels will probably come in usefully in the kitchen premises, while pillow cases, etc., should find their way to the medicine cupboard, where they will be found invaluable should colds and coughs necessitate poultices, etc., during the winter months. Very old blankets, which have finished their duty as bed coverings, will make excellent ironing cloths and house cloths, and also can be utilized for covers for hot-water bottles should those be used in your particular house.

The Financial Depression in the United States

THE one potent fact in the United States at the present time is the continuance of the business depression—that quite inexplicable condition which, coming last year in a time of plenty almost without warning, still remains and gives little sign of departure, writes an occasional correspondent of the London Times. It is not now pertinent to discuss, or even to speculate upon the causes of the panic which preceded or announced the partial paralysis of industry, but it may be of interest to give some attention to its effects and perhaps even to anticipate, if possible, the date of its disappearance. At this time last year every industry in the country was in full swing. During the Government's fiscal year which had just ended nearly a million and a quarter immigrants, drawn from every quarter of the globe, had entered the country, eager for the work which seemed to await them, ambitious to share in a prosperity which nothing could exaggerate, and happily oblivious of the peril and danger into which they were running. Capital had only one grievance; it was impossible so to divide itself as to meet the demands that came from every direction and every calling in which humanity can engage. Production was at its height, and consumption was apparently keeping pace with it. There was scarcely a city, a town, a village, or even a farmstead where the average shortage in the supply of laborers was not estimated at about one in twenty of the working population. Places with a quarter of a million inhabitants were crying for 25,000 more adults in order that they might build the houses, produce the goods for which there seemed to be a market, and procure and handle the food necessary to supply their population. The managers of railroads with 20,000 employees were clamoring vainly, for two, three, four, or five thousand more, so that they might procure the rolling stock, and the rough labor, with which to handle their abnormal traffic. Wages were no more in question than is the price of food in a famine. In short, the whole population was more than amply supplied with work, was confident of the country's resources, was supplying and importing more and more from foreign countries each succeeding day, and was no more mindful of a storm than is the traveler who looks out upon an unclouded sky.

The Bursting of the Storm

When the storm finally burst it affected the whole country. For six weeks after the middle of October banking was practically suspended; and for the time a credit balance on the books of banking institutions was scarcely more useful than a debit. It was impossible to invest in the property so suddenly thrown upon the market at a ruinous price, because your banker would not let you have your own money. He might reluctantly permit you to have funds for paying your butcher's bill if it did not seem to him exorbitant, but your tailor could wait. Nor was this condition limited to the large cities. In the almost purely agricultural State of Iowa, with many hundreds of banks, only six, and these small local institutions, managed to avoid practically closing their doors. The railroads found themselves so suddenly without passengers or goods to carry that from a car famine in October they had come by December to show a line, stretching across the continent, of 400,000 idle freight cars alone. Factories were only kept going, and that imperfectly, by the momentum of orders in hand without fresh ones to bring assurance for the future. Then began the process of adjustment to these new and trying conditions which, it was seen apparent, were not to be of short duration. Railroad workers and nearly all others were put, first on one-half, then on one-third time, and passed through the long tiresome winter upon these terms. Factories either closed or reduced their output; receiverships of great businesses, transportation and other, again became common; necessities only were bought and everything in the nature of superfluity was abandoned or relegated to the rank of a luxury. Consumption was reduced with a suddenness probably never before seen in a period of plenty. Economy was enforced in clothing, shelter, and even in food, so that existing stocks were only replenished upon the lowest plane of demand which could possibly be foreseen or anticipated.

Effect on Labor: Unemployment

The care exercised in meeting this emergency was probably never surpassed in a similar period—if anything akin to it, in suddenness and severity, could be imagined when, as in this case, the impending crash was altogether unexpected. It was necessary to distribute the reduced amount of labor remaining in such a way as to minimize the inevitable suffering or deprivation of wonted supplies. Within three months the railroads and all the other forms of great industries had rearranged their schedules. Where five men had been employed, only four, or three, or even two were needed; but the remainder were not discharged. They were put upon short time, and distributed with the greatest ingenuity and without favor. Even the inferior workers were not overlooked for the time, but had their chance, and in many cases improved their industry, or skill, or both. At one time during the winter the president of one of the great railroad and coal systems told me that he had succeeded in keeping all his men at work after a fashion, but that they had been so distributed that they were earning, at the old rates of wages fixed by contract, just under half the average amounts paid them during the same period of the previous year. Throughout all the mechanical trades the same systematic attention was given to the distribution of labor so that, with some necessary incursions upon savings, the winter was passed without the severe suffering incident to previous depressions far less serious than this one. However, in the casual trades and in the unskilled callings the number of men who were quickly out of employment was appalling. This was especially the case in the building industries all over the country, but one of the most painful incidents has been the loss of employment by engineers, by the rising young men in directing departments, and by those engaged in clerkships, stenography, and other occupations mainly filled by persons of good education, and who are fairly well trained for their duties. Probably more of the really ambitious and highly useful have been cast aside for the time than in any previous period in any way resembling it. This is true, too, in spite of the almost universal exercise of consideration for the unfortunate victims of a panic never before witnessed here, where the tendency has always been to cut down employment with a good deal of ruthlessness. Wherever one goes one hears of hundreds of cases in which men have been kept at work long after the time had passed when their labor was needed, or yielded a profit. In every industry, from the great railroads and corporations down to private firms with a half dozen employees, this process has been carried on with a system nothing less than remarkable. But, with all the care and conscience thus brought into play, economic laws have tended to assert their sway, until the total number of persons unemployed, entirely or in part, in the whole country, cannot now be less than from three to four millions. When to these are added more than half a million of immigrants who have returned to their own countries within the past ten months, and thus withdrawn from both production and consumption, the reduced wages paid to many of those in work on whole or part time, and the lowered demands all along the line, it will be possible to obtain something like an adequate idea of the industrial conditions which now confront the people in comparison with those which prevailed less than a year ago.

Loss of Savings and Wages

Naturally the loss or damage of the depression is not wholly measured by the reduction of activity. There has been a serious drain upon savings. In addition to the uncounted millions who, with fixed homes and standards of living, have been compelled to maintain them at the cost of accumulations previously made, the rising classes—those who have just begun to have some surplus earnings and to husband them in the usual co-operative forms—have also had to make serious sacrifices. The result has been that the savings banks had to pay out more than they took in. Houses built with money furnished by building societies have been drawn upon for ready funds to tide over a time of need, and the growth of this form of saving has been checked. Trade unions' subscriptions have fallen off, future benefits have been sacrificed, and the outcome has consequently been that membership to a large extent has ben lost. Money has been borrowed, in vastly increased amounts, upon insurance policies, a great number of which have been sacrificed, while the small investor, now becoming an important factor in our industrial life, has sold his holdings, or some part of them, in the effort to tide over the difficulties incident to the depression.

Wages have been reduced directly to an extent much greater than is generally known. While this has not been possible on any large scale in the industries governed by contracts, such as railroads and the large manufactories, where union labor is chiefly employed, the great bulk of business lies outside these limits, and so, rather than lose employment, workpeople have suffered reductions in wages. Perhaps the most notable and practical reduction of wages has been indirect—i.e., in the increased efficiency of labor. The railroad president, already quoted, informed me that his men now do in six hours the same amount of work formerly done in ten, and that, too, with a cheerfulness, a care not hitherto shown for the interests of the property managed by him, and an absence of trouble or threats of a strike quite remarkable in all his prolonged experience. This view is confirmed by the reports of half a dozen other men of the same extensive experience and is general throughout every quarter of the country. Thus, fortunately, the recognition of the serious conditions confronting industry has been universal, and not limited to those engaged in the management of capital.

Prospects of a Revival

What is to be the future both immediately and more remotely? The role of prophet is beyond me, but the indications of the present are that the conditions are becoming slowly worse rather than better. It is not unnatural that the number of the unemployed should increase rather than diminish. As is usual, the fittest are surviving. When the winter was over the policy of dovetailing two or three gangs into the work of one, was slowly abandoned. Instead of employing four men, two of them highly efficient, the other two incapable or indifferent, the latter have tended to disappear from the pay-rolls, while the former worked with greater fidelity and effect. Another force now steadily at work, as the period of depression continues, is the inevitable breaking down of the policy of keeping employees for sentimental rather than economic reasons—thus continually throwing men out of work. These various influences will perhaps continue to operate until the autumn is over so that the prospect indicates a maximum of unemployment just at a time when it will be most felt, thus emphasizing the probability of a hard winter, decreased power of labor agitators, and, perhaps, the easier adjustment of wage scales to the actual ecomonic situation existing in the whole country. That a reduction of wages in certain industries is inevitable now seems assured without serious conflict. It may come principally in the form of increased efficiency of fewer people, but in any event the effect upon the future of industry will be the same. Political conditions may delay readjustment of wages and prices, but they will perhaps be an excuse rather than a reason. They operate now, as always, to promote uncertainty rather than to exercise a potent, directing influence. Public confidence has been broken so that recovery is more a matter of slow rebuilding than of conscious effort or even of time. Favorable signs of a permanent character are that coinage difficulties are now out of the way, the standard of values settled, and crops abundant, but the uncertainty of currency, and the public indifference about it, is bad as well as dangerous.

We are, therefore, little likely to see any general improvement before next January, or any large and wholesome revival earlier than May of next year, and even these are dependent upon the cessation of senseless and unfair agitations whether their leaders are found at the top or at the bottom of the social ladder.

A Historian of Joan of Arc

REVIEWING "Jeanne d'Arc ct l'Eglise," by Phillipe-Hector Dunand, the London Times says: The proper authorities at Rome are supposed to be making up their minds as to whether or not they will canonize Joan of Arc. The question seems to turn on the success or failure of the attempts to prove that miracles have been wrought through the posthumous intercession of the Maid. Meanwhile the whole subject of her character and career is more than ever the topic of books and pamphlets, "clerical" or "anti-clerical." The anti-clericals fear that, as M. Thalamas has written, the "noblesse and clergy will confiscate the heroine whom the noblesse deserted and the Church condemmed." If the Church canonizes her the Church stultifies itself, they argue, for the Church declared her a heretic at Rouen in 1431. On the other side, the Rev. Chanoine Philippe-Hector Dunand, in eight tomes, most of them ponderous, argues against these conclusions. He has produced a biography of the Maid in three volumes and about 1,800 pages, two volumes on Joan's "Visions and Voices," one on "The False English Legend," one on "Jules Quicherat and Joan of Arc," and, last of all, one on "Joan of Arc and the Church." All of these books we have read, and the conclusions about Quicherat are stated again in the last volume of all.

It opens with the remark that since Quicherat's "Apercus Nouveaux" (1850) "the history of Joan of Arc has been written in France far too much a l' Anglaise." We feel no certainty that Canon Dunand can read English. In his interminable volume on her voices and visions he discusses telepathy and the work of the Society for Psychical Research. But he seems to know these subjects only through an abridged French translation of "Phantoms of the Living" (Gurney and Myers) and the translation of some papers on Home the Medium, by Sir William Crookes. Conceivably he has not studied the works in which English historians discuss the Maid, and he greatly errs if he thinks, as he seems to do, that David Hume was an English historian. Probably the last English historian who took an unfriendly view of the Maid was the great Roman Catholic writer on English history, Dr. Lingard. His pages on this matter were erroneous, his tone is deplorable, but he wrote before the Canon's adversary, Jules Quicherat, published the five volumes called the "Proces de Jeanne d'Arc," with all the evidence then available (1840-1849). We remember, in the last century, no English historian who has defended the legality of the Trial of the English Government of 1431. To defend Joan's judges, to excuse the conduct of the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Warwick, and Cardinal Beaufort is, let us assure the Canon, not to write her history a l'Anglaise. Indeed, Protestant historians have no temptation to defend Inquisitorial justice in any case. To do that is not their habit.

