

Medicine Preparing IS A PROFESSION It requires training, skill and experience, and a natural aptitude to follow the doctor's instructions...

Campbell's Prescription Store FORT AND DOUGLAS STS. "LOOK FOR THE SIGN OF THE CAMEL."

The Time to Wire Your House With Least Inconvenience to Yourself B. C. ELECTRIC RY. CO., LTD. 35 YATES ST.

WHAT A SNAP FINE LARGE MEATY PRUNES, 6 POUNDS FOR 25c. AT THE OLD STORE The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd. Phone 28. Johnson Street.

MANY CONFLICTS IN RUSSIAN POLAND WHERE STRIKERS HAVE BEEN SHOT BY TROOPS The Trouble is Spreading, and at Lodz All the Shops Have Been Closed.

Lodz, Russian Poland, Feb. 10.—The manufacturers to-day agreed on an ultimatum to the strikers to the effect that unless they return to work February 13th all the mills will be shut down indefinitely.

TO LET—Office on Wharf street, at present occupied by Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Apply Hudson's Bay Company, Wharf street.

TO LET—Cottage, 5 rooms and bath, \$7. Furnished cottage, \$7 per month. A. Williams, 104 Yates street.

TO LET—Osborne House, Pandora and Blanchard streets; furnished rooms at reasonable rates, per week or per month.

CONTINUE WORK OF STRENGTHENING LINES Russians and Japanese Hard at Work on Trenches—Vladivostok Prepared for Sieges.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 11.—(2.30 a.m.)—The general staff attaches no importance to the Japanese offensive movement reported by General Kouroupatnik, and believe it is probably in the nature of a harassing movement to interfere with the trenching operations.

Headquarters of the Russian army, Huanshan, Feb. 10.—At present the attention of the Japanese is mainly concentrated on the narrow line east and west of the railway, where also pass the two main roads to Mukden.

Notwithstanding the numbers of these, the Japanese are not slackening their energy in entrenching, but persist in working in the daytime in the face of Russian batteries.

Port Louis, Mauritius, Feb. 10.—Arrivals from Nosibbe, off the coast of Madagascar, report that the Russian second Pacific squadron was still there on February 2nd.

Another Excellent Programme Will Be Presented Next Week. An all-star aggregation of vaudeville features will be presented at the Savoy theatre, commencing Monday, February 13th.

CO-SUMPTION IMPOSSIBLE. You'll never develop consumption if you inhale Catarrhazone. Why it kills the germs instantly, cures coughs and throat trouble like magic.

Governor Higgins of New York has commuted the sentence of Wm. M. Miller of Brooklyn, convicted of grand larceny in connection with "20 per cent." Franklin's syndicate.

Condensed Advertisements. Rates for insertion in THE TIMES: All classifications, except Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1 cent per word per day; six insertions for the price of four; no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Time rates on application.

WANTED—MALE HELP. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion. JAPANESE—Instructor required to teach a small class in conversational Japanese.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion. WANTED—Nurse girl. Mrs. P. S. Lampman, 66 Belcher street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion. JAPANESE—A good cook, wants work at any place.

WANTED—Fire-proof safe, medium to large size. Apply "Safe," Times Office. C. M. COOKSON, plumber and heating.

WANTED—Photo-Engraving work from all parts of the province; satisfaction guaranteed. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 26 Broad street, Victoria.

OUR HALF-TONE CUTS in copper are unequalled by the biggest Eastern firm. Send a trial order to the B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 26 Broad street.

We Will Beat in Quality or Meet. Any price offered by any reputable coal dealer in Victoria for full weight and burning qualities of our domestic coal.

This is Dayerne's COAL YARD 34 Blanchard St. and Wharf's Wharf, James Bay. Telephone 97.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous. Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion. FOR SALE—Cheese, All illustrated song machine and alder. Apply Chas. A. Place, Redmond Theatre.

FOR SALE—On Menzies street, 5 rooms cottage, paying 10 per cent.; terms if desired. Apply 80 Yates street.

FOR SALE—Two lots running from Rae street to Churchway; easy terms. S. Perry Mills.

FOR SALE—One horse, light delivery wagon and harness, \$100; new top buggy. Aberdeen turn-out, etc.; one building lot at Oak Bay, would exchange for good horse.

FOR SALE—Good paying hotel business, known as Klondike Hotel, corner of Johnson and Blanchard streets. Apply on premises.

GO WHERE THE OTHERS GO—To the I X L Second-Hand Store, 8 Store street. Cheapest furniture, etc., in town.

R. H. KNEESHAW—Medium and healer, 105 Superior street. Office hours from 2 to 9 p.m. Free clinic, Thursday night, 8 o'clock.

