

The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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WHY THEY WON.

There is a good deal of talk just now in the Eastern papers as to the cause of the Conservative defeat in the Dominion election of 1908. The inquiry seems rather belated, but perhaps it may do some good. As a contribution to the subject we may mention some of the reasons why the Conservatives have won so frequently in British Columbia of recent years. There have been two principal causes for the success of the McBride Ministry in its appeal to the people. One of them was the fact that it is an administration energetic, able, honest, and progressive. The other is that its opponents have pursued it with vindictive criticism. The local Opposition has only been an Opposition; it has opposed everything proposed by the government. Here are a few instances.

The Conservatives took a stand on Better Terms; the Liberals opposed it, although at the outset they favored the claim.

The Conservatives claimed certain rights for the province in regard to the Fisheries; the Liberals opposed this claim.

The Conservatives claimed a revisionary interest in the Indian Reserves; the Liberals opposed it.

The Conservatives formed a policy whereby large revenues had been derived from the Crown Lands; the Liberals opposed it.

The Conservatives formed anti-oriental legislation; the Liberals opposed it.

The Conservatives favored the Canadian Northern guarantee; the Liberals opposed it.

So we might go on and point out that everything that has been proposed and carried into effect by the Conservative administration has been opposed by the Liberals. And the Opposition has not been confined to reasonable criticism in the legislature. It has been bitter personal, and vindictive. The Liberal newspapers, or at least some of them, have indulged in all manner of charges of dishonesty against their opponents; Liberal speakers during election campaigns have done the same thing. Now, you cannot win the confidence of the people by abusing your opponents; and this is one of the things which the record of the Liberals in this province has established. Given a government that is resolute and progressive, and an Opposition that confines itself to opposition and personal charges, and the government will win out every time.

A NEW RAILWAY.

Two companies, known respectively as the Northern Empire Railway Company and the Manitoba and British Columbia Railway Company have assigned their charters to a freshly organized syndicate of Canadian capitalists, and it is said that construction is to be begun. The projected line will start at Winnipeg and run to Lethbridge in Southern Alberta and thence to Pilot Bay, which is on Kootenay Lake, which for the present will be its western terminus. Then a line will be built from Cardston, on the International Boundary, by way of Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton to Fort McMurray. Thence westward up the Peace River and thence by the most feasible route to Dawson. A branch from Fort McMurray to Fort Churchill, or Hudson Bay is also contemplated.

This is a fairly ambitious undertaking, but nothing seems to ambitious now to be undertaken in Canada. Our impression is that the road would prove a profitable undertaking, for such information as we possess of the country between Edmonton and Dawson seems to justify the belief that it is one rich in varied resources. As Colonist readers may remember that judging from geological conditions as far as they are known, from apparently analogous conditions existing in other parts of the continent and from such information as has been received from prospectors, Northeastern British Columbia and the region in the Yukon Territory drained by the Lewis and Clark rivers are likely to be found to be very richly mineralized.

AIRSHIPS IN WAR.

The latest idea in warfare is that squadrons of airplanes will replace cavalry and Earl Roberts and Major-General Baden-Powell are given as authority. Perusal of the speeches of these gentlemen hardly justifies such a conclusion. Lord Roberts simply urged the British people and military authorities to study the question of flight, establish trained aeronautic corps and set up plants for the manufacture of the machines. Baden-Powell gave the following summary of the use to which aerial squadrons could be put: Reconnaissance, obtaining complete and reliable information of the enemy's position, movements of armaments and numbers; transportation of troops by the employment of thousands of aeroplanes capable of carrying three or four men each; dis-

charge explosive with much damage by hovering over the enemy's communications, stores, bridges and railways; raids, by carrying small parties of troops for dashing forays; communications, could carry despatches and communicate with any besieged place. In savage warfare they would have great moral effect by dropping bombs to spread panic among the ignorant enemy, as a lookout; surprise as a sign of vantage for the commander-in-chief during an action; advantages of the airship compared to the marine vessel, greater speed, wider view, ability to rise to a sufficient height to avoid projectiles and to get vertically above an enemy.

All this to a layman reads as if it were reasonable; but how any one could assume from it that the use of horses in battle would be discontinued passes ordinary comprehension. We think it is open to doubt, however, if the airship or flying machine has yet been brought to a stage when it can be relied upon for all the purposes mentioned above. Notwithstanding all that has been accomplished these machines are yet in an experimental stage although they are fast reaching the practical.

NOT IN FORMA PAUPERIS.

Speaking of British Columbia's claim for Better Terms, the Ottawa Free Press says that it will be difficult to convince any one that the province is on the verge of penury. No one ever said it was. The province has never in forma pauperis. When it asks for better terms it asks only for what it thinks is its just due. There is no more reason for depriving a rich province of its rights than there is for treating a poor province—if there is such a thing in Canada—in that way. The claim for better terms is based upon justice, not upon charity.

British Columbia has been a very liberal contributor to the Dominion and it has not received, either directly or indirectly, anything that can be called a fair return. We are often told that the Canadian Pacific Railway, or at least a large part of its cost, ought to be charged up to this province. In this there is no justice, and even if there were, we have paid back in land and in contributions to the revenue far more than any part of the transcontinental railway, chargeable to this province, cost the Dominion.

British Columbia is going to maintain its claim for better terms until they are recognized, for there is a principle involved in the claim, which the people of the province have no intention of abandoning.

SAFETY OF THE EMPIRE.

Lord Charles Beresford says that the Overseas Dominions must assist in keeping Britain's supply of materials and food products secure. To us this seems to sum up the present duty of the outlying parts of the Empire. The time may come when we will be called upon in the discharge of our imperial obligations to build battleships to defend the coasts of the United Kingdom; but at present, as has been stated over and over again by naval experts, publicists, and others, the Mother Country is fully able, financially and otherwise, to take care of that part of any possible emergency that may arise. A contribution of one or more battleships would be valuable from a sentimental point of view, and would be useful for the purposes of the navy at home; but in our view the duty of the Overseas Dominions lies on the ocean and not in the narrow seas which separate the British Isles from the Continent. The people of the United Kingdom depend upon distant wheatfields for food and upon distant sources of supply for the raw materials of manufactures. It seems to be the bounden duty of the Colonies to keep the pathways of the seas as safe as they can be kept. The actual defence of Canada and Australia are better placed for a home, come out to British Columbia and live.

It is alleged by the supporters of race-track gambling that without it there would be no horse races, and that without horse races the breeding of race horses would languish. To this it seems as if there were several answers. One is that there were horses in Canada before race-track gambling became the principle feature of such meetings. Another is that races, that are made interesting as races, have over and over again been quite as successful financially as races that are simply an adjunct to bookmaking. Another is that there is practically no breeding of race horses in Canada. Another is that the money that is made in this country in breeding horses does not come from rearing thoroughbreds. Another is that any possible good which might come from horse races in connection with race-track gambling is offset over and over again by the evil resulting from it.

build docks to which the largest vessels of the Royal Navy can resort for repairs when necessary. Such projects as these are in line with what Lord Charles Beresford advocates, and we understand that this is what is contemplated by the naval programme which Parliament will be asked to give its sanction after the holidays.

This view of the case, it seems to us, meets a great many objections that have been made to the proposed programme. It is a complete answer to those who say that the creation of a Canadian navy might be understood by the government of the United States as an unfriendly act. It shows how baseless is the contention of some of those who profess to believe that cruisers and destroyers will be of no service in case the Empire shall be involved in war. Our only criticism of the government programme is that it does not go far enough. We are confident that when the sober thought of the people has had an opportunity to express itself, it will declare that it is the duty of Canada to come to the defence of the Empire on the same terms as the other countries which are charged by the construction and maintenance of swift cruisers and destroyers, coupled with dry docks of the largest size; and that these ships, while paid for with Canadian money, and manned by Canadians, and controlled by the Canadian government, shall form a part of the Imperial navy, and in time of war be subject to the supreme control of the British naval authorities. We think the best judgment of Imperial statesmen will be that the defence of the British Isles can safely be left to the people thereof, but that the people of the outlying Dominions can best discharge their duty to the flag by providing just such a fleet as Canada is, we hope, about to begin to build—a fleet that will in the course of a few years be able to patrol the seas and check the commerce of the Empire safe from any foe.

The loss of life on the Great Lakes this year amounted to 121 persons. This is probably the greatest on record. It is four times as large as the loss last year.

Out of 38,998 qualified voters in Winnipeg, 2,700 voted at the municipal elections. This does not look as if our Prairie friends took an especially keen interest in municipal affairs.

There are people in Canada upholding the House of Lords, who would be in a furious rage if its Canadian counterpart, the Senate, would do as it has done.

The president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company says that in a very few years regular and satisfactory telephonic communication across the continent will be established.

Sir Lomer Gouin says that Quebec is ahead of Ontario, and hence of all the other provinces, in technical education. British Columbia will have to see that her place is well to the front in this splendid rivalry.

A Montreal dispatch says that a certain murderer, who is undergoing a life sentence there, does not take kindly to it at all. This is very sad, although the general opinion of people has hitherto been that men were not sent to the penitentiary because they liked it.

A story comes from Berlin to the effect that a council of war has recently been held in that city to prepare for hostilities with Great Britain. It is said to be the belief of the Kaiser that Great Britain contemplates an early move against Germany.

Professor Robertson, of Macdonald College, says that the Prairie can never compare with Quebec as a place of residence. Gettle that among yourselves, good friends; and when you have made up your minds which is the better place for a home, come out to British Columbia and live.

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OUT OF TOWN ORDERS are packed and shipped promptly. We'll pack your gifts carefully and put the smaller pieces in attractive packages. China and glass can be safely forwarded—if you let us pack it.



SEND HIM A MORRIS CHAIR

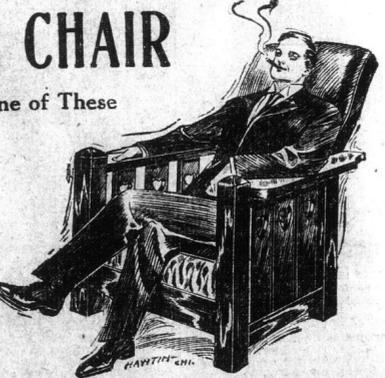
Nothing Would Be More Acceptable Than One of These

YOU'LL spend much time in looking before you'll find a gift for Mr. Man that can compare with a comfortable Morris Chair. It is one gift for every member of the household. And surely a gift like this—its good for every member of the household, solves the problem of "what to give?"

Always leaders in the furniture business we are this season leaders in the choice of these chair styles. The newest ideas in the matter of design and finish are offered. Come in and choose a chair from this stock and you'll have no regrets. Mission and other designs in all the popular woods and finishes.

Morris Chairs Priced From \$9 To \$45

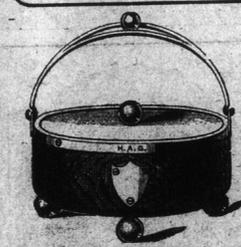
Of course we have dozens of other furniture pieces suitable for gifts for men. A visit of inspection to the third and fourth floors will amply repay anyone looking for a gift.



SPECIAL VALUES IN STERLING SILVER TEASPOONS

At \$12 and \$14 Per Dozen—A Much Desired Size—Attractive Patterns

THE Silverware Department offers you some special values in sterling silver tea spoons, and sterling silver spoons are ideal for gift giving. These spoons are of a most desired size—between the coffee and the large teaspoon. The patterns we show will please you. We will sell you any quantity you wish. Special value at per dozen \$14 and \$12. We claim to offer you the best values and the smartest styles in silver shown in the city. An absence of "exclusive" prices is noticeable throughout the stock—a stock brimful of holiday suggestions. Don't miss it.



Charming Silver and Oak Pieces—Splendid Gifts

We Have Just Received Some Pleasing Styles

Yesterday we opened a big shipment of silver-mounted oak ware—one of the most popular of all Christmas offerings. You'll find this on display in the silverware department. There is but a limited quantity so an early visit is advisable. Styles are excellent and the prices right. Splendid Gifts.