The truth is, and the Canon as an historian ought to know it, that there is, properly speaking, no "English history" of the Maid. In her time England had no chronicler but William of Wyrcester, who merely records her capture, without comment. Caxton (born like her in 1429), nearly fifty years later gave a page to "the Maid of God," which contains little that is hostile except the myth that she falsely pretended pregnancy, a myth obviously evolved to account for the long delay of her martyrdom. The consequence of the absence of contemporary English chroniclers was that later, when Holinshed and Fabyan and the rest wrote of her, they only knew her through the hostile chroniclers of Burgundy and unfriendly French authors, such as du Haillan (1570) and Guillaume du Bellay (1548). The hostile Monstrelet was their chief source; they were ignorant, they were full of national prejudice, but what they thought they knew was French in origin. But, thanks to L'Averdy and others by the end of the eighteenth century, in spite of Voltaire, the truth about the Maid began to reach England, and her memory inspired (not happily) poems by Southey and Coleridge. Already Hume had done justice to the Maid, and, of course, the Scottish chroniclers contemporary with her, Bower and the Monk of Dunfermline, were her warm admirers. Meanwhile, as we have said, to defend her French judges and the English who paid their expenses, terrorized her sympathizers, cruelly maltreated her, and burned her is not to write history a l' Anglaise.

That she was first and most eagerly pursued, from party hatred, and condemned, by the French clerks of the University of Paris; that the evidence used against her came from French witnesses; that the French King and the clergy of his party never attempted even to appeal to the Pope in her favor is too certain; though it does not suit the learned Canon to dwell on facts which leave so much infamy with his countrymen. With him the English alone bear the blame; but the truth is too well known to need further statement. Joan, once captured, would have suffered all that she did suffer, if the quarrel had been between Armagnacs and Burgundians alone, and if there had not been an Englishman south of the Channel. Turning to the Canon's controversy with his "Franco-English" French historians, especially Jules Quicherat, we think, speaking under correction, that he usually has the better of the argument. The great paleographer and historian was a Republican, a free-thinker, an ardent admirer of the Maid, and a man who was doing his very best to be fair and free from bias. It was mainly, we think, from his desire to be fair that he defended, to some extent, the hateful Pierre Cauchon, Bishop of Beauvais, and his method of conducting the trial of the Maid. In several places, we think, he erred out of an almost fanatical spirit of fair play. Canon Dunand sums up, within marks of quotation, the conclusions of Quicherat thus: "The Church judged, condemned, and burned the Maid." "The Church also rehabilitated her, and in so doing stultified itself (s'est dejugee). This is the English view." Where is it to be found in any reputable English history? Quicherat's own view is quoted from himself thus: "In this unexampled procedure," (the Trial of Rehabilitation), "the infallible Church annihilated an affair conducted and judged by the Church." Here we think that the learned Canon absolutely succeeds in confuting the opinion of Quicherat. The Trial of Rehabilitation was the work of the Church, under the auspices of the Holy See, and under the supervision of a papal legate. The Trial of Condemnation was managed by Cauchon, who was in no sense the "Ordinary" that had a valid claim to try the Maid. He was her personal enemy, and therefore disqualified; he was paid by her political enemies, the English. The Holy See had no official information, probably no information at all except in news letters, about the affair. It is true that the Vice-Inquisitor sat as a Judge in the second part of the trial, and that the Inquisitor himself "endorsed" the results in a public sermon. So far, undeniably, the Church is implicated, but only so far. Jeanne's appeal to the Council of Basel was made, and was left out of the record; two words in the French minutes, omited in the official Latin translation, corroborate the later evidence of eyewitnesses to her appeal. When she appealed to the Pope, as she had a recognized right to do, she was told that "The Pope is too far." She was judged by hostile or terrorized French priests, and we think that Canon Dunand proves that, as one of them said of himself, they "never unconditionally declared her hertic." This is a curious point. The official Proces avers that she signed a long document avowing herself to have been a heretical liar, and abjuring her Saints. Twenty-five years later, five or six witnesses who stood at her side, swore that she did not put her hand to this long formula, but to a brief document "as long as a paternoster." On this point we had been in doubt, but the Canon shows that one of the witnesses who swore to the signing of the short document (no longer extant) was the Prior of Langueville-Giffard. Now, on the day before the martyrdom, this Judge or assessor gave his verdict thus—"If, in her sober senses, this woman has confessed to the things contained in" the long official form of abjuration, "then I agree with the verdict of the Abbe of Fecamp;" whose verdict was that the long form of abjuration ought to be read and explained to the Maid, after which "we Judges have to pronounce her heretic, and hand her over to secular justice." With this verdict the vast majority of assessors agreed. Cauchon took no heed of their votes, and it is a fact that they never, unconditionally, pronounced Jeanne a heretic. Clearly they took their line for the clearing of their consciences. They wanted to be sure that the long formula was not a novelty to the Maid. The Prior of Longueville-Giffard said, at the Trial of Rehabilitation, that she never saw or signed it; she signed a very brief paper of unknown contents, and his words, officially recorded, the day before her martyrdom, show that he knew the truth. "If she signed the official document, then we must pronounce her heretic."

This point now seems certain, and it is only one of several points proving the infamous injustice of the procedure. On the matter of refusing to allow her counsel, however, we know no official record that, in the beginning of her trial, she asked for counsel. We do know that, later, she refused such assistance when it was formally offered. Whether or not Cauchon, or any Judge in such a case, had a right to refuse counsel is a very delicate question; and, after studying the "Directorium Inquisitorum" of 1578, we cannot feel sure that Canon Dunand is right when he maintains that the Pope forbade the ecclesiastical judges to refuse counsel to the accused. As to the Trial of Rehabilitation, if Quicherat speaks of its "suppressions," it is true, and it is to be regretted that questions were not asked about the doings of the Maid from November, 1429, to her capture in May 1430. This omission has a bad effect, and was impolitic. Witnesses were in Court who could have given full information about the Maid during that period, and no questions were put to them. "Whatever record leaps to light she never can be shamed," and the absence of evidence is a slur on the judges in the Trial of Rehabilitation.

FRIENDSHIP

I do not pray that useless stores of golden treasure,
Beloved or not,
Nor yet that one unbroken round of earthly pleasure,
May be your lot;
But rather that your faith and love no dross possessing,
As gold may shine,
And all your path be lighted up with heavenly blessing
And peace divine.

I cannot ask that naught of bitter pain or sorrow,
Thy cup may hold,
Or that you may not feel the shock today, to-morrow,
Of conflict bold;
But that the sanctifying power of furnace trial,
Though burning hot,
May leave your soul, as gain for every self-denial,
Without a spot.

I would not seek to rescue you from grief's grim clutches,
Nor cry to spare,
When God, with His own loving, skilful master touches
Thy heart lays bare;
But I would wish to see thee rich in heavenly treasure,
Full well refined,
Yes, rich as God alone His bounteous gifts doth measure,
Nor fall behind.

I do not, cannot ask for you a lesser blessing
Than God's own love;
To dwell with Him, and all His boundless wealth possessing,
In heaven above.
For you and I are only waiting here as strangers,
Still bound for home,
Abiding 'mid earth's darkening shades and many dangers,
Till God says come.

—Frank Willoughby, in N. Y. Observer.

Evolution of the Far East

IN reply to an address presented to him a short time ago by the British Chamber of Commerce, Sir Robert Hart, Bart., G. C. M. G., director of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, said:

Before reading my reply to the address I wish to thank you most sincerely for the very kind and flattering language in which your President has introduced this address which has been read by the Secretary, Gentlemen, I thank you very sincerely for the honor you have done me in making me an honorary member of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, and in doing so I beg to congratulate you on the growth and prosperity of your great city. More than fifty years ago I was a student here, attending the Queen's College, through which my original appointment to the British Consular Service in China came to me, and now that I return, after so many years absence—after so many years spent in the Chinese Government service—I am struck at every point by changes, and all for the better, improvements in former centres and extension of old boundaries. I have constantly heard about your industries and manufactures, the splendid linens your factories produce, and the wonderful ocean greyhounds your shipyards launch, and I also felt some pride in thinking that I, too, could hail from Belfast as a Belfast manufacture—(laughter and applause)—though a native of another county, and I feel this more deeply now, seeing that the city has adopted me, and your Chamber has honored me with membership — a double event, which, with various other good things, light up my western sky with a pleasant radiance round the setting sun of my eastern career. (Applause.) As illustrations of one half century's development, from a Chinese standpoint, I may tell you that whereas I went to China from Southampton in 1854 in a steamer that was two thousand tons, I returned in one of nine thousand tons and thought small; the first was under the British and the second under the German flag—a very significant fact. When I reached China in 1854 there were only five ports open to trade, and only one steamer on the coast; when I left a few weeks ago there were ocean-going steamers sailing daily from thirty or forty open ports, and nearly a thousand small ones were plying on the inner waters. In the early days we had one mail a month and no telegrams, now there are mails arriving every few days by sea, and every day by land, and telegrams pouring in every minute. In 1854 I spent twenty-two days going from Hong Kong to Shanghai in an opium clipper; now it is done in two days by steam, and one can go from London to Peking in sixteen, and thence to Hankow, in the centre of China, by rail in thirty hours. In 1854 Japan was closed, now not only is she open, but she takes a front place among the world powers, and I noted the other day a Japanese steamer ahead of us in the Suez Canal, well-handled, and in all points quite up to date, thus showing how the East is coming West, and competing with Occidental enterprise. Further, I recently was one of a luncheon party in London to meet the Japanese Ambassador, the able and cultivated Count Komura, and say good-bye to him on his return to Japan to resume the post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Our host was the Chinese Minister, Lord Li, and the function illustrated the immense change from the past, in which doors were closed against intercourse, to a present which makes a bid for future greatness by doing all that other States do to foster and cultivate international relations. (Applause.) And in this connection I may add that when I took my first leave of absence, in 1866, I induced the Chinese Government to send a Chinese official and a few students with me to show that Chinese could come and go safely, and be well treated everywhere, and in that way prepare the ground for future representation abroad. Of those students one was Chinese Consul-General at Singapore three years ago and another was Chinese Minister in London, and it was a great satisfaction to myself to see that two of the lads I picked out for the experiment of foreign travel forty years ago had actually succeeded in that very line and on such high positions with myself still to the fore. (Applause.)

Evolution is busy in the Far East, and these few instances well serve to illustrate changes I have seen, and have had something to do with, in the East, while you have been on your side achieving great things at home. The country I come from, China, has long been regarded, with perhaps too sanguine an expectation, as a possible consumer on a grand scale of European products of all kinds, and the service I have so long had the honor to be the head of has been in the closest contact with China's external trade. We collect duties, give certificates as required, publish statistics, and have been besides in touch with the doings of every kind entailed by foreign intercourse—railroads, telegraphs, manufactures, exhibitions, negotiations, lighthouses and other aids to navigating, education, military and naval doings, etc. Our tariff of duties is a fixed one, and it levies about five per cent. ad valorem, and by paying an additional half tariff charge foreign goods can be sent inland, and national produce brought to the ports for exportation, free from all of the local taxation. Forty years ago the duties collected on the foreign trade did not amount to ten million taels annually; they have now reached almost forty millions. (Applause.) Forty years ago foreign tonnage was about seven millions, of which British was three millions; it is now about seventy-three millions, and of that the British is about thirty-six millions. Forty years ago opium, valued at thirty-two million taels, represented some forty-six per cent. of an import trade valued at seventy million taels; now, valued at thirty-four millions, it is only about seven and a half per cent. of an import trade, valued at over four hundred millions. (Applause.) Ten years ago the net value of foreign trade in and out was about four hundred millions taels; last year it was about seven hundred millions, of which about four hundred millions stood for imports and three hundred millions for exports; and yet the balance of trade was not against China, the difference being made up by a number of invisible exports, such as the sums spent in China by garrisons and ships and the amounts sent back to their native land by those living and productive exports Chinese emigrants—coolie, merchant, and miner. The statistics which the Customs keep are based on the carrying flags rather than on the whence and whither of imports and exports, and consequently it is not possible to say to what figure the trade of any given country actually rises. For general purposes—that is to say, to sum what China sells to and buys from all the rest of the world lumped together—the principle is good enough, but when one is asked what the special trade of any one State actually amounts to the answer is wanting in exactness. For general comparison it suffices to say that the British share is about 50 per cent., and that while China herself has about 20 per cent. the remaining 30 per cent. is divided between Japan, Germany, France, America, and the other dozen Powers having treaties with China. There are about three thousand foreign firms established in China, and of those the majority are Japanese in respect of numbers, though perhaps not representing anything like the greater part of the capital invested. As regards the future of trade I consider it will go on growing, slowly perhaps, but steadily. Railways will gradually cover the whole of the empire, and every additional mile laid down means additional exits for Chinese produce and additional facilities for the introduction of foreign imports. But it must be remembered not only that China was originally self-contained and self-satisfying, but that she is now embarking on a manufacturing era. Thus, with her four million square miles of territory, divided into over twenty provinces, each of which is a veritable kingdom in itself, the least having some ten millions and the greatest seventy millions of inhabitants, and with a total population of over four hundred millions, interprovincial trade is large enough in itself; foreign trade is a luxury and not a necessity, and even if it does continue and increase the Chinese themselves will acquire a larger share in its direct manipulation, and will less and less depend on foreign middlemen at home or abroad. And not only will they do this, but Chinese manufacturers at some future day will compete with foreign goods not only in China itself, but elsewhere. Foreign trade apart, China's own interprovincial native trade is immense, but as yet statistics are not available.