BEST JAPANESE PORCELAIN and fancy goods at Kawal Bros. Co., 86 Douglas St.

LEE & FRASER, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 9 and 11 Truncheon Avenue.

LAND REGISTRY ACT. In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate Certificate of Title to Part 1, Acre of Section 3, Bechley Farm, Victoria District (New City).

HEISTERMAN & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS. ON ACCOUNT OF OWNER LEAVING THE CITY, we offer for sale one of the nicest cottages in Victoria.

A. WILLIAMS & CO., LTD. 104 YATES STREET. FOR SALE—25 acres, 12 cleared, good soil; \$2,500.

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR. THOMAS CATERALL—16 Broad street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 520.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING. DON'T BE HUMBUGGED by itinerant fakirs if you want your chimneys cleaned. Go to the only capable and reliable chimney cleaner in Victoria.

W. J. HANNA, Graduate U. S. College of Embalming, New York, 102 Douglas street. Office telephone, 408. Residences telephone, 611.

FOR SALE. Fine building lots fronting New City Park on Gorge road. Good acreage property along Burnside Road, and also above Gorge Bridge.

BEAUMONT BOGGS, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St.

FOR SALE—Two lots on First street, Work Estate; price \$325 each.

FOR SALE—One of the best farms in Cowichan, well stocked, and at a great bargain; call and see particulars.

FOR SALE—Oak Bay, cottage of five rooms, with two lots, including corner. (410C.)

FOR SALE—James Island, 165 acres, 30 acres cultivated, balance slashed and seeded, with water, principally run sheep or cattle; cottage, barn, stables, sheep sheds, etc.; orchard of 112 trees, principally apples. Price \$2,500.

FOR SALE—Oak Bay, 3 lots and 8 roomed cottage, nice house, \$2,800.

FOR SALE—Victoria lot and dwelling, near the C. P. R. wharf, James Bay; price \$ terms on application.

FOR SALE—Covichan District, 138 acres, large dwelling, barn, etc., well adapted for a dairy farm, only \$6,000; easy terms.

The Daily Times. Published every day (except Sunday) by the TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED.

Copy for changes or advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 6 o'clock a. m.; if received later than that hour will be changed the following day.

THE DAILY TIMES is on sale at the following places in Victoria: Emery's Cigar Stand, 23 Government St.

TAXING THE INTANGIBLE. The McBride government is determined to have a surplus. The Finance Minister probably realises that it is necessary his drastic and searching system of taxation should produce something more satisfying than general dissatisfaction.

With respect to the zeal of the agents of the government in collecting tribute, a case is reported which proves how omnipotent in council is the triple force which keeps Hon. Richard McBride in power.

THE WAR AND THE COAL TRADE. We hope we may not be considered bloodthirsty in expressing the opinion that if might be good for trade on this side of the Pacific Ocean if Admiral Rojestvensky should succeed in navigating his fleet to the other side.

NO "YELLOW PERIL." The representatives of great nations, in their anxiety for the maintenance of peace and the promotion of righteousness, have indulged in considerable speculation about the future of China.

mischievous talk about the possibility of a Pan-Asiatic combination. How, he asked, could China rise alone and become a source of peril to the rest of mankind?

A USEFUL "BIG STICK."

President Roosevelt, as guardian in chief of the American continent, swings his "big stick" over the volcanic South American republics and tells them that they must not attempt to change the political complexion of their states through the popular expedients of rising in rebellion against their rulers.

Possibly the wielder of the "big stick" did not contemplate all the results that might follow his assumption of the role of protector in ordinary and pacifier in particular of such a constellation of chronically eruptive states.

THE CITIZEN'S MISFORTUNE. Considering it was the first Conservative victory for thirty-three years, it is surprising how mildly it has been taken.

CONSUMER. MARRIAGE RHYME. Marry when the year is new, Always loving, kind and true.

THE CITIZEN'S MISFORTUNE. Considering it was the first Conservative victory for thirty-three years, it is surprising how mildly it has been taken. It was a walk in the open air even in a rain or snow storm is not exposure in anything like the injurious sense of a slight draught in a heated room, damp clothing or improper diet or excessive stimulants.

Port Arthur took 94,201 tons, Vladivostok 24,479 tons, and Japan about 120,000 tons. But it was not till January, 1904, that the Far Eastern demands became important, and in February not only was a feverish haste displayed in the shipment of coal on account of the belligerents, but also on account of the British admiralty.

Hon. George E. Foster, late leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons, has again attempted to justify his conspiracy against Sir Mackenzie Bowell, head of the Conservative government in 1896, and the present leader of the Conservative party in the Senate.

There has been a good deal of academic discussion respecting the Indian reserve. The special meeting of the Board of Trade called to further consider the subject will result in a wrangle and end, as usual, in the passage of a purposeless resolution.