Silver Mounted Oak Trays \$3.25—Most every woman—housekeeper—has use for one of these Stylish oak tea trays and we know of nothing more certain of a hearty reception. These prices make the choosing easy. \$6 to \$3.25



Oak Butter Dishes, \$3

Biscuit Barrels, \$3.50

Salad Bowls, From \$7

Liquor Frames at \$8.50

In these we have some splendid examples. Such ware has been popular for this use. You'll have to step lively to get one. Prices are easy. We have them at \$3.50 and \$3.00

In biscuit barrels we show some very attractive pieces, and the price range permits much choice. Stylish designs and finely finished. These are priced from \$6 to \$3.50

A very popular style for the salad bowl. These are attractively silver mounted. Linings of porcelain. Oak highly polished. Complete with servers. Priced from \$15 to \$7.00

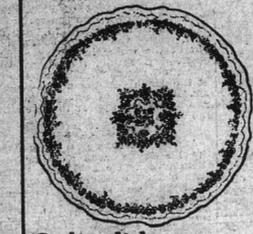
Many attractive styles in liquor frames. These frames have 3 bottles and the frame is so constructed that a lock securely protects the contents. Priced from \$18.50 to \$8.50

Parlor Cabinets from \$12.50

Send a Parlor Cabinet. You know a home where such a gift piece would be appreciated. Choosing is easy from this stock. Range of styles is broad and the price list shows one for every purse. Weiler quality of course—the recipient will appreciate that fact. We have them priced from \$12.50

China Cabinets from \$20

Most every homekeeper has some choice bits of china stored away somewhere for safe keeping and she would welcome the arrival of one of these stylish china cabinets so that she could properly display her select specimens. We have cabinets of many sizes and styles and in the popular woods and finishes. Wall and corner styles. Priced from \$20.00



Napkin Rings Special, \$1

Some of the nicest and newest designs in napkins—heavily silver plated—we have yet offered, and at remarkably low prices. These are styles that will please you and make ideal Christmas gifts. Special value at each, \$1.00

Splendid Gift Things Which Cost Little

A well chosen china and glassware stock like ours abounds in beautiful, useful and decorative bits within the reach of the smallest purse. This season it would seem that such things were grander than ever—it is almost inconceivable that such handsome pieces can be produced for the prices obtaining. If you have only a modest sum to expend, you will be delighted with what we can show you. No trouble to do it, we assure you.

Silver Fern Pots, \$2.50

No other store in the city can show such a wonderful choice of silver fern pots and none can show better values than are offered in our re-arranged silver department. Here is a gift that would be appreciated by any homekeeper—a stylish gift that would grace any home. And the prices will surprise you in their fairness. Come in and see the offerings at \$12.50 to \$2.50

Music Cabinets \$8.50

You have a friend who would appreciate a stylish, new music cabinet. We have made it easy for you to gratify the desire to give because we have an excellent assortment at little prices. Come in and let us show you some splendid gift suggestions at prices starting as low as \$8.50. Others up to \$30



What Your Christmas Store Discloses---

A splendor of Holiday merchandise representing more than half a year's planning, making and gathering. Thousands of expert workers, both in America and Europe have spent weeks and months in the preparation of this wonderful aggregation of beautiful merchandise, which you are now cordially invited to inspect. We are confident that nowhere would these splendid things receive such a welcome as from the artistic, beauty-loving women of this city. The early hours are most comfortable.

FIVE FLOORS OF CHRISTMAS GIFTS

WEILERS

THE MECCA FOR HOLIDAY SHOPPERS

R U DIFFICULT

In all arts and craft things, men have a curiosity which is difficult because they do this they turn at the essence of a game of trary difficulties to be exercised for the pleasure. Thus gardening is proper. There have always been others, to turn it into another, to turn it into blame them for it if you no heed to you; for their gardener's career when with a beautiful garden thrive and are well arranged difficulties and exercise them. This may be on him; after many experience of adventure and again; but the phase m and it is, after all, only the gardener who is not ties is likely to be dull of content with easy plant to grow them against son of rebellion against become her submissive.

The games of garden to time. A generation of ite game was to grow and to make them contrary standards set game still continues, be able, except when it is modern gardeners who plants that are difficult object is to keep a plant produce flowers of a new game is better than respects. It does not exercises higher fact knowledge of the craft was a great deal of re flowers for exhibition growing of difficult pl only with experiment; merely with painstaking that were once considered grown quite easily with the knowledge that is experiment; and we plants still very difficult further knowledge. More which gardeners now beautiful, though some be over-valued because since they are so difficult tempted to grow them that would destroy it play tricks with the use them for carpet the past used stonemust grow them and their beauty best, and ately die if they are ranged to look like a growing of difficult at least give the garden. It is like those, which the artist must become a vapid, ideal ugliness, but that the interesting than the o

That a passion for destroy the sense of latest book of Mr. Re tainly possessed of the scorn to give a plant cut. Mr. Farrer's ex are well known, and taste as well as skill, pleasure in quite eas tiful, and he has vers design. But it is al tain plants like Erit high Androsaces, wh to put up with our c er that no amount o despair of them. In Eritrichium nanum den than ever before suades both himself lity. But, even if it there is the winter n we know, Eritrichium ed an English winter

It would be easy is wasting his time in attempting this im much about possibi the fairy forget-me-ty. The Swiss then of the Alps, and the much enthusiasm for cause they have so something magical a not. It looks as if it trodden by the hea would expect to find a of a blue that co from the sky? It is beauty, but as the ty ficult plants, the m Some difficult plant knows for certain w always a hope that t ered and their culti um nanum is not c what the English ga pure air of the high all its short growing the year the unchan the higher Androsa grow in certain pla where else. It has from this adapta tempts some garde but to its own des have vainly hoped t

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

DIFFICULT PLANTS.

In all arts and crafts, and in many other things, men have a curious tendency to attempt what is difficult because it is difficult. When they do this they turn an art into a game; for the essence of a game is that it sets up arbitrary difficulties to be surmounted by a skill exercised for the pleasure of exercising it. Thus gardening is properly an art; yet gardeners have always been inclined, in one way or another, to turn it into a game. You may blame them for it if you like, but they will pay no heed to you; for there comes a time in every gardener's career when he is no longer content with a beautiful garden in which all the plants thrive and are well arranged, but must court difficulties and exercise his skill in overcoming them. This may be only a passing phase with him; after many experiments he may lose his love of adventure and become a pure artist again; but the phase must be passed through; and it is, after all, only a defect of his quality. The gardener who is never tempted by difficulties is likely to be dull of spirit. If he is always content with easy plants, he will soon be content to grow them badly. He must have his season of rebellion against Nature if he is not to become her submissive slave.

The games of gardeners change from time to time. A generation or more ago, their favorite game was to grow flowers for exhibition, and to make them conform to the rather arbitrary standards set up by the judges. This game still continues, but it is no longer fashionable, except when it is played with roses. The modern gardener who is ambitious prefers plants that are difficult by human rules. His object is to keep a plant alive, not to make it produce flowers of artificial perfection. This new game is better than the old one in several respects. It does not encourage a false taste; it exercises higher faculties and it increases our knowledge of the craft of gardening. There was a great deal of routine in the growing of flowers for exhibition. There is none in the growing of difficult plants. Success can come only with experiment and observation, and not merely with painstaking. Besides, many plants that were once considered difficult can now be grown quite easily with a little care, because of the knowledge that has been gained through experiment; and we may hope that other plants still very difficult will become easy with further knowledge. Most of the difficult plants which gardeners now try to grow are very beautiful, though sometimes their beauty may be over-valued because of their difficulty, and since they are so difficult, the gardener is not tempted to grow them in unnatural conditions that would destroy their beauty. He cannot play tricks with carpet bedding, as gardeners of the past used stonecrops and house leeks. He must grow them among the rocks which suit their beauty best, and they will soon appropriately die if they are planted among rocks arranged to look like tombstones. In fact, the growing of difficult plants, if it is not art, does at least give the gardener a reverence for nature. It is like those arduous studies from life which the artist must undergo if he is not to become a vapid idealist. It may result in mere ugliness, but that ugliness will at least be more interesting than the old ugliness of dull routine.

That a passion for difficult plants need not destroy the sense of beauty is proved by the latest book of Mr. Reginald Farrer, who is certainly possessed of that passion, but who would scorn to grow a plant only because it was difficult. Mr. Farrer's exhibits at the Temple show are well known, and they prove him to have taste as well as skill. He can take the keenest pleasure in quite easy plants if they are beautiful, and he is also a fanatical lover of certain plants like *Eritrichium nanum* and the high Androsaces, which no one has yet induced to put up with our climate; so fanatical a lover that no amount of failures will make him despair of them. In this book he tells us that *Eritrichium nanum* promises better in his garden than ever before; indeed, he almost persuades both himself and us that it means to live. But, even if it has survived this summer, there is the winter now upon us, and, so far as we know, *Eritrichium nanum* has never survived an English winter out of doors.

It would be easy to tell Mr. Farrer that he is wasting his time in trying to grow it; but in attempting this impossibility he is learning much about possibilities, and his passion for the fairy forget-me-not is justified by its beauty. The Swiss themselves call it the King of the Alps, and they are not apt to express much enthusiasm for their flowers, perhaps because they have so many of them. There is something magical about the fairy forget-me-not. It looks as if it belonged to a world never trodden by the heavy feet of men, for who would expect to find on a grey mossy tuft flowing from the sky? It is famous not only for its beauty, but as the type of a certain class of difficult plants, the most hopeless class of all. Some difficult plants are capricious; no one knows for certain what they want, and there is always a hope that their wants may be discovered and their culture become easy. *Eritrichium nanum* is not capricious. It only wants what the English gardener cannot give it—the pure air of the high Alps, continual moisture all its short growing season, and for the rest of the year the unchanging Alpine winter. It, like the higher Androsaces, has adapted itself to grow in certain places, and it will thrive nowhere else. It has also got its peculiar beauty from this adaptation—that beauty which tempts some gardeners like the Siren's song, but to its own destruction, not theirs. Some have vainly hoped to make it thrive among par-

ticular kinds of rock, others give elaborate directions about soil or the arrangement of rocks about it; but no such devices will persuade it that an English garden is in the high Alps. It learns the truth from the weather, and, having learnt it, dies.

There are other plants besides the high Alpines that are hardy but will not put up with our climate; and some of these have as desperate admirers as *Eritrichium nanum* itself. Among them are the *Oncoclytus* Irises, famous both because of their curious beauty, and because no one has ever made them thrive for long in an English garden. Most of them are mountain plants from Asia Minor; and in our summers they do not get as much sun as they need. This seems to be the simple cause of their refusal to prosper; but they are more capricious than the fairy forget-me-not, sometimes luring the gardener on by an appearance of contentment, and then suddenly dying, just when he flatters himself that he has learnt the secret of their wants. Many directions have been given for growing them; but the English summer remains the same; and even in a frame they do not like it. The commonest of them, *Tris susiana*, has been known to flourish and to flower well from year to year in an English garden. It was known to Parkinson in the 17th

century, and he called it the Great Turke Flowerdeluce. He says nothing of its culture; and even after the experience of three centuries it is unaccountable, living on for years, but refusing to flower after the first. A very hot summer may give it new vigor and set it flowering again the next year, but that is only a lucky chance. Most of the other *Oncoclytus* Irises, such as the wonderful *Ir. lorteti*, are unusually complaisant if they consent to live in a frame. It is not merely protection from frost or wet that they want, but the natural heat of the sun and, perhaps, its bright light. Artificial heat they dislike more than cold. Yet they, too, like the high Alpines, have their fanatics who will not believe that they are impossible; and they have this value, that they can be crossed with other Irises more easy to grow. So that hybrids are being produced with their curious beauty, but without their peevishness.

There are other difficult plants that come from climates not hopelessly different to ours, but are so impatient of removal that often they never recover from it. This impatience seems to be the secret of the difficulty of many lilies. The little lily *philadelphicum* is said not to thrive even when it is removed to a garden near where it grows wild; and several other North American lilies are difficult in the same

way. *Lilium auratum* will very seldom last for many years in an English garden, and the reason probably is that it never gets over the shock of transportation. Its first year it lives upon the past, but though it may flower well, its roots are so much damaged that it has not the strength to take in enough nourishment for the future. It may last on for some years, but the rest of its life is a slow decline. Other Japanese lilies, such as the wonderful *Lilium kramerii*, suffer even more. If we are ever to establish these in our gardens, we shall probably have to grow them from seed and plant them out without disturbance of their roots. Many lilies seem to be capricious, they thrive or fail to thrive in much the same places. Their fate probably depends upon the amount of injury they have suffered in removal. This is the case, too, with other plants that often fail in our gardens, such as the *Shortias*, *Epigaea repens*, and *Schizocodon soldanelloides*. They are imported from countries with climates not very different to our own, but, if their roots are much damaged in the process, they are likely never to recover. When once established they live and thrive without much care, and will even, it is said, increase by self-sown seedlings. Thus it is likely that in time these beautiful

Continued on Page Six.

into an enclosure for the breeding season, and then treated the same as the pullets. The cockerels are also put in a separate enclosure till 12 or 14 weeks old, when they are sold for broilers.

Eggs are brought every year from the same strain, but of unrelated blood, to produce the next year's breeding cockerels. The houses need only be visited twice a day, once at 2 p. m. to let the birds out, feed grain, fill up boxes or hoppers with dry and beef scraps, water and clean out, and again at dusk to shut them up and gather the eggs. Plenty of straw litter must be supplied for scratching in. In extra cold weather a burrap curtain may be suspended from the room to within a foot of the front of the drooping boards. This will keep the birds' combs from freezing. In order to clean the range systematically, one acre may be fenced in with wire netting each year and grubbed up and seeded down with oats and clover.