A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

Tomorrow is the king's birthday. Edward VII. has proved himself a wise king. Although the sovereign of England must obey the laws as well as the meanest of his subjects, he has great influence. Edward has used this influence to keep the nations at peace. Long Live the King.

There are complaints that the American fishing vessels are carrying off the halibut from British Columbia waters and that already these fish are becoming scarce. In Eastern Canada the fisherman used to come inshore to catch cod, mackerel and other fish. This stealing of fish is a disgraceful business.

The people of Pandora Street who want boulevards and a square should have their wish granted. It is a pity that such a pretty spot as the vacant land on that street should be wasted. It might be made a lovely little resting place where grown people could sit on a summer's day and where little ones could play.

The United States fleet visited the city of Amoy in China. It is said that the citizens did not give the battleships a very warm welcome. As there are Chinese ambassadors on their way to New York to make a treaty between the United States and China this coolness is surprising. There will probably be fuller news before next week.

The City of Victoria will sell the people of Oak Bay all the water they need but the Oak Bay Council will put in the mains and collect the water rates. All that Victoria will sell is the water. It is to be hoped that next year we will all have as much water as we need. The pipes are being laid all through the city as fast as the men can get the work done.

The Indians will neither move from their reserve to another with $2,000 for each family, nor own their property as white men, voting, paying taxes or selling it or keeping it as each one pleases. After trying vainly to make a settlement with the Indians, Mr. Templeman declared the government would make a law to force them to part with their land.

It was quite different with some of the outdoor tricks that were played. In a village where every one knows every one else it is all very well to play ticktack, ring door-bells or even carry off a gate if it is not broken. But if there is illness in a home such pranks may do great harm. However such tricks are going out of fashion and the sooner the better.

There were a great many children's parties on Hallowe'en and the boys and girls enjoyed themselves greatly. The older people felt young again as they helped in the games or even looked on. Such harmless fun leaves pleasant memories behind and the more of it children can have without neglecting their work, the better. Indeed, sometimes fun is better than work.

The rains have set the electric power at work again and we have plenty of light and a better car service. That is not all the good the rains have done. They have washed both the air and the streets. Rain and wind are the safeguards of Victoria's health. When we have a plentiful supply of water and the sewerage system is complete Victoria should be the healthiest city in the world.

The Russian parliament or duma, as it is called, has met for its second session. It is only about four years since the Russian people had any share in making the laws. Before that time the Czar ruled without consulting the people. It does not seem as if much of the power had been taken from the Czar and the great nobles who rule with him. But it is hoped that gradually the people will gain greater freedom and know how to use it.

One of the exports of the Phillipine Islands is hemp. This has since the United States came into possession of the islands came to Puget Sound ports across the Pacific. The freight charges have been raised and now the hemp will be taken via the Suez Canal to New York, and then distributed to the different cities. This will, it is said, be a cause of loss to western ports. The manufacture of hemp into twine, bags and other articles is carried on largely in the prisons.

The election in the United States is over and the Republican candidate William Taft is president. He is a good man and has done his country good service already. The president of the United States has far more power than the king of England. He may, if he thinks best refuse to allow an act passed by congress to become law and his messages to congress are very like commands. Whether Mr. Taft has as great power of ruling as President Roosevelt has remains to be seen. Good servants do not always make good masters.

The Emperor William has once more displeased the English people. This time it is by allowing a conversation he had with an English statesman to be published. It would appear that this was done to convince the English nation that the German warlord was friendly to it. The Emperor William and his friends should know that when bad feeling exists the best way to change it is to say nothing but to act as a friend. The long statement about what the emperor wrote during the Boer war is not likely to make the English better pleased with him. What they wish is that the emperor would mind his own business.

Lord Milner has spoken in many of the cities of Canada, and has said many things worth remembering. He would have Canadians feel that they belong to the great British Empire and that they must take their part in defending it. He thinks that the time is coming when all the colonies will be like the grown up sons who take a share of their father's business. Every member of such a firm would work for the good of all and no one would undertake any business without consulting the rest. If this were done, the British Empire would be wonderfully strong and great.

It is not often that a bad man gives himself up to justice when he knows that he must suffer severe punishment. Yet that is what happened a short time ago at Coeur d' Alene in Washington. A notorious robber listened to a woman preaching on the street, felt how wicked he had been, confessed his sin, and went to prison. To the young men assembled around him he declared that drink was the cause of all his crimes. For three years this man has been a highway robber but he has determined now to lead an honest life. He will probably be sentenced to a long term of punishment but it is far better to be a good man in prison than a bad man out of it.

There are six hundred men working on the railroad between Wellington and French Creek on the Alberni branch of the E. & N. Railroad. They will be glad to hear that they are to have work all winter. Even if they do not get on as quickly or work as steadily it will be a great thing not to be forced to be idle. Clearing land is slow work but the company hopes to begin to lay the rails early in the spring and then go on to build the road from French Creek to Alberni. When we read of the hundreds of thousands idle in great cities in England six hundred men seems a small number but it would cause great distress even if so many were thrown out of employment.

Thomas Greenway, formerly premier of Manitoba, died during the last week. Mr. Greenway was just seventy years old. He was one of those who worked hard to make Manitoba the great and prosperous province it has become. He was an intelligent and industrious farmer. As a premier of the provincial parliament, he was a fearless advocate of the rights of the province and when he became a member of the Dominion parliament his opinion on Manitoba questions was valued. He established the school system of Manitoba and put an end to the use of the French language in the province. In Manitoba, as in British Columbia English is taught in the schools and spoken in parliament. Quebec is the only province in Canada where both French and English are taught and used in the courts and in the legislature. In all free countries people may speak what they choose in their homes but in public most countries believe one language is enough.

Tomorrow is Thanksgiving Day. The children will all have a holiday and most of you will enjoy yourselves in one way or other. Yet we should remember that the day is one on which we ought to thank God for his mercies throughout the year. Victoria children have much to be thankful for. Very few during the past year have been seriously ill. None have suffered from cold or hunger. All have had beauty around them. Most have happy, comfortable homes and kind friends. Nearly all have an opportunity of getting an excellent education. These blessings are not given because the children here are better than the thousands and thousands of children who this autumn are suffering from want. You ought indeed, to be thankful for your beautiful homes and try to grow up good men and women.

During the week Victoria had a visit from the Arctic Brotherhood. These men have spent much of their time in Yukon and Alaska and are proud not only of the northern country but of each other. And they have a right to think much of the land so rich in gold and of the men who have borne cold and hunger and weariness in order to open up what was long believed to be a land unfit for men to live in. It is a great mistake to think, as so many of the story books tell us, that when men go north they change their natures. It is only strong brave men that can stand the hardships of the north and wicked men are never strong and seldom brave. The men and women who have made Atlin, the Yukon and Alaska a part of the civilized world have done Canada and the United States good service. It is to be hoped they have enjoyed their visit and will come back to Victoria again.

The harvest of Canada is not so good as was hoped for before the threshing. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan it was found that the grain was weather and early frost more injured by the dry than was expected. The men on on the new farms in Saskatchewan and the lately settled parts of Manitoba will feel this to be a great loss. Homesteaders have to spend a great deal of money buying machinery and stock and if their crops are poor in the first years there is often much anxiety, if not suffering. When once debts are paid a bad harvest is not so great a misfortune. In Alberta the average yield has been very good though even there, the early frost affected the northern districts. On the whole throughout Canada the harvest has been a good, though not a very large one. In British Columbia the fruit harvest has been abundant. The time is coming when this country will be as well known for the fruits of temperate climates as California is for oranges, lemons and other semi-tropical fruits. But before that time there must be much hard work as well as intelligence and forethought. British Columbia boys must not expect to gain the profit if they are not willing to do the work needed for fruit raising.

It is nearly a lifetime since the battle of Inkerman was fought and Vancouver Island is nearly half the distance of the world away from the Crimean peninsular. Yet there were ten survivors of this victory to tell the story of the battle to the guests at the banquet. The Crimean war is a time of sad, as well as glorious memories. Perhaps the happiest thing we can say about it is that such a war would not be undertaken in our day and it is not likely that it ever will be again.

The thousands of brave men who were slain on the battlefield, fell in the trenches or died in the hospitals did not give their lives for some good cause or to defend their country. They fought in obedience to the command of their generals but even the generals scarcely knew more than that they must conquer the Russians because they were their enemies. Even now it is hard to learn what caused that war. The world in this half century has learned to hate causeless strife. The noblest hero of that war was the woman, Florence Nightingale, who went to the battlefield on an errand of mercy.

ABOUT ANIMALS

One very hot day, when everything seemed sleepy and inert, Old Mose was fairly quiet and peaceable, seeming inclined to sleep himself. He had been lying perfectly motionless, in the way alligators have, for some time, and Number Two was lying just behind him, directly facing his tail and always evidently on the lookout for the slightest movement on his enemy's part. Now, whether it was because Number Two's wrongs had accumulated to the explosive point, or because of the close proximity of his enemy's tail will never be known, but, without the least warning, Number Two suddenly caught hold of Old Mose's tail, fixing his teeth firmly into the part where the notch had been made by the shark, and hung on for dear life.

Old Mose was powerless. It was useless turning round; he simply swung his enemy away from him, and no matter how much he turned and twisted, Number Two would not let go. Alligators do not pull and strain at the objects they catch hold of, like most of the animals; they turn round and round in the water like a swivel, and keep this up until the part they happen to have in their mouths comes away by sheer force of twisting and wrenching.

There followed one of the most terrific struggles ever seen between two reptiles in captivity; indeed, I doubt whether such another instance has ever been heard of. The water was splashed and thrown up high in all directions, turning gradually toward the end of the struggles to a deep red color, but Number Two did not once loosen his hold until he had torn off fully fourteen inches of Old Mose's tail! And when he had accomplished this, Old Mose was a different being. He did not attempt to go after Number Two, or hurt him in any way; he crept to one corner of the pool and stayed there, a completely vanquished and subdued tyrant, and just as meek as his namesake is supposed to have been.

Few can realize what enormous strength is necessary to tear off the tail of an alligator, and such a large alligator! A famous taxidermist once told me that even he had never realized how tough an alligator's skin was until he mounted one. He then found that, in closing up the opening in the stomach, in order to insert the necessary stitches he was obliged to drill holes in the skin, nothing else being found strong or forcible enough to do it. And yet this young alligator had bitten off fourteen inches of the tail of a full grown, abnormally big, strong alligator!—Ellen Velvin, in Wild Animal Celebrities.

Nest-Building

We have watched with much interest the nest-building this season, and laid out considerable material in the shape of string, hair, and straw over the window sills. To say we were amply repaid does not half express it, for the frequent visitations of the sweet-voiced birds, and a few of their work, some of which was seen distinctly from the window by the aid of opera glasses, was very fascinating.