When egg collecting stations and cold storage facilities are provided, the profits will be much larger still, as the eggs can be marketed to much greater advantage. The writer has made a clear average profit per bird: 1906-7, \$2.70; 1907-8, \$3.20; 1908-9, \$3.75. This includes eggs sold for hatching and sales of breeding birds. The whole flock of 302 layers produced \$2,200 worth of eggs and birds, making a clear profit of about \$1,600. This does not include my labor nor sinking fund for wear and tear.

The following statement of capital required to establish a plant for 500 layers, of running expenses from incubation of the egg to the close of the first laying period, and of the probable profit therefrom, is based upon figures ascertained within the past four years in establishing a poultry plant on a commercial scale, and is capable of easy verification:

Permanent Capital—	
Land, 6 acres, at \$100	600
Buildings	1,487
	\$2,087
Running Expenses—	
Feed	\$1,055
Expenses for incubating and breeding 164	
Cost of eggs for incubating for two	
season, 3,600 at \$80 per 1,000	288
	1,497
	\$3,584
Estimate of Profit for First Twenty Months—	
March-October.	
Sales—	
Eggs—150 per bird at 35c per doz.	2,065
Birds—1,000 cockerels at 30c each	300
400 yearlings at 50c each	200
100 pullets at \$1.50 each	150
	\$2,715
Stock on Hand at Close of Account—	
100 yearlings at 50c	50
400 pullets at \$1.50	600
	650
	\$3,365
Deduct running expenses as above	1,497
Surplus available for interest on capital, de-	
preciation of plant, wages, and 2 or 3 per-	
cent losses	\$1,868
Estimate of Annual Profit from Established	
Plant.	
Sales—	
Eggs from 400 pullets, 180 per bird	\$1,620
Birds—100 cockerels at 30c	300
100 two-year-old hens at 50c	50
300 year-old hens at 60c	180
100 pullets at \$1.50	150
	\$2,150
Stock on Hand at Close of Account—	
100 yearlings at 50c	50
400 pullets at \$1.50	600
	650
	\$2,802
Deduct—	
Cost of running:	
Feed	\$ 950
Incubating expenses	77
	\$1,027
Stock on hand at opening of accounts, as	
above	650
	1,677
Surplus	\$1,125

It may be observed that no credit is taken for eggs laid by the 100 yearling birds, it being assumed that they are all reserved for incubating on the farm, or sold at special rates for hatching. Conversely, no charge is made under "Cost of running" for eggs used in incubating. The proceeds of any such eggs sold are an addition to the surplus, the keep of the birds being already provided for.

MAKING NEW ROSE PLANTS.

Where we get heavy frosts in winter, the best time to propagate hardy roses is in the fall—late October or November—after the wood has ripened and the leaves have fallen. Make cuttings about six inches long; tie them in bundles of about fifty for convenience in handling, and store for the winter in boxes of damp sand, which may be stored in a deep, cold-frame, or cool cellar, where they will be protected from frost. If these conveniences are not at hand, bury the cuttings out of doors in sand, putting them at least eighteen inches deep, and give them a further protection from the frost of a thick mulch of leaves or pine needles. While the cold winter days are passing, these cuttings will be callousing, i.e., making a granular growth over the lower end, from which the new roots start. In April, as soon as the ground can be worked, plant these cuttings in V-shaped trenches, leaving only one bud above the ground. Ninety per cent of these cuttings will root. When making the cuttings, remember that roots are more easily produced if when the cuts are made just under a bud. If you are going to propagate from roses under glass, do the work in January and use only flowering wood for making the cuttings. Take the last six eyes on the stem for the cuttings, making them two or three eyes long; put the cuttings in sand on the cutting bench, in a house having a temperature of 55 to 58 degrees. A warmer temperature is liable to cause the buds to start. Have a bottom heat of about 70 degrees.

WEILLER'S



TEASPOONS

Five Patterns
poons, and sterling silver spoons and the large teaspoon. The value at per dozen \$14 and \$12 the city. An absence of "exclusives." Don't miss it.

Gifts—Splendid Gifts

Pleasing Styles
ounted oak ware—one of the most on display in the silverware de-ly visit is advisable. Styles are



Liquor Frames at \$8.50

Many attractive styles in liquor frames. These frames have 3 bottles and the frame is so constructed that a lock securely protects the contents. Priced from \$18.50 to \$8.50

Cabinets from \$20

eper has some choice bits of china for safe keeping and she would one of these stylish china cabinets to display her select specimens. any sizes and styles and in the pop-ular. Wall and corner styles. Priced

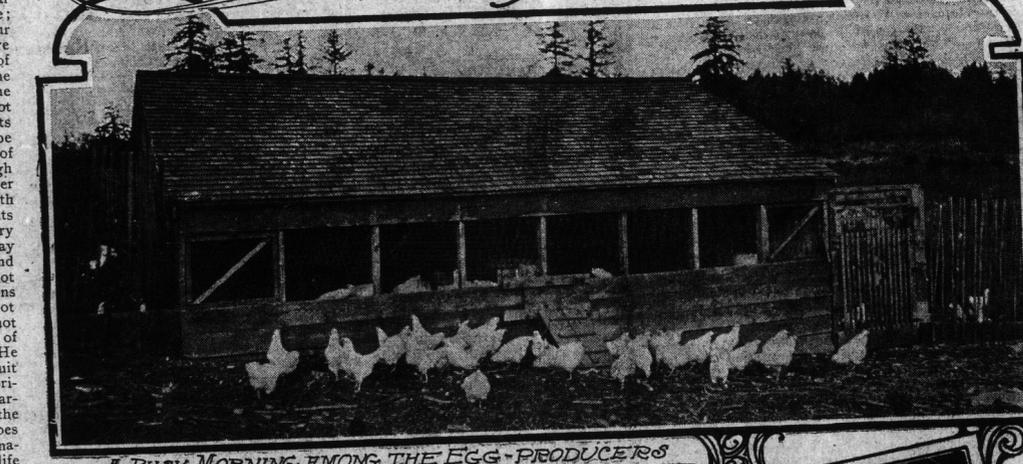


What Your Christmas Store Discloses---

- A splendor of Holiday merchandise representing more than half a year's planning, making and gathering.
- Thousands of expert workers, both in America and Europe have spent weeks and months in the preparation of this wonderful aggregation of beautiful merchandise, which you are now cordially invited to inspect.
- We are confident that nowhere would these splendid things receive such a welcome as from the artistic, beauty-loving women of this city.
- The early hours are most comfortable.



A Lowichan Valley Hen Farm



A BUSY MORNING AMONG THE EGG-PRODUCERS



INTERIOR OF BROODER HOUSE
E. T. HANSON'S POULTRY RANCH

of the population go in for poultry. Why should not Cowichan do the same? Advantages Possessed by Cowichan Over Petaluma
Heat in summer not so great. Extreme heat kills chickens. Colder in winter. Cold wards off disease. Prices for eggs higher. Cost of feed lower. Frozen wheat and screenings from the prairie provinces. Green clover to be had all the year round. Irrigation not needed. Ideal poultry range to be bought comparatively cheap. The profits per bird per year here are \$2.00 to \$2.50; the profits per bird per year there are \$1.00 to \$1.50.
The following system is recommended by the writer: A flock of 500 layers can be run on 5 acres (or 100 birds per acre) by the "colony house" system. White leghorns are the most profitable for this system. They are the easiest to rear and keep in good condition for laying. They are more alert to take cover from hawks. They eat less and can be run successfully in larger flocks than the American or larger breeds. Have everything ready by March 15. Start the incubators with eggs bought from a first-class laying strain. Incubators and breeder house are absolutely necessary to success. Place the growing pullets out in small open-fronted colony houses for the summer, if possible near running water, and plenty of ferns for shade. When ready to lay, put them in permanent open-fronted houses with 100 birds in each, or in smaller houses on skids, which can be moved about from place to place. The layers are kept shut in until 2 p.m. in the summer time to prevent laying out. The breeders are wired

By Ernest T. Hanson, Cowichan Station.
Hitherto the Cowichan Valley has been famous for its butter. Many are now turning their attention to fruit. The writer claims that its staple product ought to be, and will be.
EGGS
The reasons why:
1st. Hens will produce here more clear profit per acre than either cows or fruit, with less capital invested.
2nd. There are large areas of land in the district eminently suitable for poultry raising and fit for little else. These have been slashed, logged and burnt over and seeded down to clover, and can be bought for from \$40 to \$100 per acre. The stumps and ferns make an ideal range, affording shelter from hawks and plenty of shade, most important points. Hens do not require cleared land.
3rd. The climate is exceptionally favorable, being very mild and equable, without extremes of heat and cold; wonderfully free from cold winds in winter, and much less subject to fogs and mists than the Mainland or Sound cities. The rainfall is heavy, but does not affect fowls in the least. They do quite as well, if not better than in California.
4th. The prices for eggs are the highest on the continent, and the market is almost unlimited, and expanding all the time. British

Columbia imports \$200,000 worth of eggs every year. Last January there was a famine of eggs for a month. The Yukon is a large market in itself. A growing new country always outruns its supply of eggs, because it is the last thing anyone thinks of going in for. It is generally supposed to be beneath notice as a business. The prices for table birds are also good.
5th. Clover grows luxuriantly everywhere. Hens can range out on it practically all the year round. The Pacific Coast is the only place in Canada or the Northern States where this is possible. It is an enormous advantage.
6th. The transportation facilities are very good.
7th. Many men of moderate means are coming here looking for a home and a business in the open air. They want congenial surroundings, light work, and a mild climate. Here is the business for them. Here is one of the finest climates in the world. Here is a community of very high social standing in one of the loveliest spots one could wish for.
Compare It With Petaluma, Cal.
Petaluma is a sheltered valley, a short way north of San Francisco. It is the greatest egg-producing place in the world. United States government statistics credit it with one million hens (mostly white leghorns), bringing \$4,000 a day profit to their owners. Ninety per cent

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

DIFFICULT PLANTS.

Continued from Page Five.

tiful plants may all become familiar to our gardens through the efforts of gardeners who have refused to be discouraged by their difficulty, just as *Gentiana verna*, which was thought a most difficult plant a generation ago, is now to be seen thriving in many rock gardens.

There are some plants, however, that seem to be altogether capricious. In one garden they will thrive like weeds, in another close by, they will hardly consent to live at all. The best known of these is the *Madonna Lily*. Two others are the *Gentiana* and *Tropaeolum speciosum*. In some places the *Madonna Lily* will stand any ill usage, but where it suffers from disease or deteriorates quickly, great care should be taken with it. Like most lilies it has roots that persist from year to year and do not die when the stalk withers. If these roots are damaged, the bulb is weakened. It is also at rest only for a very short time, and should be disturbed if at all, only at that time, and then very carefully, so that the roots may not be injured. Again, like most lilies, it is a gross feeder, and often suffers from lack of nourishment. It must not have manure close to the bulb, but in poor soils it benefits from a top dressing of well rotted manure put on every year when it is in flower. Again, like many lilies, it dislikes a bare spot, and should be grown among the leafage of herbaceous plants, or close to vigorous roses. It also likes lime in the soil. The *Gentiana*, a very old plant in our gardens, is equally capricious. In some places no ill-treatment injures it. In others, though given every luxury, it refuses to flower for years. It may be seen both thriving and sulking, in almost every kind of soil and climate. Except where it grows like a weed, it hates to be disturbed and Mr. Farrer remarks that it is useless to attempt to grow it on from small fragments. "You can never hope to enjoy it unless you start its culture straight away with a sound solid mass of it." Also it should be well watered and top-dressed with vegetable soil the first summer after planting. Then, when once it has made some strong growth both of roots and tufts, it may be left alone. As for *Tropaeolum speciosum*, it is the most capricious plant of all, and no one understands it to grow and flower a little in gardens that it does not like, but it is scarcely worth growing at all unless it thrives magnificently. Many are the directions that have been given for its culture, but you may follow all of them and yet fail with it, if it takes a dislike to your part of the country.

Mr. Farrer speaks of *Daphne cneorum* as the most incalculable of all plants. If you succeed with it, he says, your success is always a matter of divine chance, and indeed, of two plants, with nothing to choose between them, and planted side by side, in the same soil, one will thrive and one slowly die. It is not even certain whether in our gardens it likes lime or hates it. If it does not take kindly to your garden, your best chance will be to grow it where it will have plenty of room to increase by means of suckers. Let the soil be deep and one half leaf mould, and layer every shoot under a little stone as soon as it is long enough to be layered. If you do this, the shoots will spread into a large and vigorous bush. You can also increase it by means of rooted layers, and if these are potted up for a time, and then planted out without disturbance, they will usually prosper. The plant is worth any amount of trouble, both for its beauty and for its wonderful scent. It likes an open situation, not too hot or dry, and protection from north and east winds. The white *Daphne blagayana*, usually considered more difficult, likes to be almost smothered in stones. No doubt both these plants in their mountain homes are always having stones and soil washed down on them, and have learned to like it.

There are some difficult plants that seem to have got a high reputation only because of their difficulty. Most adventurous gardeners have known the disappointment of discovering, after they have made a difficult plant prosper, that it was not worth the trouble. The best course in that case is to pull it up and have done with it. There is no room in any garden for plants that are not worth growing. However much you may delight in the game of gardening, you should never make it an ugly game.

TO INCREASE THE PRICE OF ORCHARD FRUITS

By W. J. L. Hamilton, S. Salt Spring Island.

Although apple growing in the province of British Columbia is not without profit, orchardists are not by any means realizing all they could, if the disabilities from which they at present suffer were remedied.

There is no system in marketing. It is true there are many co-operative associations to handle their produce, but, from their very number, they partly stultify their own ends, for, as each separate association works independently of its neighbors, they are bound to interfere with one another, flooding the market from time to time, thereby cutting prices. They are also hampered by the faulty grading of the fruit, the same brand varying very greatly in quality according to the varying ideas and varying honesty of the individual growers.

Even if the apples are repacked by the association, each local association has its own grading standard, so that the ultimate purchaser does not know what he is buying without opening each box. This variation cuts prices and damages the reputation of the fruit grown in the province. Again, a number of small associations not only cost more to run than one large one would, but they are not capitalized sufficiently to be able to afford sufficient storage capacity to hold their fruit for top market prices.

Hence they have to sell the fruit almost as

soon as it comes in, so it is all placed on the market at once, whereby it does not realize anything like its full value.

If, then, an orchardist desires to hold his fruit, he has to go to the expense of building his own place of storage, where the fruit is very seldom kept under best conditions, thereby involving much loss.

Small associations, too, handling comparatively little material, cannot buy their boxes as low as if they were ordering by the million, nor can they make terms with transportation companies, nor with wholesale agents. Another menace to the apple industry is the certainty that, sooner or later, the interests of the co-operative association will clash with those of the wholesale merchants, unless these associations agree amongst themselves to sell only through wholesale merchants, thus working hand in hand with them, and obviating the otherwise inevitable price-cutting.

These difficulties can be easily overcome if the fruit growers of the province will only pull together, first learn what they want, and then see that they get it. The means I suggest for surmounting all these troubles at once has been frequently ventilated by me, but the vital importance of the issues at stake is a sufficient excuse for reiterating them without apology.

To secure uniform grading throughout the Province, a central school should be established to teach this, and the pupils from this, once they have obtained their diploma for fruit grading and packing, should be sent out as foremen to the different local packing stations to be established throughout the fruit growing sections of the Province.

These local stations need only consist of a shed in which the packers could work sheltered from sun and rain. The fruit, roughly graded in the orchards by the growers, could be placed in convenient sized boxes and conveyed in spring wagons to the packing stations, there to be disposed of.

Or, if the orchards were large enough to warrant it, the gang of packers should proceed to the orchards and do their packing on the spot.

These gangs of packers should be composed of the children of the fruit growers of the neighborhood, who would be paid so much per box, and at the same time receive a training which would leave a permanent mark on the fruit growing industry of the Province. This would also eliminate any possible dishonesty due to the grower boxing his own fruit.

As a check on the foreman, inspectors could be appointed to drop in on the stations, just as school inspectors do, and see that the work was being properly done, and accounts of the output of each orchard properly kept. The apple boxes should each be stamped with an official stamp, showing the district, the grade and name of apple, and the number in the box. Besides this, it should have the packers' number.

Once the fruit is properly boxed it should be sent to a central depot there to be kept in cold storage till the market was favorable. At this point there should be an evaporating plant also, where all apples of No. 3 grade and below should be converted into evaporated apples, so that the No. 3 grade should be withdrawn from the market, where it has no right to exist, and be sold at a price which would be much more remunerative to the grower.

This would also treat the culls, at present usually fed to pigs, and the profit from these at present waste sources would go far to pay the total expenses of working this scheme. Of course, to do all this, it would be necessary to centralize all these scattered co-operative associations under one head, which should regulate all sales, thereby avoiding flooding the market. This central association should also purchase all boxes, treat with transportation companies, appoint agents in the markets of the world, and act for the local associations generally, consolidating their interests and effecting many economies otherwise unattainable.

But this central association is the weak link in the chain, since something of the kind has already been attempted, and has met with disaster.

But who, after all, has the greatest interest in fostering the apple industry, and who will reap the most profit from it? Not the fruit growers but the Provincial Government, for, whereas the fruit growers only get increased price for their fruit, the government obtains increased population, besides building up the good-name of the province as the best fruit growing country on earth. They too could run this system at once more authoritatively and economically than any less powerful fruit growers parliament such as the central association would be, could do.

They also have more capital in hand to establish the cold storage and other costly branches of the system, and could better treat with transportation companies, etc.

Besides they could by this means reduce the expense of fruit and orchard inspection, and could combine under one system the fruitgrowing, dairying, and poultry industries of the province.

All these economies would reduce the working cost and place more money in the growers' pockets, even if, as it should be, the first charge on the cost of the fruit was the cost of placing it on the market. I maintain that the reduction in the cost of boxes, ordered by the million, and the removal of No. 3 grade fruit from the market, with the increased price realised by these, and the culls, at present a dead loss, when sold as evaporated apples would pay the running cost of the whole system and leave a margin over, which, together with the greatly enhanced price of the first placed on the market under the most favorable conditions would nearly double the fruit growers' profit per acre, besides settling up the country, and, by the increased amount of capital and population, develop all the industries of the province.

That the methods above suggested to at-

tain the desired results are sound has been already proved at Hood River, Oregon.

Here, in a small valley, by similar methods, the prices realised have been nearly trebled, and the fruit grown has attained such a high standard as to have a world wide reputation. If this has been done on a small scale with such amazing results, what is to be expected if the whole Province of British Columbia combines to attain these objects? Surely the greatness of the results will be commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking, and will give us a status unique in the history of pomology.

CONCERNING EGGS.

By Walker & Kerr, Poultrymen, 1017 Burdette Avenue, Victoria.

As eggs are now at what are called fancy prices, a few words on this subject may not be amiss. Dissatisfaction is often expressed at the small size of eggs, and when a customer pays 70 cents a dozen for eggs that are only a mouthful no wonder that he or she thinks it is a fancy price. Now it is as easy to improve the size of eggs as it is to improve the size of apples; and any poultryman could soon raise chickens that would lay eggs as large as duck's eggs if it were his interest to do so. But his interest lies exactly in the opposite direction. It takes large birds to lay large eggs and as chickens, like other animals, eat in proportion to their size, when a poultryman who keeps Brahmas, or Orpingtons, finds that his feed bill is double the size of his neighbors who keep Leghorns, whilst he gets no more for his large eggs than his neighbor does for his small eggs, he naturally discards his fowls and goes in for a small breed that eats little, and lays a large number of small eggs. The remedy lies in the altering the system of selling eggs. Why should eggs be sold by number any more than apples or potatoes? The weight of medium sized eggs is two ounces each, eight to the pound, and if eggs were sold by weight customers would be better satisfied, as the weight of the eggs would not matter to them, and the poultryman would be encouraged to improve the breed of his poultry.

FRUIT THINNING

By K. R. Streatfield, Saanich.

In your issue of Sunday, December 12th, you invite correspondence on the subject of fruit thinning. This is a most necessary practice with nearly all varieties of apples, pears and plums, with the exception of a few varieties that are naturally shy bearers. It is advisable to thin to enable the tree to produce fair-sized marketable fruit and also to prevent the formation of a habit of bearing enormously one year and a few specimens the next. Young trees will often bear good specimens without thinning, but as they get older, thinning the fruit is as necessary as pruning, spraying or cultivating if one wishes for fruit to put on the market. I was under the impression that there could be no dispute about this subject. I may add that thinning works in very well with some small fruits as at slack times or on damp days.

When working at all high up the thinned fruit should be thrown over the shoulder away from the tree, because if dropped through the tree it will very likely bruise other fruit.

VASE FORM OF TRAINING FRUIT TREES.

By W. J. L. Hamilton, South Salt Spring.

Throughout British Columbia, fruit trees have in the past, all been trained in pyramid form. Even today I expect severe criticism for advocating any other method. But I have been the victim of this style of training in my own orchard, and I hereby place myself on record as declaring that, unless for fillers, I shall never set out another pyramid trained tree. In future my trees will all be trained to the vase form.

By the terms "pyramid" and "vase training" I do not allude to dwarf trees, but to full sized standards, trained as the French train their dwarfs.

With the pyramid form I find too many apples grown in the shade, and consequently lacking in color. Moreover, such trees are costly to prune and spray, and the cost of gathering the fruit is much heavier than with the vase trained tree, to say nothing of the damage done by ladders, used not only for gathering the ripe fruit, but for pruning and thinning also.

One objection made to the vase method of training is the difficulty of cultivating close to the tree stem, when, as is indispensable for best results, the tree is headed low, branching at about 15 inches from the ground.

But when a pyramid tree is loaded with fruit the branches hang even lower, and are much harder to cultivate under and the objection is obviated any way by the new orchard cultivating implements, which are given side draft sufficient to reach the stem, whilst the team works clear of the branches.

Again, they object that this is an unnatural form for the tree. Is it? I think most apple trees, if left to themselves, will more nearly approach the vase than the pyramid form.

Another objection urged against the vase form is that the winter snows will break it down. So they undoubtedly would if we did not take precautionary measures. To avoid this, whilst they are young we temporarily hold the branches secure by tarred yarn. Once the branches are strong enough we take galvanized screw eyes and insert one into each branch, on the inside, 10 feet above the ground. Next we take No. 13 galvanized wire and attach a sufficient length of wire to each of these screw eyes. We then attach all the free ends of these wires to a galvanized harness ring, which is thereby held supported

right in the centre of the cup formed by the branches. By this means all the branches support each other, so that no snow can hurt the tree, nor can any wind shake off the fruit.

All pruning, gathering fruit, etc., can be done by running a suitable plank right through the centre of the tree, just above the wires, the outer ends of the plank being supported on stepladders or trestles.

Much could be said about training, etc., but it could not be done justice to in a short article. Another time, I may have something to say on these matters.

FRUIT THINNING.

By W. J. L. Hamilton, South Salt Spring.

I notice a request in your Sunday issue for experiences in fruit thinning. I have practised this for years, and can endorse all the claims for the process that you mention in your article.

Some apples shed so many of their fruit naturally that the work is rendered easy, whilst others, of which *Salome* is a notable example, hang on to their fruit so persistently that, if not rigorously thinned, very few of the fruit will grow to marketable size. The rule for thinning is so to do it that no two apples will touch one another when fully grown. This gives each apple scope to grow to its full size, and does not overload the tree. Also it insures better colored fruit, as the sun has better access; and the fruit are more even in size, more vigorous in growth and consequently more disease-resisting.

Unthinned apple trees will generally only bear a full crop every second year, simply because the quantity of seed produced (for seed rather than fruit) saps the energy of the tree, so exhausts the tree that it needs a season to rest and recuperate. With properly thinned trees, the weight of apples produced will be greater than if this operation is not performed, owing to the increased size of the fruit, whilst the number of seeds formed will be reduced, by the thinning process, to a point which will not unduly strain the tree's vitality, so a good crop may be expected every year, unless other causes prevent this. Moreover, where two apples touch, spray cannot reach this point; also, the skin being more tender at the point of contact, this is where the chief injury by insects is found, generally affecting both the apples, where they touch, and distortion of the fruit is often caused by pressure. The market at present calls for a red apple, and, on the coast, at any rate, to produce this, every beam of sunshine available must be utilized, since, with the amount of water vapor in suspension in the air, the sun's rays have not the same power they have in the dry belt. Now, fruit thinning prevents the apples shading one another, and, naturally, the blush caused by the sun has a better chance to develop. This is also one of the many reasons why the vase system of training orchard trees is rapidly coming into favor, and displacing the older pyramid form.

My present trees are trained as pyramids, but never again will I plant one that I cannot train in vase form. All the above applies to other fruits also.

THINNING OF FRUIT.

By James Simpson, Victoria.

This is one of the most important operations in connection with fruit culture, and is beneficial to all fruits, but especially so to pears, plums, and peaches. All first-class growers practice it thoroughly, and find good profit in doing so. The writer once saw 30,000 barrels of Nova Scotian apples sold in Liverpool, the bulk of which averaged \$3 per barrel, but whenever a little extra quality in size was shown, the price ran up to \$4 and often to \$5 per barrel.

If the orchard trees are not allowed to get too high, the operation is a very simple one, and can be done in a few minutes per tree. Not more than two apples should be left on a spur. Where the spurs are very thick, one fruit per spur is quite sufficient.