It carried us back in memory to a certain childhood's home by the sea, where fish as well as birds build nests. This nest building fish is called the "stickleback," and is very handsome. He is a great fighter, and will attack fish five times his size. If he comes off victor, then his back glows a shining green, his side and head are brilliant gold, while his belly is silvery white; but if he is beaten, his bright colors fade, and he looks dull indeed. The sticklebacks will not allow another fish to come near their nests, which are built of twigs, grass and leaves, fastened usually in the branches of shrubs that grow in the water. After the materials are woven together the stickleback swims round and round them, and if you looked closely you would see that he was winding about the nest a thread-like substance from his body. This keeps the nest in shape. After the eggs are laid, the male stickleback guards them, and at the same time moves his fins. This motion causes the water to flow over the eggs.

When the eggs hatch he carefully guards the little fish. If one of them strays from the nest, he takes it in his mouth, just as a cat does her kitten, and carries it back.—Youth's World.

SHORT STORIES

A Lesson in Grammar

In the mountainous sections of the Middle West the teachers are appointed with little question concerning their grammatical orthodoxy, says the Youth's Companion. Occasionally, however, a wave of school reform sweeps through the valleys, and undesired examinations are thrust upon embarrassed pedagogues.

It was during one of these periods of intellectual discomforts that the following sentence was given: "The bird flew over the house." Accompanying it was the query: "Is 'flew' a regular or an irregular verb?"

One teacher after another shook his head hopelessly, despite the slow, thought-inspiring fashion in which the examiner repeated the perplexing fact that "The—bird—flew—over—the—house."

Finally, a man rose in the rear, and with the assurance of one who puts his trust in logic and a practical knowledge of natural history he volunteered a solution. Said he:

"If the bird that flew over the house was a wild goose it went in a straight, regular line, so the verb is regular; but if it was a peck-wood that flew over the house then it went in a crooked zigzag line, and so the verb is irregular."

All but the grammar-bound examiner were satisfied with this sensible and rational explanation.

Waggles the Other Day

"Things is very, very bad when they can't be no wuss!" remarked our office-boy philosopher, Waggles, the other day.

Whilst he was away for his Easter holiday he amused himself by helping his cousin George to deliver the linen rendered spotless by his aunt, who "did the washing for the 'All."

Returning homeward the boys invented a game, one got inside the large basket-carriage, drew down the lid, and allowed the other to wheel him for five minutes, when the positions were reversed.

They were quite near home when a little accident occurred. Waggles lost control of the carriage, which dashed down the hill, struck the low parapet of the bridge, and toppled over into the canal.

His aunt rushed out of her cottage and uttered loud lamentations over the fate of the "beautiful clothes."

"It's all right, aunt!" said Waggles. "The washing's delivered. We was coming back!"

"Then it might 'a-been wuss——"

"O' course, aunt!" agreed Waggles, with a glance at the floating basket. "It might 'a-been my turn to ride."

Another Adventure

On one side of a cricket field in the village where Waggles spent that holiday there is a steep hill, from the bottom of which it is quite impossible to see what is happening at the wickets. Waggles was selected to play for the "Visitors" against the Village, and his captain thought it wise to place him in this miniature valley, with instructions to stay there until the innings was concluded, and field any stray balls that came his way.

Waggles dutifully went, and after a long, long time he saw the ball sailing sweetly over in his direction. He caught it cleverly, and ran panting up the hill to claim the wicket.

"I've caught it," he cried exultantly to the captain, who was leaning against the pavilion rails. "Perhaps they'll doubt my word, but I caught it, honest Injun."

The captain glared at him in unspeakable disgust.

"You idiot!" he spluttered out at last. "T'other team finished their innings half an hour since. You've caught out one of our own side!"

"I want a gentle horse for my son to drive," said the prospective purchaser. "Can you recommend this one?"

"Yes, indeed!" replied the owner; "there is not a safer horse for a boy to be found anywhere, and there is but one thing he's afraid of."

"And what is that?" asked the other.

"He is awfully afraid someone will say 'Whoa!' to him and he won't hear it," replied the conscientious owner.

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

The Leprechaun, or Fairy Shoemaker

Little Cowboy, what have you heard,
Up on the lonely rath's green mound?
Only the plaintive yellow bird
Sighing in sultry fields around,
Chary, chary, chary, chee—ee?—
Only the grasshopper and the bee?—
'Tip-tap, rip-rap,
Tick-a-tack-too!
Scarlet leather, sewn together
This will make a shoe.
Left, right, pull it tight,
Summer days are warm;
Underground in winter,
Laughing at the storm!'
Lay your ear close to the hill.
Do you not catch the tiny clamor,
Busy clink of an elfin hammer.
Voice of the Leprechaun singing shrill
As he merrily plies his trade?
He's a span
And a quarter in height.
Get him in sight, hold him tight,
And you're a made
Man!

—William Allingham.

The Country Cousin

My cousin Alferd Williams, he
Ain't had advantages like me—
(My mamma says not to say "ain't"
Buhcause it gives my speech a taint).
My cousin Alferd—he don't know
A thing about th' latest show,
Nor any of the latest jokes,
Buhcause he isn't city folks,
But he knows lots of things to say—
One of 'em rattles on this way:

What's your name?
Puddin' Tame!
Where you goin'?
Down the lane!"

An' one is where you hafto say:
"I saw a woolly worm today."
An' then he says, "I one it," then
You say, "I two it," then again
He says, "I three it"—an' you go
Right on ahead, till first you know
You say, "I eight it!" Soon's you've spoke
You see that minute where's the joke!

My cousin Alferd Williams, he
Is all the time a'catchin' me,
With jokes I never heard at all,
But papa says he can recall,
For papa, one time, where he grew
To be a boy was country, too!
But cousin Alferd's jokes is smart—
I'm going to learn them all by heart;
An' best of all the lot o' his
Is what I say that this one is:

Where've you been?
In my skin—I'll jump out
An' you jump in!"

—Wilbur Nesbit, in Harper's Magazine.

The Talisman—A "Guess Story"

Papa had little Robbie on his knee and Paul and Frank comfortably snuggled up on each side of him. Then Paul said:

"Now tell us a "Guess" Story, please, papa."

Papa could tell the most interesting stories about common things, like bees or kites or marbles, but without telling what they were, and the boys would have to guess what they were about.

"Well," began papa, "you know that long ago, in the countries where they had kings, the king would sometimes send some man, whom he knew he could trust, on an important mission. The king would give his own signet-ring to the man, so that the one to whom he was sent would recognize it and would obey the commands of the king's messenger just as if they were the commands of the king himself.

"In some countries people have believed that there were certain magic things called talismans that had some wonderful power to make people obey them, if only they carried the talisman."

Papa stopped the "Guess Story" for a minute, and took a small box, not much over an inch in length from his pocket.

"When I was down town today," said papa, "I found a talisman that really has certain wonderful powers. It is inside this little box.

"If I should give it to Paul or Frank or Robbie, the one to whom I gave it would find ever so many men ready to serve him at the bidding of the talisman.

"In every city and town from Maine to California, or rather from Porto Rico to the Philippines, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, there are men sworn to do its bidding.

"Or if I gave it to one of you boys, and you wished to, you might send the talisman on a long journey, in care of some faithful man, and he would go for many miles, guarding the talisman carefully, and then pass it on to some one else who was bound to obey it, and so it would pass from one to another, for thousands of miles.

"You would not even have to pay the railroad fare of the men—the great steam engines would puff, and the wheels would revolve, and the train would travel on, day and night, carrying the talisman on the errand that you entrusted to it.

"When it left the train, there would be other men waiting to receive it and to carry out the commands you sent with it.

"Even away up in Alaska there are men waiting now who would tramp for miles over snow and ice for you, if you sent the talisman to them with your orders."

"Would it ever come back again?" asked Rob.

"Well, no—" said papa. "Oh, yes, there is a way you could have it come back to you."

But none of the boys could guess.

"Is it a penny?" asked Paul.

"No."

"A dime—any money?" asked Frank.

"No."

The boys thought and puzzled some more, but still they failed to guess right.

"Tell us about how we could make it come back from the long journey, papa," asked Frank.

Papa thought it was time to help them a little, so he said, "Well, if you wanted to send it to some one you knew in—well, in California, and you were not quite sure where he lived, you could send a request that if the messengers failed to find him they would send it back to you."

"Oh, I know!" exclaimed Paul. "You mean that they would send back what the talisman carried, papa?"

"Yes."

"Then, I know," and he whispered in papa's ear.

"Paul has guessed it, and I'll give him the talisman," announced papa. "If the others "give it up," he will show it to you."

So as Frank and Robbie really couldn't guess, Paul opened the little box carefully and showed them—a postage stamp!—Ida Kenniston.

The Story of Walter Harvey—Coward

(Conclusion)

Awake now he rushed to the window and through the smoke that poured from below he could see the upturned faces of a great crowd three stories down, and in an instant he knew that the dormitory was on fire. He snatched his cap and rushed to the door, but a great rolling bank of smoke met him. He slammed the door, but not until a great cloud had filled his room, and it was only by a sudden memory of a story read years before, that he fell to the floor, for there the smoke is never so dense, and crawled to the window.

He forced the sash open and stuck his head out, but by this time the smoke from below was dense and the chances of escaping suffocation hardly better. He managed, however, to get outside the window, on the narrow ledge. It was covered with little knobs of ice, and it was with great difficulty that he was able to keep his balance. He was out at last and had closed the window before him, leaning back hard against it to keep his balance. Great clouds of smoke curled round him, but with the cold, fitful wind it was swept aside every other instant and he could catch his breath.

Just as he had closed the window, a heavier gust of air blew the smoke downward and the crowd below saw him for the first time. There was an instant of silence, then a great startled cry. Everybody was supposed to be safely out.

Again the smoke covered him. His eyes smarted and a great strangling hand seemed to grip his throat. He fought hard to keep his balance, and his hands were already numb with the cold.

From below he heard mingled cries and orders. "Hold tight!"—"Run up the ladders!"—"Don't jump!"—a confused babel. One moment they would be shut out from his view by the choking smoke; the next he could see them, a hundred hands trying to raise the ladders, and it came to him with a sickening despair that they were across the street with two trolley wires intervening. Slowly the old ladders mounted, and then, even though he could not see, he heard a voice crying.

"You are on the wrong side of the street. Cut the trolley wires."

But there was nobody to cut the wires. The ladder was up almost to his level, wabbling and swaying in the wind, but it was thirty feet away. When he could see again, the men were trying desperately to lower it but the machinery would not work.

And so through moments of suffocation and pain, he watched the confused, frantic mob below. He could see the faces of his classmates and best friends now straining upward, now bobbing about in a desire to help him. He saw Mr. Benjamin, too, tugging at the big crank of the ladders. And all the while he saw that he could hold on but a minute more, for he heard the flames crackling in his room behind him and felt the glass grow hot.

He could see nothing to do but to wait till he was burned from behind or crushed by his fall. Wave after wave of sickening fear swept over him as he clung grimly to his narrow ledge, struggling for breath, bearing the intense heat of the window, waiting, hopeless and afraid, but waiting.

When he could see the crowd next time, his eye caught the big figure of Mr. Benjamin, forcing his way through the men about the ladders. Mr. Benjamin stopped, made a trumpet of his hands, and shouted:

"Hold on a minute longer, Walter. Wait till I get a blanket. You've got to jump for it."

Again the smoke curled round him. This time a deadly dizziness seized him. He thought he was falling and would never strike. He stiffened his body against the hot glass and held his breath. It seemed to him that the smoke would never clear again. When it did, he saw a circle of men just below him straining at the edges of a horse blanket. A silence fell upon the crowd. He saw Mr. Benjamin looking up and heard him shout:

"Loosen your clothes and jump for it."

To those below he seemed to move with great deliberation, tantalizing them as if he were pitching a desperate ball-game and wished to strain the batsman's nerves by delay and unconcern.