The operation should be done when the fruit is quite small, as by this means the full strength of the tree goes into what is left; where this thinning is combined with good cultivation, such as pruning, cleaning, manuring and irrigation of soil, the results are almost marvellous. The writer has seen in South Wales, near Cardiff, trees treated thoroughly by the Marquis of Bute's gardener, bearing pears nine inches in length, being the finest for size, quality and crop, he ever saw, beating the famous orchards of Kent, including even the famous Mr. Banyard's, Maidstone, Kent, which the writer had the pleasure of inspecting, and seeing the same variety of pear. There is no doubt whatever of the capacity of Vancouver Island to grow first class apples, and plenty of them, but to do so, growers must do as indicated above. Good people want the best quality of fruit, and are quite willing to pay for it. Some three weeks ago, I told one of our leading ranchers as above, and where I had seen his fruit was neglected in respect of thinning, his answer was that he had not time to go over 1,100 trees. Well, I said, you must find time, or get some one else to do it for you, as it is the only way to make your place pay, as you would get a better market and much better prices, and would never have any trouble in selling. The promised Experimental farm for Vancouver Island should be a great power for good, if it is properly handled by a competent party. All the kinds of fruit trees mentioned should be thinned out same as recommended for apples.

ORCHIDS FOR NORTH EXPOSURES.

The following orchids may be grown in a greenhouse with a northern exposure. In a cool house, one having a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees: *Cattleya citrina*, *Coelogyne cristata*, *Epidendrum vitellinum*, *Lycaste Deppii*, *Miltonia candida*, *M. Moreliana*, *Odontoglossum crispum*, *O. Inseleyi*, *O. maculatum*, *O. pulchellum*, and *O. Rossii*, var. *major*; *Oncidium*

flexuosum, *O. incurvum*, *O. ornithorhynchum*, and *O. tigrinum*; *Sophranitis grandiflora*, and *Vanda Amesiana*. In a temperature of 60 or 70 degrees grow *Aerides* in variety; *Angraecum sesquipedale*, *coelogyne*, such as *C. Dayana*, *massangeana*, *tomentosa*; *cymbidiums* in variety; *Laelia purpurata*, *Miltonia Roezlii*; *Oncidium Cavendishianum*, *Carthaginense*, *Luridum*, and *splendidum*; *Peristeria clata*, *Pescatorea cerinea*, *Bollea* in variety (this is also known as *Zygopetalum*), *Phajus* in variety, *Phalaenopsis* in variety, *Saccolabium* in variety, *Trichopilia* in variety, *Vanda tricolor*, var. *suavis*, and nearly all *Cypripediums* except possibly *insigne*, although it will often grow well in such an exposure.

PROPAGATING EXOCHORDA

The pearl bush (*Exochorda grandiflora*) is increased either by seeds, layers or cutting. Seeds are produced, as a rule, only on an old or unpruned plant. The shrub is valued for its strings of white flowers. To produce these, the plants are pruned in May shortly after flowering and before the seeds are ripe, in order to induce the plants to produce an abundance of young flowering shoots. If seeds cannot be obtained, make layers in June. As a rule, it is difficult to get cuttings to root. Should you prefer this method, you will have the best success if the work is done under glass. Put plants in heat in the greenhouse during the winter several weeks before propagation is to be done. For cuttings, use soft wood and insert them in sand which has a strong bottom heat and cover with a frame or bell glass in order to maintain a close atmosphere. Occasionally, cuttings are grafted on pieces of old wood.

FEEDING ROSES

The best way to feed old established rose plants is by trenching the ground just outside of the old trench lines. The plants will not show the results as quickly as when surface dressings of manure are given or the ground watered with manure water, but the effect is much more lasting. If it is not practical to trench feeding may be accomplished by giving the beds a 4 or 5-inch dressing of well decayed manure and spading it under. Then after the leaf buds open and just before a rain give a dressing of bone meal. About the middle of May commence watering the bed with liquid manure, giving it once a week. There is only one drawback to this method, it brings the roots of the roses to the surface.

WEALTHY CRANKS

That possession of much of the world's goods is frequently attended by the manifestation of the weirdest eccentricities on part of the owners is amusingly illustrated by the following curious instances: In Vienna there lives a wealthy man, a Pole of noble origin, occupying sumptuous apartments in the heart of the capital's fashionable quarter, who, when he wishes to summon his servants, does so by means of bugle calls. A favorite pastime of this eccentric is to drive an omnibus, attired like any ordinary driver of such a vehicle, wherever he may find aristocratic equipages to be most numerous. The Viennese assert that, while he spends a fortune each year upon clothes, yet he is never clad in any save the discarded garments of his valet. On one occasion the Pole astounded the guests at a ball by appearing in a costume of pure white, with the notable exception of shirt and tie, which were entirely black. To complete the oddities, it may be added that when dining, which he invariably accomplishes alone at a table d'hote, he maintains his reputation for crankiness by reversing the usual order of things and beginning his meal with a demitasse, working backward to the soup.

It was not long ago that there died in an American town a wealthy eccentric, who, though he had never for years been outside the grounds surrounding his residence, was accustomed to boast each day that he had walked to certain towns, generally at a great distance from his house. What he actually did was this: Whenever he decided that it would be an excellent idea to visit a distant town he ascertained its exact distance from his home and covered it on foot on a carefully measured walking track maintained on his premises for this purpose. Should he desire to call on his friends near by, he would do so by proxy, at the same time conducting a conversation with them by means of the servants whom he sent in relays with certain questions, with strict injunctions to bring the answers as speedily as possible.

A well known Parisian according to his own statement, has for many years defied the weather by drinking a solution of camphor, which, in his opinion, is an excellent substitute for clothing. It is said that winter and summer alike finds him sleeping without a particle of clothing, with the windows of his apartments thrown wide open. It has been his custom also to stroll in the garden, even on bitterly cold days, in a garment much resembling that ordinarily worn by normal people only at night.

Among the wealthy eccentrics of this country was a man who lived in a certain town in the south of England. His had excited much attention and amusement among his neighbors. Punctually at noon each day he would appear in his front yard, with a crimson turban on his head, his feet covered with richly embroidered and jewelled sandals, and with a coolie cloth round his waist. Then, absolutely indifferent to the hoots of the people in the street, he would first pray aloud to the sun, "the father of light and good," and immediately afterward prostrate himself before a quaint miniature temple wherein was enshrined a grotesque idol with diamond eyes. What made his eccentricity remarkable was the fact that he was not of Eastern origin, nor had he ever been converted to any religious faith or cult of the East.

TOO RADICAL FOR MINIS

Labor and Socialist Attitudinal Hereditary Principle barrassing

GERMAN SCARE IS MUCH EM

Warfare of Parties No By Approach of Cmas

LONDON, Dec. 20.—How the king's advisors in May may desire to keep his Majesty's present crisis, they find impossible. Many member Labor and Socialist parliament the ministerialists driven by political necessity of electoral alliance, claiming against all forms of government, not even Sovereign. Doubtless this Crew, Colonial Secretary, his remarkable deliverance Saturday, defending the against extremists in their He said:

"It was asked, if they to the powers the Lords possess by the way, was not the government proposed to do, abolish the Lords altogether? George the Third might say 'If you are limiting the powers of the crown, why not monarchy?' King George had prophetic vision. He looked forward to the reign of his granddaughter, a grandchild of a grandchild, greater than the British had become. The crown universally recognized as the existence of Europe. He that he did not believe it possible or desirable to have a single chamber in this country. It would entirely character and the House of Commons, and see the Commons remain."

The speech of the Earl of Balfour on Saturday night they are announcing the terms for three Dreadnoughts in the spring of 1911 in the Observer and 1910, which reached £22,000,000, of which £10,000,000 was new warships against the 1-4, also Germany's great shipbuilding capacity, by the British battleships, two new keels to one for purposes. Germany, they were made to build and down twelve super-Dreadnoughts, with the \$60 million being raised by the House of Commons, and the Unionist states are led with the gravity and the German menace that the mainly instituted a bold programme upon return the only means of preserving peace in Europe. Germany's fresh start France and German domination.

First Election Janu It has finally been decided for the new election on January 8, allow first election on January 8. There will again be sides of oratory this week. The platform every night will speak at Birkenhead and half a dozen miles from the platform every night Lloyd-George.

The most novel feature of the campaign of 1910, was that 70 more are already arranged. It is now possible to the parties stand and in the features. Uncontested will be fewer in number long time past. At the will probably be the result of the contests will also be few idle estimates that they ceased to. In the contest, the platform every night Lloyd-George.

Speaking at Bridport, Lord Milner said he had scaremonger, but the won by England was by more and more every day. He demanded the emergency of the United Kingdom, but of Imperial unity was the ground for which all others significance. What trace of there in the speeches of The Liberals were agreed except predatory, basistity to the Lords.

Mr. Churchill, speaking on, laid stress on the fact, which palliation was in the Development Act insurance under considerable board of trade.

T. J. McNamara, parliamentary of the local government speaking in London, the German scare as ridiculous. The Earl of Cadow at if home rule were granted what was there to prevent becoming a base for the sentiment, but impartial sentiment to regard the outlook certain. The proximity has not slowed down Day and night cities and of the country are seen in political activity, gramophones are abroad, and soundings are electioneering posters.

Mr. Balfour's physician to speak at the Cons luncheon at Edinburgh. Lord Charles Balfour of the Unionist candidate shire, says the two-pence has been deserted and gained unless four other by the British Empire until the security of supplies and raw matter beyond all question."

O. incurvum, O. ornithorhynchum, grimum; Sophronitis grandiflora, and mesiana. In a temperature of 60 or 65 grow Aerides in variety; Angraeopodale, coelogynis, such as C. Day-sangeana, tomentosa; cymbidiums in Laelia purpurata, Miltonia Roezlii; in Cavendishianum, Carthagenae, lu-ndi splendens; Peristeria elata, Pes-terina, Boleia in variety (this is also Zygotopetalum), Phaius in variety, oppis in variety, Vanda tricolor, var. and nearly all cyrtopidiums except pos-igne, although it will often grow well in exposure.

PROPAGATING EXOCHORDA

pearl bush (Exochorda grandiflora) is d either by seeds, layers or cutting. e produced, as a rule, only on an old d plants. The shrub is valued for its of white flowers. To produce these, ts are pruned in May shortly after g and before the seeds are ripe, in r-oduce the plants to produce an abun- young flowering shoots. If seeds can- obtained, make layers in June. As a s it is difficult to get cuttings to root. u you prefer this method, you will have success if the work is done under put plants in heat in the greenhouse e winter several weeks before propa- s to be done. For cuttings, use soft d insert them in sand which has a otton heat and cover with a frame- ss in order to maintain a close atmos- Occasionally, cuttings are grafted on f old wood.

FEDDING ROSES

best way to feed old established rose s by trenching the ground just outside old trench lines. The plants will not e results as quickly as when surface s of manure are given or the ground s with manure water, but the effect is ore lasting. If it is not practical, eeding may be accomplished by giving s a 4 or 5-inch dressing of well decaye s and spading it under. Then after ds open and just before a rain give a s of bone meal. About the middle of omence watering the bed with liqui s, giving it once a week. There is only a drawback to this method, it brings the f the roses to the surface.

WEALTHY CRANKS

at possession of much of the world's s frequently attended by the manifesta- e the weird and eccentricities on part of ners is amusingly illustrated by the ol- curious instances: Vienna there lives a wealthy man, a of noble origin, occupying sumptuous ents in the heart of the capital's fash- quarter, who, when he wishes to sum- s servants, does so by means of bugle s. A favorite pastime of this eccentric is e an omnibus, attired like any ordinary of such a vehicle, wherever he may find ratic equipages to be most numerous.

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TOO RADICAL FOR MINISTRY

Labor and Socialist Attacks on Hereditary Principle En- barrassing

GERMAN SCARE

IS MUCH EMPLOYED

Warfare of Parties Not Abated By Approach of Christ- mas

LONDON, Dec. 20.—However much the king's advisors in both parties may desire to keep his Majesty out of the present crisis, they find it almost impossible. Many members of the Labor and Socialist parties, with whom the ministrists are not to be driven by political necessities into a sort of electoral alliance, go on declaiming against all forms of hereditary government, not excluding the Sovereign. Doubtless this led Lord Crewe, Colonial Secretary, to make his remarkable declaration at Stoke on Saturday, defending the ministry against extremists in their own party. He said: "It was asked, if they took away all the powers the Lords possessed, which by the way, was not what the government proposed to do, why not abolish the Lords altogether? King George the Third might have said: 'If you are limiting the prerogatives of the crown, why not abolish the monarchy?' King George, if he had had prophetic wisdom might have looked forward to the reign of his illustrious grandaughter, his great-grandson, and seen what a much greater thing the British monarchy had become. The crown was now universally recognized as being perhaps the most indispensable link in the existence of the Empire. He stated that he did not believe it was either possible or desirable to institute a single chamber of lords, for one thing, it would entirely alter the character and composition of the House of Commons, and he desired to see the Commons remain as it was. The speech of the Earl of Cadogan at Belfast on Saturday greatly angered the ministrists, who declared it a great alarmist. To counter the naval alarms, they are announcing immediate contracts for three Dreadnaughts for delivery in the spring of 1912, but Garvin in the Observer and Blatchford in the Mail, declare that Germany's enormous increase in naval expenditures which reached \$22,000,000 sterling in 1910, of which the German navy's new warships cost England \$10,14, also Germany's greatly accelerated shipbuilding capacity, must be met by the British battleship standard of two new keels to one for North Sea purposes. Germany's navy is being made to pause by England laying down twelve super-Dreadnaughts next year, with the Empire's fleet being raised for the purpose.

ON QUESTION OF EMPIRE DEFENCE

Politicians Make Speeches at Banquet of Commercial Travelers

MONTEREAL, Dec. 20.—Sir Frederick Borden, minister of militia and defence, R. L. Borden, Conservative leader, and Henri Bourassa, the Nationalist leader, banquet of the Dominion Commercial Travelers' Association tonight, and made some interesting references to the question of imperial defence. Sir Frederick Borden declared that the time had come when Canada, as a self-respecting nation, should depend upon itself and not altogether depend on the mother country. He agreed that Canada should do its duty in this respect, and declared that whatever form Canada's contribution took, she would carry out so that when the emergency came the Canadian forces would be ready to act before the crisis.

Henri Bourassa made a characteristic speech declaring that the question should be regarded from a Canadian standpoint. He declared that they should pause before adopting any new principles to the constitution of the Empire, but that the line of military or naval defence, so that they might thoroughly realize their consequences. Mr. Bourassa's contribution to the banquet, which he carried out so that when the emergency came the Canadian forces would be ready to act before the crisis.

Unionist statesmen are so impressed with the gravity and urgency of the German menace that they will not certainly institute a bold and large naval programme upon return to power as the only means of preserving the balance of power in Europe and preventing Germany's fresh subjection of France and German domination of all Europe.

First Election January 13. It has finally been decided that the date for the general election will be issued January 8, allowing for the first election on January 13.

There will again be heavy broad- sheets of oratory, which will be followed by a table d'hotel, he maintains his reputa- or crankiness by reversing the usual or- f things and beginning his meal with a asse, working backward to the soup.

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Amyeric Leaves Manila. The steamer Amyeric of the Weir line left Manila on Monday for Hong-kong en route here after loading 4,500 bales of hemp.

King Leopold's Fortune PARIS, Dec. 21.—A French financier, who is familiar with the Congo and other business operations of the late King Leopold of Belgium, estimates the monarch's private fortune in ex-cess of the \$20,000,000 bequeathed to the princesses at \$50,000,000. Lawyers here anticipate much litigation over the property.

Allan Liner Ashore. HALIFAX, Dec. 21.—The Allan Liner Corinthian is still ashore on George's Island, but is not making water. One of the Allan firm is expected here to- night from Montreal. Four tugs hav- ing failed to move the ship at high water, a lot of the cargo will have to be lightered from her so that the boat may float. It is anticipated that this will take two or three days.

Bible in University. TORONTO, Dec. 21.—The special committee appointed to investigate the report upon the complaints made by the Hon. S. H. Blake and others with respect to the department of the Bible in the University of Toronto, and to the class of character of the teaching therein, and to the alleged teaching of religious knowl- edge in the University College has completed its labors. No better epitome of the voluminous report could be found than is contained in its last two clauses which stand out as an ulti- mate conclusion of the study of the Bible. The committee is of the opinion that the complaint that theology is taught in the University college con- trary to the statute is not well found- ed, though the inquiry has shown that in a few isolated instances teach- ing has encroached on the domain of theology.

Grave Issues to Be Met at a Time When Discontent is Rife

(By Bernard Fischer.) BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The spectre of Social Democracy is abroad again in Germany. It is now leading in all its old-time venom and fury, assertive, impudent and triumphant. By-elections have shown the goal in view. The Reichstag is to be dissolved for state parliaments, and municipal elections in towns and cities are yielding a staggering crop of "red" victories. To the Diet of Saxony, which two months ago contained one Social Democrat, two-thirds are now Social Democrats. The Landparliament of Prussia has given the signal for what the nation fears is another revolution. A Socialist avalanche. How to avert it has suddenly become the paramount issue of German politics.

It is into this dilemma that the new Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, must wade on this very threshold of his premiership. Five months have passed since he inherited the helm of the Reichstag. The country, however, has had no glimmer of the new steerman's course. He has been a quiet, unobtrusive figure, and his conduct has been compared to the taciturn hermit who now in- habits the Chancellor's palace. Not a word has he uttered in public since he took the helm. The nation's cry for light and leader- ship has been answered by muteness. The Chancellor's silence has been compared to the ear of Bismarck and Buelow have rapped in vain at Bethmann-Hollweg's door. His silence has been compared to the ear of Bismarck and Buelow have rapped in vain at Bethmann-Hollweg's door. His silence has been compared to the ear of Bismarck and Buelow have rapped in vain at Bethmann-Hollweg's door.

IS SHOWN BY DISSENSIONS

Social Democracy the Hydra Feared by Conservative Germans

REICHSTAG PROGRAMME PROVES DIFFICULT ONE

Discontent in Belgium

Three Lives Lost in Destruction of Big London Establishment

ONLY BOGUS COUNT

AGED PIONEER DIES

North Bay Trapper Lost

Industrial Accidents

Knockouts at Vancouver

Cars Illegally Used

Met Death in the Fog

Discontent in Belgium. Prosperous as Belgium undoubtedly is, discontent is universally rife. The cost of living has been materially increased by the onerous taxes of the "Finance Reform" Bill. There is not a housewife in the Fatherland who does not feel their pinch. The Social Democracy is angry and aroused over agrarian domination of government. It is an atmosphere in which the "Social Democracy" thrives. The present Reichstag has only a year and a half to live. In 1911, unless events favor it, it must be dissolved. So to conduct affairs in Imperial Germany, the next Reichstag sufficiently to block supply of arms and navy—to stop the very wheels of government itself—is the herculean problem to which Kaiser, Chancellor, and parties have now to devote their energies.

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Do You Need Shaking?

Like a Stove Choked With Ashes.

You have probably noticed how much more briskly the fire burns when freshly built or shaken. You doubtless remember too, how much more briskly you used to get around when you were in your teens or twenties.

The cases are parallel. You are like the fire that is choked with ashes. The cells which compose the body are constantly dying and being renewed. Then there is the indigestible part of the food to be removed.

There is an increasing tendency toward constipation, kidney trouble and poisoned blood as one grows older. In most cases, the need is felt of some "fruit-a-tives" to regulate the vital organs.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the famous fruit medicine, does this perfectly. It acts directly on the liver, increasing the flow of bile and causes the bowels to move regularly and naturally.

"Fruit-a-tives" also stimulates the skin to renewed action. By their combined action on bowels, kidneys and skin, "Fruit-a-tives" keeps the system free from poisons and renews the vigor of youth.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 5 for \$2.50, or trial box, 25c—or may be obtained from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

BOGUS MONEY IN CIRCULATION

Vancouver Police Arrest Suspects, Who Are Not Identified

VANCOUVER, Dec. 20.—Ten bogus \$5 bills, evidently sent to this city from Seattle, were exhibited in police court this morning at the hearing before Magistrate South of a charge of vagrancy laid against F. W. Adams, who was arrested on suspicion that he has been passing bogus bills and coins.

Counterfeit money has been circulating for several days, and Detectives McLeod and Thomson finally arrested Adams and a man named Leo Thompson and charged them both with vagrancy, as neither could give a satisfactory account of his means of living.

Adams, though following the complaints, the management of the Atlantic hotel received a large, long envelope from Seattle addressed to F. W. Adams. It was decided to open this, and on doing so ten bogus \$5 bills were found. There was also the following:

"Sent the wrong envelope the other time. Should have been 24 five dollar bills. He said he received a personal letter from a friend in Seattle, but it was not connected with any bogus money. He admitted his name was F. W. Adams, and declared he did not recognize the handwriting on the envelope which had included the bad bills."

"I believe it is some plot against me," he told the magistrate. Long Adams denied all knowledge of these bills. He said he received a personal letter from a friend in Seattle, but it was not connected with any bogus money. He admitted his name was F. W. Adams, and declared he did not recognize the handwriting on the envelope which had included the bad bills."

Adams claims to be a waiter, and said he had been employed for a while at Alert Bay, also in Victoria, but his account on the witness stand was very unsatisfactory. He admitted that in another case, he failed to explain his reason.

Although Adams, whom circumstances would indicate is one of the alleged counterfeiters, is safe behind the bars, the police have not relaxed their vigilance but are still trying to gather further evidence.

On his second visit Mr. Brooke managed to grab a pair of dancing pumps and a few other articles of clothing and was then forced to stand by and see the rest of his belongings go up in flame.

Caretaker Burgess did good work in preventing the fire damaging some of the yachts which were being hauled out on the beach for the winter, but the little Aloha, owned by R. M. Moore, and valued at \$400, is not thus protected.

Shortly after 7 o'clock this morning Mr. Brooke, who has his rooms on the top floor of the club house, was awakened by a crackling noise and found his room filling with smoke. In the airy garb of a tropical climate he dashed downstairs and found the large assembly hall in flames. He sprang for the telephone and turned in an alarm, and by that time was joined by caretaker Burgess.

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DEATH OF FIFTY-EIGHTER

Edward Cody Johnson Was Identified With Early Settlers of British Columbia.

An esteemed pioneer of Victoria whose first name came close upon fifty-two years ago there passed away on Sunday at his home, 566 John street, Rock Bay, Edward Cody Johnson, in his eighty-first year. Deceased was born at Inistogoe, County Waterford, Ireland, in 1849. He first arrived here, and shortly afterwards sailed on the Seabird for Hope, en route to the mines. His experiences were recorded with his vicissitudes attendant on the lot of the hardy adventurers of early days.

For many years past deceased had been a resident of Victoria. He first took over the management of the Heathorn tannery. Later he was a partner in the business of Johnson and McGill, and subsequently was an efficient superintendent until his retirement in 1910. An incident in the career of the deceased was the fact that he not only was the first to have his name enrolled as a subscriber to the Colonist, but he actually received the first copy to come off the press.

The deceased gentleman is survived by a wife and three children, two of whom, sons, Edward E. C. and Arthur E. C., are in Victoria. His daughter, Mrs. Frank Ellis, is located in Calgary. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock on Monday at the residence, John street, and at 2:30 o'clock from St. John's church.

SUSPECTED BY POLICE

Doubtful Characters Rounded Up in Vancouver Following Deeds of Calgary.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 20.—Ten suspicious characters were caught Saturday and Sunday nights in the police drag net which was spread following the report of three safe-blowings and a holdup of Friday night. Among those arrested were Clarence Cook and Albert Gordon, both young men. When they were searched a bunch of skeleton keys were found. Cook said he had the keys as he was carrying, and Gordon claimed that he used his keys in Victoria to let himself into his lodgings at night. These cases were stood over until tomorrow for further investigation by the police.

Ray Walker, who claimed to be a new arrival here from Montana, was sentenced to two months at hard labor for passing counterfeit money. He was only a penniless stranger and as he said he would get out of the city he was given the opportunity. Harry Jones, a strong young man who had been found on the sidewalk sitting with one leg curled under him and holding out his hat asking alms, was sent up for three months. He was a fakir, pure and simple, and the court had no hesitancy in declaring he was a vagrant. Robert Williams, another vagrant, was given time to get out of the city.

SALMON PACK

Official Summing Up Gives Output of Province This Year as 967,200 Cases.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 20.—The total salmon pack of British Columbia for the year was 967,200 cases, according to official figures made up today. The total sockeye pack was 849,141, made up in districts as follows: Fraser River, 542,248; Skeena, 87,901; Rivers Inlet, 89,247; Bulkley river, 23,246; outlying districts, 127,874.

Railroads in Amplest Colony. ST. JOHNS, Nfld., Dec. 20.—The extension of railroads in the colony will be the principal business to come before the next parliament. It will consist of extending the railway to the north coast.

Venezuela's Taxation. CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 20.—An official decree has been issued, placing a tax on unsized printing paper, imported of five cents per kilogram. (2240 pounds) of paper becomes effective immediately.

Steamer Sunk by Ice. ST. CATHERINES, Ont., Dec. 20.—Ice cutting through the hull of the steamer F. A. Myers, of Tonawanda, N.Y., caused her to sink in Lake Erie yesterday. The crew of sixteen were taken off by the steamer Mapleton.

Cold Troubles Texas. EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 20.—The thermometer this morning registered 10 degrees above zero, the lowest point registered since 1892. Cattle have been suffering over a wide area, and unless the weather moderates soon losses will result.

Russian Officers Arrested. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 20.—Colonel Zinovitov and Colonel Kravogl, of the transportation department, were arrested today as a result of the recent investigation of the department, when irregularities involving more than a million dollars were discovered.