Mr. Benjamin told about it afterward. "I can never forget that picture to my dying day. Through the smoke we could see him as he stood, braced against the window. He raised one arm, slipped the coat from his shoulder and shook it to the ground. He unbuttoned his collar and loosened his belt. And when at last he jumped, there was not a nerve in my body that was not near to snapping. He struck the blanket squarely, bounced off and then somebody let go, so he got a bruised knee and was unconscious, but he was about the next day?"

"Afraid, yes!" Walter would say. "I never expected to land on that blanket. I was sick and dizzy; and after I jumped I didn't remember a thing till I woke up in the doctor's bed."

But others saw it differently—and at last Mr. Benjamin made him see something of the kinds of fear and courage there are and one kind, the kind that does meet the emergency when it comes, that trembles but waits or fights as the case requires, is what must be admired most; for then men conquer not only their danger but themselves as well.

It was old Major Jenkins, the superintendent at Thorpe, who gave Walter the most comfort. Talking with Walter the next day he said:

"I shan't forget my first battle. Scared? Why, there wasn't a man on either side who wasn't. Old soldiers don't deserve much credit; for they get used to being under fire. They no longer think of the danger. It's the youngsters, who are scared 'most to death, but stick it out because they are stronger than their fears, or ashamed to be the first to run, who deserve the praise."—St. Nicholas.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAYS

THE first International Road Congress began its sittings in Paris recently. In brackets below the title on the official programme occur these words:—"Fitting up of roads for suiting them to the new means of locomotion." In other words, the motor-car has compelled notice of the roads. It is curious, also, that in these days, when national and international conferences are continually taking place, often about matters of trivial interest, no such gathering should have ever been held before, says the London Times. Problems concerning the construction and maintenance of roads would, it might be thought, be of sufficient importance to have been matters of official communication between civilized countries long ago. For roads and their construction are all important to every country. Both in peace and war, for health and commerce, and in the daily life of every citizen as well, the road is a daily factor. It is true that an unofficial exchange of ideas between the civil engineers and surveyors of various countries has here and there taken place, but there has never been before a properly arranged congress at which results could be compared, and experiences noted, before this coming one, which meets next week. It has been most appropriately called by the French authorities; for France in the construction and maintenance of roads is pre-eminent.

The importance of roads is but little recognized by the multitude. Perhaps it is that familiarity has bred contempt. Since, however, the earliest man trod the earth, and the first wheel moved over the ground, the road and the foot-path, which is only the highway writ small, have been necessary to the free movement of mankind. A country without roads or with bad roads is to all intents and purposes uncivilized. A country with good roads—and the condition of its roads is not a bad criterion of a nation's progress—owns one of the greatest assets which can be possessed of a community.

The Roads of Olden Days

In olden times, when wars were frequent, highways were mainly constructed for military purposes, and many of the roads of the Roman conquerors stand today as the best example not only of their time, but of today as well. Having been constructed for military purposes these great monuments of generalship seldom took into account the gradients of valleys and hills, for they lead direct from town to town with a straightness which if inconvenient to the draught animal of old, and the cyclist of today, had at least the great merit of being the shortest way. In big towns, to judge by the remains at Pompeii, and elsewhere, the Romans solved the dust problem; for their roads were constructed on the pave system, paving stones large and small constituting the surface, and, with all their inherent disadvantages of unevenness, stone slabs, or setts, produce neither dust nor mud. Perhaps in the days of Rome's power the pave was smooth enough, who knows. There are many today who think that good pave, properly laid on sound foundations, will be the dustless road surface of the future.

Gradually the value of roads became more recognized through the Middle Ages, though it was natural that, when the greater party of the population who held power in the State rode on horseback, a road suitable for wheeled traffic should have been at a discount. In fact it was obviously better that the road in the days of the knights and squires, when forces were mounted on both sides, should be made of soft material. If constructed of hard stone, the dame on her palfrey and the armored horseman would equally have suffered. As wheeled traffic, however, increased in volume, so the necessity for making the surfaces better and harder, and the roads straighter and wider, became obvious. At last came the palmy days of highway construction, during the days of Telford and Macadam at the beginning of the last century. Speed and room for his Majesty's mail was the cry.

There were no railed roads then to carry mails and passengers, and the teams on the galloping stages often accomplished a maximum of 19 miles an hour, and averaged 14 to 15 miles an hour on level stretches of road. Then came the downfall of the highway.

So greatly had the popular imagination been caught by the iron horse, his flanged wheels, and his railed track, that practically no new main road has been constructed since the great North and Holyhead roads of Macadam and Telford, some 80 years ago. During that period the population has more than doubled, and the wealth and importance of the country has increased in an enormous degree. Our roads, however, are no better than, if as good as, then. Thus interest in the highways has nearly faded away, till quite lately, when the motor-car and cycle have revived it. The 1,100 coaches which were running in 1830 for the purpose of carrying mails and passengers had dwindled down in 1845 to a few dozen. Now they have almost disappeared. Thus it comes about that the road, its construction and maintenance, the literature about it, its histories and mysteries, are unknown and unfelt today. Once more, however, the road is forcing its supreme and everyday importance on individuals and Governments alike.

Road Maintenance In England

There is, as regards this country, a curious fact, to which public opinion should be awakened. At this conference official representatives of all nations will be present. In this country, however, there is no Government department which takes any cognisance of roads. There is no Minister or Ministry to answer questions concerning highways. There is no authority to appeal to, if aggrieved. The county surveyors, excellent men for the most part, their highway committees, and the county councils, to which both are responsible, manage and maintain our best highways. The rest of our roads are the care of the highway committees and district councils, numbered by the hundred. The procedure seems to have been more than usually English and casual. No wonder confusion and waste exist. At one time the Government helped, or, at any rate, had a finger in the pie, but since 1888 the Exchequer has not given any direct grant in aid of main roads, but lumped together all sums given to county authorities, in itself a vital error, and there is no central authority to outline a continuous or definite policy, or to see that public money is spent efficiently and not wasted.

Perhaps after this International Congress in Paris, in which the delegates from every nation, except Great Britain, represent a distinct Government department in their own countries with which they can confer and communicate, those responsible for the ordering of our national destinies may think it worth while to bestow a moment's attention on this question, and so arrange that the 27,556 miles of main road and the 117,000 miles of good secondary roads traversing this country shall be to some extent recognized as worthy of national care. Take the money value alone. If we estimate that the main roads are worth about £5,000 a mile, a most moderate calculation, and the second-class roads half this figure, no less a sum than £430,280,000 is represented in money value alone. The sum is a simple one:

27,558 miles of main road at £5,000 per mile	£137,780,000
117,000 miles of secondary roads at £2,500 per mile	£292,500,000
	£430,280,000

This sum is two-thirds of our National Debt, and we are the only country in Europe of importance which has not got a Ministry of roads and bridges, or of ways and communications, and which has no central Government department to organize, control, or see that the present expenditure of many millions a year is wisely directed.

Mr. John Burns has wisely sent an official of the Local Government Board to watch proceedings at the Congress. It is the best that we can do—at present. The delegates of the forthcoming Congress in Paris are drawn from the following nations: France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Belgium, United States, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, and Portugal, and, semi-officially, as stated above, Great Britain is also represented.

Arrangements and Aims of the Congress

The arrangements include four days devoted to sectional meetings in Paris, journeys to the Riviera to view the route goudronisee of the South, and to places near Paris where road experiments are in progress, and there will be inspections also of the main roads near Paris where specimens of pave, old and new, flint, limestone, and basalt roads, gradients and bridge building, kerbing, channelling, footpaths and avenues are to be observed. The wood-paving plants of the City of Paris will also be visited.

The importance of this Congress is fully realized on the continent. M. Fallieres, President of the French Republic, is chief patron, while M. Clemenceau, Minister of the Interior, M. Louis Barthou, Minister of Public Works, Posts, and Telegraphs, and M. Pichon, who presides over the French Foreign Office, are also patrons. Every official of note whose duties are concerned with roads, traction or traffic is a member. The papers to be read are written by representatives of all nations, and include every aspect of road problems. The British representatives are Lord Montagu, representing, among others, the Royal Automobile Club and the Roads Improvement Association, Mr. Rees Jeffreys, of the latter body, and secretary of the Motor Union, the Hon. Charles Rolls, also of the Royal Automobile Club and Roads Improvement Association, Mr. Montagu Harris, of the County Councils Association, and several of the best known civil engineers and county surveyors, such as Mr. Taylor, of Hampshire, Mr. Maybury, of Kent, Mr. E. Hooley, of Nottinghamshire, Colonel Crompton and Mr. Thomas, of Buckinghamshire, and many other students of road affairs, will also be present. Scotland is also represented by its Road Surveyors' Association.

The chief heads under which discussion will fall are as follows: (1) Construction and Maintenance; (2) the Present Road; (3) General Methods of Maintenance; (4) Struggle against the Wear and the Dust; (5) The Future Road; (6) Traffic and its Working. In addition, special reports will be presented on each question, such as (1) the Effects of New Methods of Locomotion upon the Roads; (2) the Effect of the Roads upon Vehicles; (3) Signals Upon the Road; (4) Roads and Services of Mechanical Transport. It is likely, therefore, that before the end of the Congress much valuable information will have been given for future use. Let us hope that Great Britain and its Government will realize the coming importance of roads, and that reforms and reorganization of our haphazard system may result.

Lady Churchill's New Book

MRS. GEORGE CORNWALLIS-WEST makes no apology for adding one more to the multitudinous volumes of Reminiscences which every publishing season produces nowadays. In quite an opposite spirit she asks, "Having been favored by Providence with delightful and absorbing experiences, having traveled all over the world, and met many of the most distinguished people of my generation, why should I not record all that I can about them, and about the stirring things I have seen, or shared in doing?" Why not, indeed? asks the London Times concerning the book. Especially, if, as in the case here, the writer has the genuine chronicler's gift and can write with a light and easy pen. From the nature of the case her book has none of the serious interest that belongs to her son's Life of his meteoric father; but it is an agreeable and amusing supplement to those volumes and while throwing some welcome sidelights upon Lord Randolph's character, it is full of lively gossip about the people whom they knew in London or met in their travels. It ends with a striking chapter on the good work done by the Maine, the American hospital ship which Lady Randolph and her friends equipped for the benefit of the sick and wounded in the South African war. Nor are the two or three chapters which deal with the author's early life, when she was Miss Jerome, living with her American family in New York, Newport and Paris, by any means the least interesting. Mrs. Jerome and her daughter saw a great deal of the Court and society of the Tuileries in the lst days of the Second Empire, and long afterwards Lady Randolph kept up a certain intimacy with the celebrated Princess Metternich, who, as the brilliant wife of the Austrian Ambassador, had been the very chief and centre of that "exotique" society to which the Empress Eugenie paid so much attention, and whose influence contributed so much to her unpopularity among patriotic French people. Among many little points of interest in these chapters we may note two—one a remark made in 1869 by Count Hatzfeldt, at that time Secretary to the Prussian Embassy in Paris, and afterwards so well known as the German Ambassador in London. The day after one of the petits Lundis at the Tuileries, he remarked, in Mrs. Jerome's drawing-room: "I never saw their Majesties in better spirits than they were last night, and God knows where they will be next year at this time." At that date, in fact, everybody except the Parisians knew that the French Court was dancing on a volcano, and the German Embassy knew it best of all. The second point is given in a letter written after Sedan by General Palikao, who had been head of the fighting Ministry which succeeded that of Emile Ollivier. Writing from Ostent on October 21 he said: "Je suis venu a me demander comment un pareil desastre a pu se produire, sans que le principal auteur de ce lugubre drame ne se soit pas enseveli sous les cadavres de son armee! . . . La mort de l'Empereur a Sedan sauvait et la France et son fils; la capitulation a tout perdu."