Vancouver Realty Sales. VANCOUVER, Dec. 20.—The north-west corner of Westminster avenue and Lorne street, owned by Major R. J. Edward-Locky, was purchased yesterday by a local capitalist for \$40,000. The property was a 44-foot frontage on Westminster avenue and 132 feet on Lorne street. It is occupied by a three-story frame rooming house. The corner of Granville and Seventh street was also sold for \$20,000.

Fire in Suburb. SUDBURY, Ont., Dec. 20.—Fire yesterday morning did damage to the extent of \$125,000 to the building and contents of the Johnson block. The loss is only partially covered by insurance. Among the losers were: S. Johnson, owner of the building; Bank of Montreal; Downey & Moffat, furniture; P. L. Parker, groceries; Dr. Switzer, dentist; Major Leckie, St. insurance; H. Leckie, Jr., F. W. Andrews, tailors; Manitowill & North Shore railway; Major Smith, insurance broker; and J. H. H. customs broker.

Two Trainmen Killed. ST. PAUL, Dec. 20.—Westbound passenger train No. 3, on the Minnesota and Iowa division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, which left St. Paul at 10 a.m. yesterday, collided with a freight train at Blakely, Minn., about noon. Fireman Joe Zittel and the clerk F. Torgerson, both of St. Paul, were killed. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

Water Pipes Were Frozen. HILL CITY, Kas., Dec. 20.—Inability to obtain water because of frozen pipes caused a loss of \$75,000 from fire here early today.

Man Hunt Ends in Death. ABBEVILLE, La., Dec. 20.—A thrilling man hunt terminated yesterday afternoon near here when Roy O'Hara, a negro desperado, killed himself after a chase lasting since Tuesday, when the negro shot Officers Holly and Thomas. At the entrance to the Chatahouchee swamp a cordon of 100 men surrounded the negro. Wounded, barefooted and tired he saw that escape was impossible and placing the barrel of his shotgun to his breast brushed the trigger with his big toe. His body was tied to a buggy and dragged to Abbeville and placed in the courthouse where it lay for several hours.

THE GIFT UMBRELLA. Every Kind. Every Price. Including the One You Are Looking For. Lots and lots of Umbrellas, some that would just suit father and the boys, some for mother and sister, too—umbrellas for everybody at prices to suit every purse—that just about tells the story of our Umbrella department. We've yet to hear of the Man or Woman who could have too many Umbrellas—that's one reason why you'll be safe in deciding upon such a useful article to help you solve the Xmas problem. Another reason will become very apparent when you see the splendid Umbrellas we "stocked up" on so lavishly for the Holidays—then you'll realize what handsome gifts they make. Don't put off making your selections. Everybody seems to be buying Umbrellas, and while many of the best styles are still left, it doesn't look as though they could remain for long. Perhaps the reasonable price has something to do with it—people are surprised to find how the purchasing power of their money increase when they shop here—our Umbrellas are modest in price and standard in quality.

Children's Umbrellas. CHILDREN'S SCHOOL UMBRELLAS, strong frames, natural wood handles, 90c and \$1.00. MISSES' UMBRELLAS, steel rods, and assorted handles, \$1.25. LADIES' UMBRELLAS, extra fine gloria covers, assorted handles, \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.25. LADIES' HIGH CLASS UMBRELLAS, close roll, gold and silver mounts, assorted handles, \$10.00, \$8.50, \$7.00 and \$6.00.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS, gloria covers, steel rods, barrel runners, \$2.00, \$1.75 and \$1.50. LADIES' UMBRELLAS, mercerised covers, steel rods, \$1.25 and \$1.00. LADIES' UMBRELLAS, heavy twill gloria covers, a good selection of handles, \$5.00, \$4.50, \$4.00, \$3.50 and \$3.25. Gents' Umbrellas. GENTS' UMBRELLAS, mercerised covers, strong frames, \$1.25.

HENRY YOUNG & CO. Xmas Comes But Once a Year You'll Need These You Read of Here. FANCY MALAGA TABLE RAISINS, per pound, 50c and 40c. CALIFORNIA TABLE RAISINS, per pound, 25c and 15c. "HOME MADE" PLUM PUDDING (even better than Mother used to make) each, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00 or 75c. "HOME MADE" FRUIT CAKES, each, \$1.25, \$1.00 or 75c. FANCY ICED CAKES, delicious Xmas Cakes, each, from \$5.00 to \$2.00. PUDDING per pint bottle, 25c. CHRISTMAS TREE NOVELTIES, at all prices. CRANBERRIES, per quart, 25c. MORGAN'S EASTERN OYSTERS, per tin, 85c.

Special Today. HUNTLEY & PALMER'S Fine Mixed Biscuits, two pounds for \$2.50. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Tels. 50, 51, 52 and 1590. NO GRINDING NO HONING. Buy a "CARBO-MAGNETIC" Razor, shave with it thirty days, then, if you would rather have your money back than the razor, we will refund it.

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Phone 59. Victoria, B. C. Agents. 544-546 Yates St.

DE J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. The Best Remedy known for the most valuable Remedy ever discovered. Effectively cures all attacks of SPASMS. The only medicine for NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE, FURUNCLES, and all other ailments. Sold in bottles by all Chemists. Price in England, 1/6 to 3/6. London, S.E. 1.

CANNOT LEVY ON MEMBERSHIP. Law Restrains Trades in Raising of Funds Politics. MR. BALFOUR'S HEAD TROUBLES HIS. Mr. Asquith Declares Fit to Maintain British Supremacy.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The spect of the electoral fight changed by the Justice, Lord day by day. The Radical ex-minister, being dead. This judgment cannot be taken as a precedent for compulsory levies on their parliamentary representatives. Nearly two million trades unions have hitherto been compelled by their unions to contribute to the support of the Liberal party, and out of this sum the Liberal party has received a large amount of money. The Liberal party has received a large amount of money from the trades unions, and this has been a great help to them in their struggle against the Conservative party. The Liberal party has received a large amount of money from the trades unions, and this has been a great help to them in their struggle against the Conservative party.

Addressing a political meeting at Glasgow, Mr. Asquith said that the Liberal party was most emphatic in its support of the independent freedom of the press. He said that the Liberal party was most emphatic in its support of the independent freedom of the press. He said that the Liberal party was most emphatic in its support of the independent freedom of the press. He said that the Liberal party was most emphatic in its support of the independent freedom of the press.

Mr. Balfour's Head Troubles His. The whole Liberator is full of such a quarrel with Mr. Asquith that something like a spread through the United Kingdom. Mr. Balfour had by his doctors to go on a journey to the south of France to make a short stay at the Hotel de Ville. Miss Balfour, who has been in the hospital for some time, is now recovering from her illness. Mr. Balfour's head troubles have been a great help to him in his struggle against the Conservative party.

Our Hobby Again. Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rugs, a large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chasop's Genuine Mohair Rugs. Call or write for prices. B.C. SADDLERY CO., LTD. 606 YATES STREET.

Make a Selection from These, Everyone Useful and Worthy

Ladies' Kid Gloves—Always a Welcome Present

- GLACE KID GLOVES, all colors, Perrins make. Price **\$1.00**
- CHAMOIS GLOVES, in natural and white. **\$1.00**
- HEAVY SUEDE GLOVES, in grey, brown and black **\$1.25**
- FINE FRENCH KID GLOVES, Trefousse make. Price **\$1.50**
- FINE SUEDE GLOVES, all colors, Trefousse make **\$1.50**
- HEAVY GLACE KID GLOVE, pique sewn, Trefousse make **\$1.75**
- SILK LINED MOCHA GLOVES, black and tan. Price **\$1.75**
- CAPE LEATHER GAUNTLET GLOVES, splendid wearing quality **\$2.00**

Motor Scarves Make a Useful Gift

MOTOR SCARVES make a useful gift. We have them in fine Jap silk and crepe de chene, with handsome French printed designs, good 2 1/2 yards long. Each **\$2.50**. **\$2.00**

FANCY LACE SCARVES, in white, blue, brown and black, very rich patterns, \$6.75 and **\$4.50**

SPANISH LACE SCARVES, something that always looks well, \$22.50, \$17.50, \$12.50, \$10.00, \$8.75, \$6.75, \$5.00 and **\$3.50**

NOVELTY SCARF, of crepe de chene, with edges trimmed brown marabot **\$8.75**

Fancy Christmas Ribbons for Decorating

At 50c, 40c, 35c and 25c per Bolt

CHILDREN'S HAIR RIBBONS, in self colors and fancy Dresdens. Per yard, 35c and **25c**

FANCY ALL-SILK DRESDEN RIBBON, 1 1/2 and 1 in. wide. Per yard **10c**

NECK RUCHING, put up in fancy boxes, 6 neck lengths in each box. Per box, 65c, 35c and **25c**

Umbrellas Make a Most Acceptable Xmas Gift

Our stock is complete and includes all the latest styles: The Directoire, Silver and Gold-plated Mounts, Fancy and Natural Wood Handles, with Gloria and Pure Silk Covers.

CHILDREN'S UMBRELLAS, \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c and **50c**

LADIES' UMBRELLAS, gloria covers, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50 **\$2.00**

LADIES' UMBRELLAS, fancy trimmed handles, \$7.50, \$6.75, \$6.00, \$5.75, \$5.00, \$4.75 and **\$4.00**

MEN'S UMBRELLAS, plain and fancy handles, \$6.75, \$5.00, \$4.50, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00 and **\$1.50**

Beautiful New Satins and Silks for Christmas

COLORED LIBERTY SATINS, soft finish for evening gowns, in cream, lavender, sky, lemon, Nile, reseda, pink, rose shades. Per yard **90c**

COLORED SILK POPLINS, 27 in. wide, in Copenhagen, heliotrope, wisteria, moss, olive, reseda, old rose, navy and taupe shades. Per yard **\$2.50**

COLORED PEAU DE SOIE, a new, soft silk, of rich appearance. Colors, apple green, dark cardinal, mauve, old rose, sky blue, myrtle, reseda, pink, navy, light navy. Per yard **90c**

New Delivery of Rich Quality 20-inch Paillette Silks. Colors: 3 shades in wisteria, deep sky, emerald, taupe grey, mid grey, heliotrope, mauve.

20-INCH NEW RICH SATIN SCROLL, DUCHESS PAON, old rose, myrtle, grey, dark old rose. Per yard **\$1.75**

44 inch BATAVIA SATIN, \$2.50 yd. Makes a delightful evening gown. Deep sky, pale sky, light and dark mauve, mid brown, reseda, deep pink, old rose. Per yard **\$2.50**

20-INCH BLACK PAILLETTE SILK **\$1.00**

A little heavier quality **\$1.50**

20-INCH BLACK PEAU DE SOIE SILK, a very special quality for suits and coats, standard wearing quality. Per yard **\$1.50**

LATE DELIVERY OF FANCY ORIENTAL SATIN

In very large shadow shot stripes, several shades of green and blue intermingled, 21 inch. Yard. **\$2.00**

Also in rose, green and brown shot effects. Per yard **\$2.00**

These are silks that wear good and make a most acceptable gift.

NEW BLOUSE SILKS for Christmas. Most suitable for presents. Checks, stripes, spots, plain colors, moire effects, 4 yard ends. From, each, \$1.50 to **\$5.00**

NEW TAMALINE SILKS, XMAS SPECIAL AT 25c yd.

These colors only: Mauve, taupe, lemon, plum, brown, 2 shades in navy, reseda, green, dark old rose, bronze, light grey. Special, per yard **25c**

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery Are Useful Gifts

- LADIES' BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, seamless feet **35c**
- LADIES' PLAIN CASHMERE HOSE, black and tan **50c**
- LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE, natural wool foot. Price **75c**
- LADIES' BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, with col. silk embroidery, \$1.25, \$1.00 and **75c**
- CHILDREN'S CASHMERE HOSE, fine quality. Sizes 6 to 8 1/2, 25c to **50c**
- CHILDREN'S SILK SOX, plain and face ankles, all colors **50c**
- CHILDREN'S CASHMERE SOX, black, tan and white. All sizes **25c**
- INFANTS' FINE RIBBED CASHMERE HOSE, blue, pink, cardinal, tan and black **25c**

No. 111 Victoria, B. C. 190

Spencer's Glove Scrip

Redeemable at David Spencer's Ltd.

This is to Certify that the holder of this Scrip is entitled to claim on any other article of like value on presentation of this Scrip.

REDEEMABLE IN VICTORIA, VANCOUVER OR NANAIMO.

David Spencer Ltd.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs Done Up in Fancy Boxes

- SHEER LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, hand embroidered initial, fancy striped borders, 6 in box **75c**
- PURE IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, hand embroidered, initial, fine quality, 6 in box. **\$1.50**
- CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, put up in fancy box with puzzle picture on each, 3 in box **25c**

Something for the Men Folk

- MEN'S PRETTY SILKINE HANDKERCHIEFS, white centres, with colored borders **12c**
- MEN'S COLORED SILKINE HANDKERCHIEFS, best quality and extra large size, fancy borders **20c**
- MEN'S WHITE LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, fine quality, specially imported, 15c and **10c**
- MEN'S WHITE IRISH LINEN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, full size. Special value, 35c and **25c**
- MEN'S PURE LINEN INITIALED HANDKERCHIEFS, hemstitched, with neat initials, 35c and **25c**
- MEN'S WHITE JAPANESE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, hemstitched borders, large size. Special value, 50c, 35c and **25c**
- DENT'S HEAVY TAN DOGSKIN GLOVES, at all prices, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25 and **\$1.00**
- WARM, WOOL LINED MOCHA GLOVES, in a rich shade of brown. Per pair, \$1.75, \$1.25, \$1.00 and **75c**

- MEN'S SILK NECKWEAR, a very handsome range of four-in-hand ties, in every possible shade. A large range purchased on the spot in the East at a special price, 75c, 50c and **25c**
- MEN'S SOX. A more useful present would be hard to find. Heavy wool, ribbed, heater mixture sox, warm and comfortable. Per pair, 35c and **25c**
- BLACK CASHMERE, a special quality, medium weight, soft and warm. Per pair, 50c, 35c and **25c**
- IMPORTED FANCY CASHMERE, shot or embroidered with colored silk. Per pair **50c**
- Last, but not least for men—
- MEN'S EVENING DRESS MUFFLERS, black silk and satin, with colored linings, pale blue, gold, pink and white, some handsomely quilted and fashioned, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00 and **75c**
- MEN'S BRACES, prettily boxed for presentation. Fancy colored webs, suitable for embroidery, white kid ends, shades of blue, fawn, mauve, red, white and black. Per pair, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c. **50c**

Slippers for Christmas

- MEN PATENT LEATHER DRESS SLIPPERS **\$2.00**
 - MEN'S ALL WOOL SLIPPERS, Jaeger style **\$1.00**
 - MEN'S CROCODILE SLIPPERS, felt soles **\$1.00**
 - MEN'S TAPESTRY SLIPPERS, leather soles, \$1.50 and **\$1.00**
 - MEN'S ALL FELT SLIPPERS, 75c **75c**
 - WOMEN'S ALL FELT SLIPPERS, 75c and **40c**
 - WOMEN'S FELT SLIPPERS, leather soles **75c**
 - WOMEN'S FELT OR VELVET JULIET SLIPPERS **\$1.50**
 - GIRLS' AND BOYS' FELT JULIET SLIPPERS, 75c and **65c**
 - GIRLS' AND BOYS' WOOL PLAID SLIPPERS, strap, 90c, 75c and **65c**
 - GIRLS' WOOL PLAID SLIPPERS, with collar **80c**
- A large stock of Ladies' Evening Slippers in Patent Leather or Vici Kid. Also Satin Slippers in all colors.

Special for Friday Selling

A very special line in Fancy China-ware, with openwork edges, suitable for decorating with ribbon. These come in various decorations. Flowers, Fruit and Pictures, and are gilt.

- DESSERT PLATES **25c**
- OVAL CHINA BASKETS, 25c, 20c and **15c**
- ROUND CHINA BASKETS, 9 in. **35c**

The whole series would make a nice Dessert Set. On show in our windows today.

Fine China Ware in the Annex

- FINE SPIRAL WHITE CHINA, with bright gold handles. **50c**
- EGG CRUETS, with 4 egg cups **50c**
- CRACKER JARS **75c**
- CHOCOLATE POTS **50c**
- COFFEE POTS, 75c and **75c**
- JUGS, 3 pints **50c**
- JUGS, 1 1/2 pints **50c**
- COVERED MUFFIN DISHES, 75c and **40c**
- CHEESE DISHES, \$1.00 and **40c**
- TETE-A-TETE TEA SETS, on tray, 9 pieces, from **\$1.75**
- AFTERNOON TEA SETS, on tray, 17 pieces, from **\$3.50**
- AFTERNOON DINNER COFFEE SET in Art Brassware with porcelain linings, 8 pieces **\$7.50**
- CABARET TRAYS, with three partitions, from **\$1.50**
- THE NEW "COPENHAGEN" WARE, many new patterns and designs in Art Vases, from **\$1.50**
- OVAL JARDINIERS, decoration heliotrope, with border of wild rose, and finished in the charming "silver sheen" effect. These are just the thing for growing Chinese lilies. **\$1.25**
- ART VASES, same ware as above, from **\$1.25**
- MOUSTACHE CUPS AND SAUCERS, plenty of choice, from **50c**

Smokers' Requisites in Art Metal

- ASH RECEIVER, with revolving cover **35c**
- SMOKER'S SETS, tray, spirit cigar lighter and ash tray combined, 1 spill holder, 1 match box holder, in bronze, copper and brass, from **\$1.25**
- SMOKER'S SET, on tall stand, just right height for use when sitting, 4 pieces, \$4.50 and **\$2.75**
- SMOKER'S COMBINATION of Ash Receiver, Cigar Holder and Spirit Lamp, in nickel and glass, useful and compact. **\$2.50**
- SMOKER'S SET in fine Brassware and Cut Glass, four pieces. **\$5.75**

A Special Line of Copyright Novels at 60c

- Few of the Titles
- Wheel of Life, by Glasgow.
 - The Grey Cloak, by McGrath.
 - Peggy O'Neil, by Lewis.
 - The Crusader, by Woods.
 - The Plum Tree, by Phillips.
 - The Webb, by Trevorhill.
 - Under the Rose, by Isham.
 - The Spanish Jade, by Hewlett.
 - A Mysterious Disappearance, by Holmes.
 - Heart's Highway, by Wilkins.
 - Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come, by Fox, Jr.
 - Sister Carrie, by Drieser.
 - Love the Criminal, by Burland.
 - The Deliverance, by Glasgow.
 - Zelda Cameron, by Nicholson.
 - The One Woman, by Dixon.
 - When Knighthood Was in Flower, by Caskoden.
 - My Friend Prospero, by Harland.
 - Cecelia's Lovers, by Barr.
 - Partners of the Tide, by Lincoln.
 - The Brass Bowl, by Vance.
 - BALLADS OF A CHECHAKO, leather edition **\$1.25**
 - CHRISTY GIRL, illustrated, splendid gift book **\$1.25**
 - JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY POEMS, illustrated edition. Per vol. **\$1.25**
 - COLLINS' 25. EDITION LEATHER BOOKS, nice list of titles. Good Xmas Gift. **50c**
 - "NEW NORTH," by Agnes Deans Cameron. Our Price, **\$3.00**
 - MARCUS WHITMAN, by Ellis **\$3.50**
 - COLLECTED POEMS OF WILFRID CAMPBELL **\$1.25**
 - CANADA VIEW BOOKS **50c**

- The Pit, by Norris.
- The Castaway, by Rives.
- Wheels of Anarchy, by Pemberton.
- Blindfolded, by Wallcott.
- The Golden Horseshoe, by Aitken.
- Half a Rogue, by McGrath.
- Mrs. Petticoats, by Tilton.
- The Great Mogul, by Tracy.
- Red Saunders, by Phillip.
- Lazarre, by Catherwood.
- The Mayor's Wife, by Green.
- McTodd, by Hyne.
- Mystery of Four Fingers, by White.
- The Lion's Share, by Thanet.
- Mascotte of Park Lane, by Cleve.
- Sir Richard Calmady, by Malet.
- The Pillar of Light, by Tracy.
- The Fifth String, by Sousa.
- John Burr, by Adams.
- Prisoner of Chance, by Carrish.
- Tekla, by Barr.
- Tom Crogan, by Smith.
- And many others.
- XMAS BOOKLETS, gems from all the poets. **35c**
- XMAS BOOKLETS, from **35c**
- BIBLES from, each, 50c to **\$3.00**
- PRAYER and HYMN BOOKS, all denominations, at reasonable prices.
- LITTLE FOLKS' ANNUAL **\$1.00**
- CHATTERBOX **75c**
- HISTORY OF ENGLAND, by Guizot, four volumes **\$2.50**
- LEATHER BOUND POETS **\$1.00**
- CLOTH BOUND POETS, 35c and **\$1.00**

Fancy Linens for Christmas

- HAND MADE LACE DOYLIES, round and square, small and medium sizes, Damask centres. Each **25c**
- EMBROIDERED LINEN RUNNERS OR DRESSER COVERS, 17 in. x 54 in., assorted designs. Each **75c**
- DAMASK RUNNERS OR DRESSER COVERS, size 14 in. x 52 in., nicely hemstitched. Each **75c**
- PLAIN LINEN RUNNERS, 17 in. x 54 in. and 18 in. x 56 in., hemstitched. Each, 50c and **75c**
- CIRCULAR CENTER PIECES, nicely embroidered scalloped edges, 30 in. x 30 in.—Each **\$1.00**
- IRISH LINEN HAND EMBROIDERED DOYLIES, circular, 10 in. x 10 in. Each **75c**
- IRISH LINEN HAND EMBROIDERED DOYLIES, circular, 12 in. x 12 in. Each **\$1.25**
- IRISH LINEN RUNNERS, hemstitched and embroidered, shamrock and dot design, 18 in. x 45 in. Each **\$1.25**
- IRISH LINEN RUNNERS, hemstitched, embroidered and drawn, 8 in. x 54 in. Each **\$1.75**
- DAMASK TEA CLOTHS, 36 in. x 36 in., very nice quality. Each **75c**
- IRISH LINEN HAND EMBROIDERED TEA CLOTHS, 45 in. x 45 in. Each **\$5.50**

Cut Glass

- Very heavy Crystal and cut in the elaborate and beautiful patterns so much admired.
- SMALL BON-BON DISHES, in various shapes **\$1.75**
 - SPOON TRAYS, 7 1/2 inch **\$2.75**
 - CELERY TRAYS, 10 1/2 inch **\$4.50**
 - BON-BON DISHES, 6 1/2 inch **\$2.75**
 - HANDLED PRESERVE DISHES **\$2.00**
 - SALAD BOWLS **\$6.75**
 - PORT DECANTERS **\$6.75**
 - CLARET JUG **\$6.75**
 - CUT GLASS VASES, 6 inch **\$2.75**
 - CUT GLASS VASES, 8 inch **\$3.50**

Chocolates Are Most Dainty Gifts. Special at **40c**

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Nothing More Tasteful Than Our Chocolates at **60c**

MUCH PROFIT FOR ZELAYA

Nicaraguan Dictator to Leave Comfortable Situation

VAST STEALINGS FROM HIS CO

Exactions and Peculation Him a Very Large Revenue

CORINTO, Nicaragua, Dec. 15.—Former President Zelaya Corinto on a special train to Managua, whence he departed at 10 o'clock this morning on a motorcar and there took this place. He was accompanied by a guard of fifty men with a...

Zelaya's Great Guard

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 15.—The magnitude of the personal sacrifice involved in the flight of Zelaya from actual power is shown in the statement that from various monopolies he ventures a revenue of \$1 per month. In the military ministry of war, Zelaya's monopolies of alcohol, tobacco, hides, gambling, dice, tea, drugs and lumber, road fuel and ties. From these he has also controlled monopolies existing along the coast and covering traffic in coffee, leaf and manufacture of coconut groves, abattoirs, fisheries.

In addition to these he dock privileges at the pier Grande, San Jorge, Monte Miguelito and El Bluff at the national railway and through some peculiar customs laws he also secures a large revenue from the importation of other known articles, of manufactured articles, cleaning of Managua, de tract, the sugar refinery, the planing mill and also extracts a share in the granted by the government in a large stock of concessions granted to a company and a number of concessions. The system is that no land owner can property to the raising of tobacco without the consent of the trusts created and Zelaya.

Thorough System of On the Atlantic side, Zelaya created through the business of Lopez and Martinez, cousin of his, and is now revolutionists. Zelaya alone has received by or six thousand dollars in railways and steamers of the trusts created and Zelaya.

The national finances used for his enrichment here has been for Zelaya writes the government by discount, and the right to bankers at 80 per cent conservatively estimated, appropriate to the government by the simple proceeding payment of currency through compulsory exchange of the gold which he sells at fifty per centation over par, after them at forty per cent.

Then, again, Zelaya of the soldiers of the guard him. Another he owns with the commander of army, and they dividing labor being convict he they do not pay.

Through a dummy he attracts for the new draft Managua, and in a similar holds the contracts for and equipment of the army. Zelaya maintains a special discounting of all employees, paying them an effective, the treasury always in an empty of governor of a department has the exclusive privilege in cigars, cigarettes, an local privilege of traffic and the licensing of gambling each is too compelled Zelaya 50 per cent of the

Injured While Playing CHARLES TOWN, Dec. 15.—Adams, alias "Red" charged with being a close of swindlers who up \$250,000 in the proposed as peddlers who arranged before a U.

Spends Christmas NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Adams, alias "Red" charged with being a close of swindlers who up \$250,000 in the proposed as peddlers who arranged before a U.