Lord Randolph and Miss Jerome were married in 1874, not without some opposition from the old Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, as all readers of Mr. Churchill's life of his father will remember. Lady Randolph wisely says very little about the political side of her husband's career, which has been treated once for all in that book; but here and there we have a mention of some of his striking successes, or a personal reference, not too kind, to his associates in the Fourth Party. For instance, she finds Mr. Balfour's attitude as difficult to understand as some extreme tariff reformers have found it in these latter days, and she does not attempt to disguise the breach with Sir John Gorst. Like a good wife, she did not appreciate the newspaper attacks upon her husband, and even at this distance of time speaks of them as "vicious" and "poisonous," epithets which other people might apply with a good deal more reason to Lord Randolph's own attacks upon his political friends if he happened at the moment to disagree with them. Lady Randolph indeed, although the editor of the Anglo-Saxon Review may be called a journalist herself, is a little headlong in some of her statements about newspapers. "At the last general election," she says, "with few exceptions, the whole Press of England preached protection, and yet free trade won all along the line." Were there then no Liberal newspapers in Lancashire, Yorkshire and the Midlands, not to mention London? However, political controversy is not the staple of this entertaining volume, and only intrudes itself now and then in the midst of a succession of amusing social experiences and sketches of great people all over the world. Here, for instance, is a picture of the old Emperor William towards the end of his long life, when Lord and Lady Randolph met him at tea in a villa at Gastein:

"The Emperor was a fine-looking man, notwithstanding his age, and he had that old-world manner which is as attractive as it is rare. He was full of gaiety, and chaffed some of the young people present. It was a mystery to me how he survived what he ate and drank, although he was doing a cure. He began with poached eggs, and went on to potted meats and various strange German dishes, added many cups of strong tea, and ended with strawberries, ices, and sweet, tepid champagne. We talked banalites; it was not very exciting."

There are plenty of other sketches of Sovereigns and statesmen, especially at the magnificent and yet easy-going Russian Court, where Alexander III had a long political talk with Lord Randolph, and where both guests were interested in the strange mixture of splendor, extravagance, and laisser-faire. At another time we are brought back to London and are introduced to General Boulanger, whom Lord Randolph was indiscreet enough to "take up" and entertain, not seeing the man as he really was—a vain, foolish creature, the cat's-paw of a lot of intriguing politicians. Lady Randolph was better inspired when she went canvassing in elections at home, whether for her husband or for others. Here is an amusing story which she pledges her word is not ben trovato:

"Being asked to help canvass for Mr. Burdett-Coutts, I was pleading with a waverer for his vote. Waggishly, and with a sly look, he said 'If I would get the same price as was once paid by the Duchess of Devonshire for a vote, I think I could promise.' 'Thank you very much,' I replied, 'I'll let the Baroness Burdett-Coutts know at once.'"

APACHES OF PARIS

Of that curious breed of criminals, the Paris "Apache," a correspondent writes: "Paris juries are renowned for their softness of heart. Ever since the practical suppression of capital punishment hardly a day has passed but some ghastly murder has been committed and almost always for the most miserable cause. Only a day or two ago a young man stabbed his mother to death for the simple reason that she refused to hand him over $10 to pay off some debts, and murder is often done for even more trifling sums. Without the guillotine and the lash France must expect such foul crimes not only to continue but to increase and the day must come when the government will have to revert to strong measures.

"As it is, Paris is anything but a safe city, unless one keeps to the main thoroughfares, and even those threaten to be invaded by the Apache. Quite a fashionable amusement nowadays is to go, well escorted, to the Apache quarters and visit the taverns frequented by these charming gentlemen and their fair companions. It is a pleasure not unmixed with danger unless the greatest discretion is used.

"Every one may not know that the true Apache is always a young man under 30 and very often under 21. He is frequently recruited from the ranks of the apprentice butchers and a fact significant to criminologists is that a very large percentage of the murders committed in France have butchers as their authors."—London Dispatch.

ALL THE FAULT OF THE COW

A South Side woman went to a butcher shop the other day to get a roast of beef. The butcher is a little old man, inclined to be cranky. He began to cut the roast. She thought he was sawing off too much bone.

"That roast will have too much bone in it I fear," she said.

The butcher stopped and sighed: "Madam," he said, "that's the cow's fault. These cows would be in awful shape if they had to run around without bones."

The woman said no more.—Denver Post.

It's always better to throw bouquets than it is to hand lemons.

Chinese and the Poppy

CHINA, our Peking correspondent informs us, has at last been able to notify the foreign Legations that all the Powers have given their assent to the prohibition of the import of morphia, except for medicinal purposes, and that the import of the drug will be forbidden from January 1. We ourselves, says the London Times, gave our consent to the prohibition six years ago, in the Mackay Treaty, of which so many provisions have proved abortive, and the United States followed in 1903. But, for one reason or another, some other powers have been slower to accede to the wishes of Peking, and it was not until Tuesday that Japan announced her readiness to meet them. The assent of each of the powers was necessarily conditional upon the assent of all. So long as any one of them continued to claim the right of importing the drug into China, a renunciation of that right by others would merely have transferred their share of the trade to the country which stood out. But it was not only against the risk of such a transfer that the framers of the Mackay Treaty—and doubtless also the framers of all subsequent agreements upon the subject—had to take precautions. They had also to provide that the prohibition of the import would not be used by the Chinese for the establishment of a lucrative government monopoly in the manufacture of that commodity at home. The treaty accordingly contains an undertaking by the Chinese government to take measures at once for the prevention of the manufacture. Whether that undertaking has been observed better than a good many others in that instrument is one of the interesting points which the International Opium Commission that is to meet in January at Shanghai will have to investigate very closely. The self-denying action of the powers must be, of course, conditional upon the fulfilment of this undertaking by the Chinese.

In a careful study of the subject by our Shanghai correspondent, on which we commented last January, he declared that the first efforts to enforce the stringent anti-opium regulations of November, 1906, would be found in the area of poppy cultivation within the empire. The Imperial Edict decreed that this area should be reduced by one-tenth annually for ten years, so that by the end of ten years no poppies should be grown in China. In accordance with the spirit of this enactment, we, for our part, have agreed to reduce our exports to China of Indian opium also by one-tenth for three years, and doubtless we shall continue the reduction at the same rate should we find, at the end of the three years, that China is dealing earnestly and successfully with the opium problem. But the Indian export is a relatively small factor in that problem. Only a seventh of all the opium used in China in 1906 was of foreign origin. Six-sevenths were produced from the native plant, and one of the vital facts which the Commission must ascertain is whether the acreage under that plant is being reduced in accordance with the Edict or not. Such evidence as is at present available on the point does not conclusively establish that it is diminishing. It is alleged, for example, that in the province of Szu-chuan, which consumes nearly half of the opium used in all China, the Edict is practically a dead letter. This province produces its own opium, and the chief result of the regulations, it is said, has been to substitute official stations for its sale, in the place of private establishments. In Ho-nan, again, it is reported that another device has been practised to evade the Edict. It is simplicity itself. The area under poppies was returned at some 25 or 30 per cent. greater than in fact it was. This gave the cultivators a comfortable margin on which to effect the prescribed reduction of 10 per cent. There are doubtless other methods of escaping from the confiscation of land and goods which is the penalty awarded in the regulations to offenders. The Commission must try to discover what they are, and how far they have accomplished their end. Some of these subterfuges may be difficult of detection, but trustworthy evidence ought to be forthcoming as to the acreage under the crop before and since the Edict. That is a matter to which Europeans who have traveled through the provinces can speak, and some of them assert that, in the parts of the country which have come under their observation, there were more poppies last winter than ever. Our correspondent laid stress upon the contention that, so long as the Chinese grow the crop, the drug extracted from it will be consumed. The conclusion to which he came was that when he wrote, there was no evidence to show that the Central government seriously intended to enforce the regulations in the spirit in which they were framed. On the other hand, he discerned indications, in the attitude of men so influential as Prince Ching and Chang Chih-Tung, that they might be seeking to trade upon the sympathy of foreigners with the anti-opium crusade in order to fill the depleted coffers of the State. That those coffers will be depleted seriously, and the coffers of the provincial governments more seriously still, by any real restriction on the trade in opium is a fact which has a very direct and important bearing upon any estimate of the real intentions of the government. There is, undoubtedly, a strong popular opinion in some parts of the country in favor of the suppression of the use of opium, but it is not by any means a unanimous opinion. If the researches of the Commission prove that it is strong enough to compel the government to enforce the more important of the regulations, and, in particular, the regulations for the reduction of the area under poppies, we shall be ready to do all that is reasonable, upon our part, to support a policy so admirable. The assent of the Powers to the prohibition of the importation of morphia encourages the expectation that they would be as willing as ourselves in so good a cause.

The Giant Judge—A Court Scene

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

Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground;
Another race the following spring supplies,
They fall successive, and successive rise.
—Pope's Iliad.

THE late Sir Mathew Bailie Begbie was a notable personage. He would have been a man of note in any country and in any capacity. He would have led, for he would not have followed in any profession. Here he was a giant, intellectually and physically, on or off the Bench. A native of Scotland he graduated at one of the great English universities with honors. He was stroke-oar in one of the races with a rival university crew. He was admitted to the Bar early in life, but matters were not prosperous and he found it difficult to obtain a footing in the profession. In his college days he had acquired a knowledge of shorthand, and amused himself on court days by taking down evidence and the judge's words. He was next employed on the Law Times as a reporter. The Lord Chancellor of the day was in need of a skilled shorthand writer. A sad mess had been made in taking down and transcribing court proceedings by the only available talent, and it was evident that the time had come for a change. In the dilemma Mr. Begbie, whose excellence as a reporter was well known to the government, was appealed to and undertook the work. His reports gave every satisfaction. In Mr. R. T. Elliott's law library in this city may be seen English law court reports that bear the words, "Reported by Mathew Bailie Begbie, Esq."

Mr. Begbie continued in the position of law reporter for some years, anxiously awaiting an opportunity for advancement. When British Columbia was taken over by the Imperial government and from the status of a Hudson's Bay Co.'s preserve was created a crown colony, it became necessary to appoint a staff of officials for the new colony. The company's governor—Sir James Douglas—was continued as chief executive officer, and Col. Moody, R. E., was appointed lieut.-governor, with offices on the Mainland, but subordinate to Gov. Douglas, whose official residence on Vancouver Island was maintained.

Hon. David Cameron was chief justice at the time the country was taken over by the Imperial government. He was not learned in the law, having been a linen-draper in Scotland. In early life he had married a sister of Governor Douglas, and being a man of good education and strong common sense, in the absence of a resident lawyer here had been made chief justice.

The Home government must have recognized the necessity for a change in the judiciary here, since late in 1858 the Lord Chancellor recommended his reporter, who, as I have said, was also a barrister, to the position of chief justice of British Columbia. The appointment was presently made, and, accompanied by the gifted George Hunter Cary as attorney-general, Mr. Begbie reached Victoria early in 1859 and was almost immediately dispatched to the town of Fort Yale to settle differences that had arisen between the only representative of the government there and a group of miners who acted in a riotous and rebellious spirit.

The new chief justice speedily composed the differences, and I have always thought his commanding presence, his majestic figure, and his sonorous voice had as much to do in overawing the incipient rebels in the midst of whom he ventured early one sunny morning in February, 1859, as the presence of a company of supporting red-coats who came with him and were quartered in the little village.

The new chief justice was six feet five in height and magnificently proportioned, with a clearcut, leonine face. His head was covered with a crown of black hair, among which a few straggling white locks had just began to intrude. His whiskers and mustachios were of the Vandyke cut. A pair of deep, expressive eyes lighted up his mobile countenance, a sonorous voice which sounded like a lion's roar gave point and force to his words and actions. Attired in wig and gown I cannot recall a handsomer man or one who impressed me more with an air of dignity and a sense of mental and physical strength which well befitted his herculean frame.

His manner on the Bench was dictatorial and severe. In the discharge of his judicial duties he seemed to cut loose from the common herd and forget every consideration save that of the duty he owed to Queen and country. He was absolutely incorruptible. So imbued was he with his sense of duty that I firmly believe had a suitor offered him a bribe the chief justice would have struck him dead with a blow from one of his great fists. So far as honesty of purpose went Mr. Begbie was incomparable. His great services as a criminal judge when British Columbia was in the hands of a horde of lawless foreigners were acknowledged by his Queen, who knighted him in 1875. For many years his name was a terror to evil-doers and he made British law and justice respected throughout the length and breadth of the colony.

When I have said this I have given him all the praise to which his memory is entitled, for he was a bundle of eccentricities and prejudices, that often told heavily against suitors. His sympathies, strange to say, were nearly always against the defendants. I once asked a legal friend how it happened that the chief justice nearly always sided with the prosecution. The reply was that Begbie believes the man on trial must have done something wrong or he would not be here! The chief justice often strove as hard for a conviction as the lawyers on the side of the crown, and during the many years where there was no court of appeal in the colony he ruled the Bar and the country with a rod of iron. I feel sure that there were many instances where monstrous injustice was done simply because the chief justice having imbibed a prejudice set the law aside to gratify that prejudice. He was so constituted that he could not be fair. He was the embodiment of honesty, but his legal knowledge was not extensive, his library was meagre, and when the whim possessed him he would trample law and lawyers under his feet, and make hearts ache by his terrible and unjust denunciations.

At the slightest provocation, often with no provocation at all, he would strike a barrister's name from the roll. A Canadian lawyer was his great aversion, and it was several years before he would permit one of the (to him) objectionable class to practice before him.

When Sir Henry Crease and Hon. Mr. Gray (the latter was a Canadian barrister) were appointed to the Bench and sat on appeal, a little more respect was shown by the chief justice for the opinion of the legal fraternity and Canadians had a better show. Sir Henry was a good, sound, well-meaning judge, but he appeared to me, as in idle moments I sat in the courtroom and listened to the proceedings, to be amiable, and disposed to yield too readily to the thunderous and forcible arguments of his chief, who was disposed to cram his ideas down his brothers' throats. Mr. Gray was also amiable, but he was of sterner material than his elder colleague, and on many occasions he declined to accede to the chief's whirlwind argument or to be dragooned. In justice to the memory of Sir Henry Crease it must be added that he, too, was sometimes at variance with the chief justice, and after the full Bench had been constituted and an appeal could be had to the Supreme Court at Ottawa, the differences of opinion became more marked than before and British Columbia suitors had an even chance in the preservation of their lives and property from the consequences of judicial error or judicial prejudice and tyranny.

The late Mr. Justice Walkem came to the country in 1862. He was one of the chief justice's bete noire—a Canadian barrister, and was refused admittance to the Bar. The late Mr. Justice Robertson, also a Canadian barrister, who came in 1864, was at first denied permission to practice before the chief justice, and to eke out an existence wrote articles for one of the newspapers. When he had been finally admitted, after a somewhat lengthy struggle, he accepted a fee to appear in a case with Mr. McCreight, who was afterward a justice of the Supreme court. The chief justice was in an exceedingly nasty temper all through the case. In the course of the argument Mr. McCreight, who was a blunt, outspoken Irishman and a great lawyer, with a temper of his own, gave offence to the chief, who demanded an apology. Mr. McCreight refused unless the chief had previously apologized to him for insults he had showered upon him during the progress of the case.

"If you will not apologize, I shall strike you off the roll," said Mr. Begbie.

"You can do so if you wish; you have the power, but I shall never go down on my knees to you until you shall have first asked my forgiveness," retorted Mr. McCreight.

"You are off the roll," cried the chief justice, passionately.

"You may take my name off, too," said Mr. Robertson, "for I share in the opinion of Mr. McCreight, that you owe him an apology."

The two barristers then gathered up their books and left the room. How the difficulty was settled I never heard for certain, but there were explanations and an arrangement satisfactory to all parties was come to a few days later. I heard that the chief justice made the first overtures for peace.

The chief justice's career as a reporter for the press had not imbued him with an exalted opinion of the Fourth Estate. He was unmerciful when an editor was brought before him for libel. At New Westminster, on one occasion, he sent an editor to gaol and imposed a fine for having printed a letter from Cariboo in which the writer, an entirely unreliable person, accused him (the chief justice) of rendering a "purchased" decision in a trial that affected property rights. The charge was entirely unfounded and the court was justified in its action. On another occasion Mr. Justice Gray was charged in a letter to the Victoria paper with calling one of the parties to an action into his chambers and discussing with him the decision he was shortly to render. The letter was written by a barrister, whose name was disclosed; but the chief justice, in rendering his decision, said that the court was not concerned with the name of the "scoundrel who wrote the libel," they would only deal with the publisher, and would fine him $250. The writer's name might as well have been published, for the letter proved his ruin. Whether rightly or wrongly, the idea got abroad among litigants that that particular lawyer had "no show" before the courts. His practice dwindled and not many years later he died.

In sentencing a criminal the chief justice's language was often scathing. He always delivered a severe lecture, in which he reviewed the crime of which the man had been convicted and its effect on society, and described the punishment he was about to enforce. Some of the prisoners declared that the lectures that were delivered in the judge's most impressive, bitter, not to say brutal, language, were worse than the punishment. At an up-country assize, a man who had been convicted of theft, writhing under the chief's expletives, stopped him with:—

"Say, Judge?"

"What is it?" said the judge curtly.

"I was going to ask you if you'd mind sentencing me now and leave the rest of your talk for the next fellow!"

Juries in the coast cities distrusted him so much that they frequently refused to convict a prisoner, fearing lest a severe penalty should be imposed for a trivial offence. Lavin, the manslaughterer, who beat Johnston Robertson's brains out by pounding his head on a saloon floor, was acquitted by the jury because, as they said, they wouldn't "trust Begbie with a dog." Begbie delivered an injunction to the liberated prisoner to "go and sandbag that jury."

One of the most remarkable instances of judicial barbarity occurred in the Supreme court here before the full bench, on the 8th and 9th day of June, 1880, Judges Begbie, Gray and Crease sitting. Three brothers named McLean and one Hare had been convicted of the murder at Kamloops of Mr. Ussher, the government agent. It had been the custom to hold the assizes upon the authority of a royal commission. On this occasion no commission had been issued, and counsel for the prisoners brought the matter before the full court, alleging that the trials were illegal because of the absence of the royal commission. The attorney-general (Mr. Walkem) and Messrs. McCreight and Robertson appeared for the crown, and Messrs. Bole and Tolmie for the prisoners.

The judges from the start seemed to be impressed with the idea that the case for the crown was weak. The argument was conducted with much acrimony on both sides—the Bench at times being absolutely offensive. Counsel for the crown were often interrupted and assailed by the chief justice. The attorney-general concluded with much warmth that assizes without a royal commission had been held to be regular.

Mr. McCreight followed. He said that affidavits showed that about 96 assizes had been held without a commission.

The chief justice (excitedly)—"What you say is untrue. You have made a wilful and deliberate mis-statement and you shall not be heard until you apologize."

Mr. McCreight—"I have no apology to make. An apology is due to me. I have made no mis-statement."

The chief justice—"Sit down. Mr. Robertson shall continue the argument. Where is Mr. Robertson?"

Mr. McCreight—"I will not sit down. I shall continue the argument."

The chief justice—"I shall not sit here to hear falsehoods. Mr. Robertson shall proceed."

Mr. McCreight—"But, my lord——"

The chief justice (rising very excitedly)—"I shall not hear you."

Mr. McCreight—"I will only apologize so far as to say that your charge against me is incorrect."

The chief justice (still standing)—"The court stands adjourned till to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, when Mr. McCreight shall not be heard, but Mr. Robertson shall go on with the argument.

The court assembled on the following morning.

Mr. McCreight addressed the court. He said the charge of the chief justice against him was incorrect, in fact it was untrue, and he would not apologize.

The chief justice—"Mr. Robertson, will you go on with the case?"

Mr. Robertson said that he agreed with his learned friend. The affidavits showed that some 96 assizes had been held without commissions and Mr. McCreight had stated a fact. If the affidavits were wrong, the court might deal with the affiants.

Mr. Justice Gray and Mr. Justice Crease endeavored to explain the matter by saying that the trouble had arisen from a misunderstanding.

The attorney-general rose to still further explain the law and to defend his learned friend, Mr. McCreight, from the charge of mendacity. He concluded that the affidavits were correct in every particular. Assizes had been held by the chief justice without a commission, Mr. McCreight's statement was entirely true and he could not and should not make an apology. If it was enforced it would be against all reason and he and his colleague would leave the court.

The chief justice—"The court will not be influenced by these threats."

Mr. Walkem—"The language of the chief justice was inexcusable and should be apologized for. He (Mr. Walkem) had suffered some of this same experience from the hands of the chief justice. His overbearing and tyrannical conduct had kept him (Walkem) out of the profession, for he would not be in politics today if he could have been sure of being treated with proper respect by the chief justice. The treatment of Mr. McCreight was unbearable. No man of spirit could sit still for a moment and not resent such language. Mr. Crease and Mr. Gray had always treated him well, but such was not the case with the chief justice. On the part of the Bar, which he represented, Mr. Walkem said he objected to the language that had been directed at Mr. McCreight. He had been called a liar.

The Bench—"No, no!"

Mr. McCreight—"That is a fact. The chief justice said I was guilty of a deliberate and wilful mis-statement and he should apologize for his language." He was surprised that neither of the puisne judges had reminded the chief justice of his duty and advised him to apologize.

The chief justice at this point appeared to be deeply moved. Some who were present declared that he wept; but I can scarcely realize that such was the fact. He was, however, quite emotional. His voice had lost its customary gruffness and had a pathetic, appealing, broken sound. As his eyes swept over the courtroom he said:

"I appeal to members of the Bar present if I have not always treated them with courtesy?"

Not a lawyer rose in answer to the appeal. A dead silence hung over the crowded room. You might have heard a pin drop. After a brief pause, the chief justice, in a broken voice again addressed the members of the Bar:

"Have not practitioners coming to my chambers always left them with a smile?"

There was another dead pause, then the attorney-general, without rising from his seat, with all the bitterness he could throw into voice and manner, disturbed the stillness with:

"Yes, with a sarcastic smile."

A strange, low, buzzing sound passed through the room. It was unlike anything I ever heard before or since. It seemed far away and yet near at hand. It might have been a deep shudder, a murmur or a sigh, but it appeared to rise from the hearts of a vast crowd of persons who had stood spellbound during the altercation and whose pent-up feelings found vent at the spectacle of that massive, majestic man—a few moments before proud, imperious and militant, humbled, so to speak, with the dust! The humiliation was terrible to witness!

The chief justice's head dropped on his breast, then he raised his eyes and surveyed the multitude. He must have read disapprobation, if not dislike, in the upturned faces, for he said, still in broken accent:

"There has been a misunderstanding. The matter should be dropped as if it had not occurred. The court will stand adjourned to allow all to cool off.

Mr. McCreight—"I am ready to go on."

But the court was adjourned until two in the afternoon, when the case was resumed without the chief justice objecting to Mr. McCreight resuming the argument or offering an interruption when counsel over and over again rubbed in the statement that there had been ninety-six assizes held without a royal commission.

The case was decided against the crown. The prisoners were tried again, again convicted and finally hanged.

With all his peculiarities of disposition and temper Sir M. B. Begbie was a very charitable man. He gave by stealth. No deserving person who appealed to him for aid was denied. He supported more than one needy relative and gave generously to strangers. A distant relative, a crippled old lady who lived for many years on the James' Bay side, received an allowance from his estate until the day of her death. To women he was ever gracious and considerate. When a lady appeared as a witness, especially if she were well dressed and pretty, the air of courtly deference with which the old gentleman treated her and the kindly, fatherly manner in which he protected her from a too-inquisitive barrister, were delightful to behold. On such occasions and at his hospitable bachelor mansion, Sir Mathew was seen at his best. Some who knew him well, loved him most. And yet—and yet—with all his wisdom, astuteness and boasted knowledge of human nature, the closing days of his long and useful life were embittered by an incident which brought him within the grasp of a designing woman and made her a charge on his estate that did not end with his death and still continues.

He died on the 11th day of June, 1894. His was a state funeral, as well befitted his high rank and eminent services. Sir Mathew had attained the advanced age of 75 years. His will was a marvel of eccentricity. He left many bequests, although his estate had shrunken in value of late years. One of the clauses of the will read that if the legatees were not satisfied with the articles he had selected for them they might raffle for choice.

The Bishop of London on Socialism

THE Bishop of London delivered a remarkable address at Christ Church, Mayfair, when the Rev. Eric M. Farrar was inducted as the new vicar of that church. The Bishop began by referring to the fact that the new vicar came to Mayfair from Hoxton.

"If you look round London," he said, "you will scarcely find a poorer part than Hoxton or a richer part than Mayfair, and that faces us with this difficulty: Why should there be rich, and why should there be poor? Why is it that God, although He loves the child born in Hoxton as much as the child born in Mayfair, gives such an unequal lot to the children whom we are taught He equally loves? I left the Church Congress at Manchester discussing the great social problem, and it opened up the great question: What is the Gospel to the rich? At the Pan-American Congresss speeches were made declaring that the whole of the present system was wrong, and that society should be reconstructed—that land and the means of production should be owned not by individuals, but by the municipality and the people.

"Those who hold what are called Socialistic views of the problem are perfectly justified in spreading their views if they can see a means of spreading the post office system to other industries. If they can change the present system without interfering with vested interests, and without robbing a single person of anything he rightfully possesses, then that solution is an economic solution which any Christian may hold if it commends itself to him. What I protest against is approaching the solution as the only one binding the Christian conscience. Before I can take on economic grounds that Socialistic solution of the problem, which is ever present to me as I try to work day by day among the rich and poor alike, I ask why it is that the old American colonies never succeeded on such lines. It was only when each man got something for his labor that those colonies became what they did. In Russia I find that one of the great causes of poverty and misery is that the villagers own land in common. I cannot as Bishop sanction the whole power of the Church on behalf of an economic solution which may be wrong.

"If on economic grounds we reject that solution of the problem, what is the gospel for the rich? I believe there are five points about it. The first is justice. It was the Christian Church which by its insistence on justice abolished slavery in Rome. There should be justice for the poor who get 1s. 6d. for making an article sold for a guinea. The rich have great power in their hands, and in making their purchases do they inquire as to the conditions under which the articles they buy are produced? If they hurry on their orders, do they realize the extra work and hours they are giving to some poor seamstress? On the other hand, when a young employer is trying to keep his head above water against German competition it is unjust to him that his men should agree among themselves to turn out only a particular number of articles a day, and thus ruin their employer?

"The second great thing is equality of opportunity. It is impossible for there to be perfect equality in the world, because of the differences between gifts and nobilities in different people, but there ought to be equality of opportunity. Third, in the gospel to the rich there must be emphasized the supremacy of righteousness. What does so much harm in the East End are the stories which reach them from West London. What the rich have to understand is that the only true aristocracy is the aristocracy of character. Every story of some disgraceful marriage from the West End undermines Christian work in the East End. Fourth, we have to preach the reality of religion. Twenty-five years ago it was hard for a young man, because the world of science told us that nothing was real which could not be seen, but now it is very much the other way. Last, there must be in the gospel to the rich more insistence laid on the great brotherhood of the Church. That means that every rich man shall look on his wealth in the light of his being a steward of it. It does not really belong to him, but he has it in trust for his poorer brothers. The rich need quite as much spiritual health as the poor, if not more."

The tests to which Dr. De Forrest's system of wireless telephony have recently been submitted at Portsmouth are said, by the Standard of Empire, to have proved most satisfactory. In the course of the voyage of the United States fleet messages were transmitted from ship to ship over a distance of a hundred miles. The object of the Portsmouth tests was to see if connection could be established between an inland station and a ship at sea. The inventor claims that this can be done, and has undertaken to converse with a warship in the Channel from the Admiralty buildings in London.

FRIDAY A BARGAIN DAY INDEED

As the week nears its close, interest in our great sale increases, and this week will go on record as being one of the busiest of the season. For Friday and Saturday, in addition to various bargains, we will offer special inducements to men, a sale of suits being the leading item, and it is a splendid one. Also many other bargains, both in the Men's Clothing and the Furnishing Departments. All the bargains advertised earlier in the week and not yet all sold are to be had at the same prices for the balance of the week.

Bargains for Men

50c Sox for 25c

Fine imported Fancy Lisle Sox, a very superior quality, in every shade, including reds, navys, tans, browns, browns, blues, greys and purples, also black and white embroidered, with colored silk, regular value 50c. Bargain price .. **25¢**

20c Ribbed Sox for 12½c

Heavy Sox, imported English grey ribbed sox, extra heavy and strong for hard wear, all sizes, regular 20c. Bargain price .. .. .. **12½¢**

Men's $1.00 Nightshirts, 75c

Men's Heavy Warm Striped Flannelette Nightshirts, a superior quality of cloth, full size cut and well made, with collars. Regular value $1.00. Bargain price...**75¢**

Other Good Values

Men's Fleece Lined Underwear, natural color, shirts and drawers, warm for the cold weather, will not irritate the most sensitive skin. special price, per garment .. .. **50¢**

Men's Underwear, natural color merino shirts and drawers, medium weight and very strong, special price, per garment .. .. **50¢**

Men's Gloves, warm gloves in heather shades and black, special price, per pair .. .. **50¢**

Women's Blouses for Less

$2.75 Silk Blouses for, today **$1.50**

75c Cambric and Muslin Blouses for .. .. .. **50¢**

$1.25 Cambric and Flannelette Blouses for...**75¢**

$2.50 Cashmere Blouses for **$1.75**

$3.00 Fancy Wool Blouses for **$1.75**

$3.00 Plain Net Blouses for **$2.25**

The Most Important Men's Clothing Sale of the Season Starts Friday

Men's Suits That are Worth $18.50 to $22.50 Priced at This Sale at $12.50

THE season's best clothing bargain is here for you on Friday and Saturday. We consider ourselves particularly fortunate in securing this lot of suits, as they are made by one of the very best of Canada's tailors. According to the agreement made when buying this line, we are unable to advertise the brand of these suits. If we could do so, it would not be necessary to say anything further, as these garments are well known and widely advertised. The reasons causing this offer are easily explained: "Most retailers bought in small quantities in ordering Fall goods. The manufacturers, expecting heavy repeat orders, made up large quantities in preparation. Business in the East has not been what was expected, consequently the makers have large stocks on hand. Large pay rolls make it necessary to get rid of their stocks at some price. That is how we came to get hold of this lot."

THE SEASON'S NEWEST STYLES ON SALE FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

THESE SUITS were made up after the style question was entirely settled, and represent the authoritative styles for the season. They are made up in both single and double-breasted styles—the single-breasted style predominating. They have all the little finishing touches that give smartness and style to the garment. The cloths are all new in style, and of the best quality—fine worsteds and tweeds in the most desirable colors and the latest designs. The regular selling prices on these suits would be $18.50 to $22.50, but, at this great sale starting Friday morning, your choice at $12.50.

$12.50 $18.50, $20.00 and $22.50 Suits **$12.50**

Bargains for Men

$1.00 Flannel Shirts for 75c

Men's Shirts, dark grey union flannel with reversible collars to fold inside, a good shirt for working, regular $1.00, bargain price .. **75¢**

75c Heavy Underwear for 50c

Men's Underwear, heavy natural wool mixture, shirts and drawers, well made and a splendid weight, reg. 75c, bargain price .. **50¢**

Men's $1.25 Nightshirts, $1.00

Men's Fine Warm Striped Flannelette Nightshirts, well cut and finished with fancy braid trimming on collar and down fronts. Regular value $1.25. Bargain price **$1.00**

Other Good Values

Men's Working Shirts, extra strong, made of woven Oxford Shirting, can be boiled without affecting colors. Special price, each .. .. **50¢**

Men's Flannelette Shirts, a good assortment of striped designs, fine for hard work. Special price, each **50¢**

Men's Working Shirts, black and white, blue and white designs, also some black sateens in good quality, special price, each .. .. **50¢**

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$2.75 Silk Blouses for, today **$1.50**

75c Cambric and Muslin Blouses for .. .. .. **50¢**

$1.25 Cambric and Flannelette Blouses for...**75¢**

$2.50 Cashmere Blouses for **$1.75**

$3.00 Fancy Wool Blouses for **$1.75**

$3.00 Plain Net Blouses for **$2.25**

Hosiery Department Bargains

Llama Hose Friday 50c. Value 65c.

We are constantly improving the value of the cashmere hose we sell at this price, and on Friday we mark this quality at that price and will continue them at that price until they are all sold. Regular value 65c. Friday .. .. **50¢**

BOYS' WORSTED HOSE, 4-1 rib, very strong, all sizes to 8½ inch, regular value 45c. Friday .. .. **35¢**

BOYS' WORSTED HOSE, all sizes still in stock of our special hose at this price, an unusually good value at .. .. **25¢**

Furs at Friday Prices

A Sale of Furs at $7.75

38 only Furs will be placed on sale Friday at this price. If you want to buy a moderate priced fur and save money on it, here is the chance. These furs are of different kinds and are made up in very attractive styles. The values run from $10.00 to $14.00. Friday's price **$7.75**

Corset Cover Bargain for Friday

These Corset Covers are made of a nice quality of soft cambric. They are finished with three rows of dainty lace insertion that is also good washing, between the rows of insertion are rows of fine tucks, the neck and arm sides are trimmed with a pretty washing lace and beading with silk ribbon inserted. These covers would be good value at 75c., but the price for Friday is .. .. **50¢**

Men's $1.75 to $2.50 Pants Will Sell for $1.25

Just think of it, a pair of strong well made pants for this price. How much cloth could you buy for this price and who would make up a pair at this figure? Yet we offer you pants made of good strong worsteds and tweeds in medium and dark checks and stripes. They are well made, strong, and will give good wear. Regular values 1.75 to $2.50. Friday and Saturday **$1.25**

Children's Coats on Sale Friday

$10.00 to $20.00 Coats for $7.75

A quantity Children's Coats go on sale Friday. These are some lines that we are able to offer, in some cases at less than half price, and on styles that are just right. They are made up in pretty styles for children, and the sizes run from six to twelve years, the cloths include fancy tweeds in checks and stripes, navy blue serge, red serge, large plaid tweeds and other desirable cloths. Two of the styles are as follows:

COAT made of brown tweed in a pretty design, double breasted with patch pockets, loose back, empire style, roll collar inlaid with velvet. Reg. $13.50. Friday **$7.75**

COAT made of fine French broadcloth in brown, double-breasted, loose back with long openings finished with buttons, velvet collar, coat lined throughout with satin. Regular $17.50. Friday **$7.75**

Bargains from the Staple Department

EIDERDOWN COMFORTABLES, covered with fine sateen in a good variety of light shades, full size, regular value $6.50. Friday **$3.90**

PILLOW SLIPS, sizes 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches, hemstitched, regular, per dozen $3.00. Friday **$2.00**

WOOL BLANKETS, silver grey, weight 5 pounds, size 56 x 76, regular $3.50. Friday **$2.25**

WOOL BLANKETS, size 60 x 80, silver grey, weight 6 lbs., regular $4.00. Friday **$2.75**

WOOL BLANKETS, 7 lbs. weight, size 64 x 84, silver grey, regular $4.50. Friday **$3.25**

WOOL BLANKETS, silver grey, weight 8 lbs., size 68 x 86, regular $5.00. Friday **$3.75**

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, size 56 x 78, a very special value on Friday at **$2.75**

Women's Skirts Marked Low for Friday

For Friday selling we have a table loaded down with underskirt values. We have arranged three groups of prices, and can guarantee them to be exceptionally attractive values:

AT **$2.00**—Black Sateen and Moreen Underskirts.

AT **$1.25**—Black Sateen Underskirts, good quality sateen and extra full.

AT **50¢**—Black Sateen Underskirts, a wonderful skirt for this price.

The Best Hard Candy Always Fresh at Our Candy Department

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Our Chocolates are the Best—A Trial Will Convince