COLLEGES BECOMING TOO EXPENSIVE. Washington Post. Tuition charges at some of the big universities are being advanced to the point where it will be cheaper for young men to enter politics and have degrees conferred upon them than to stand the expense of a college course.

CONSUMER. MARRIAGE RHYME. Marry when the year is new, Always loving, kind and true. When February birds do mate, You may wed nor dread your fate.

DIVORCE. A lawyer, making a specialty of divorce cases was recently consulted by a woman desirous of bringing action against her husband for separation.

NOT LIKELY TO BE COSSACK. Kansas City Star. The great Napoleon has been credited with the prediction that within 100 years of the period of his supremacy Europe would be either republic or Cossack.

Silverware 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT. One Week Only. C. E. REDFERN. ESTABLISHED 1862. 43 GOVERNMENT STREET. TELEPHONE 118.

Pic Nic Hams 12 1-2 C POUND. Hardress Clarke 86 DOUGLAS STREET.

THE BOY THAT AIN'T AFRAID. S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record Herald. I ain't afraid to go to bed Alone without a light, 'Cause mother says God's overhead To guard me through the night; I ain't afraid there might be bears, Crouched down where I go by.

CHANGE OF SENTIMENTS. Washington Star. "Don't you think that an abundant display of diamonds is vulgar?" "No," answered Mrs. Cumrox, "I don't think so. But that's what I used to say when I didn't have any."

CHANCE FOR A PROMOTION. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A scientist figures that the earthquakes of seven years exerted a force of 75,000,000 horse power. It is strange that no promoter has started an earthquake syndicate in the motor line, capitalised at \$1 per horse power. It would be as substantial as some of the other trusts.

IMITATING THEIR MASTERS. New York Tribune. The sentries posted on the bridge of the Trans-Balkal railway have a grievance, which certainly has the charm of novelty. They complain that the engine drivers on that lonely line snatch a spasmodic joy by opening a steam valve just as the engine is passing a sentry.

KENTUCKY PREACHER'S OVERSIGHT. Newark, N. J. Three persons were killed at a Kentucky revival meeting the other day in a little feud difficulty, one of them being the clergyman, who, in the fervor of his religious exercises, had inadvertently forgotten to slip his gun in his pocket while dressing for church.

Contractors' Supplies - AND - General Hardware THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LD., 32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. P. O. DRAWER 613. TELEPHONE 59.

"Masquerader" The Most Popular Novel of the Season, For Sale at HIBBEN'S For 75 Cents

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED. MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY. Three More Days of Bargains Before We List Stock. Kid Gloves. Imperial Kid Gloves. \$1.50 Washable Suede Gloves. Real French Kid Gloves. Women's Cashmere Gloves (BLACK). Pongee (Raw) Silk. 600 Yards Flannelette Embroideries. For Selling Monday. 200 Yards of Sateens and Gretottes. See Broad Street Window For Wall Papers.

DETECTIVE AND BURGLAR. TRY. There will be a distinct feeling of relief in Balham at the enforced retirement for four years of Joseph M. Hirst, 27, private detective and accomplished burglar, says the London Daily News. During last year the police were baffled by more than forty burglaries which took place in Balham. In no cases were locks forced or clues left behind, and it was only when the prisoner's lodgings at Ramsden road were searched that the mystery was explained. His method was to insert in the aperture of the letter box a piece of wire so shaped that he could work the latch. Stolen property relating to seventeen of the burglaries was found at his lodgings. In a written statement prisoner admitted having received stolen goods, but denied burglary. The statement continued: "I have during my remand seen enough of the ordinary prisoners to see what they are like, and I can assure you that it is my earnest desire not to associate with such a class of people. I pray you not to send me to prison to mix with such an ordinary class of criminals." Sergt. Fipp said the prisoner had a sweetheart who was exceedingly fond of him, and he accompanied her to many parties. On one occasion they were at a party, and his young lady's sister was sitting next to her. He made an excuse and left the table, and hurrying from the house broke into her residence; returning to the party, he sat by her side again, with her jewellery in his pockets. On another occasion they were at a ball, and he took a fancy to a piece of jewellery worn by the dancing master. A few days later he entered the dancing master's house and stole the jewel, but it proved to be paste and not a diamond. He committed another burglary at a house he had visited in company with his sweetheart, and on a subsequent occasion sympathized with the victims, and suggested that in addition to the ordinary lock they should put on a Yale. They adopted his suggestion, and to show his contempt for all locks, he broke into the place again. On another occasion he entered a house in broad daylight while the lady was out for a walk. While he was there the lady's father-in-law called. The prisoner opened the door, and coolly

Mainland AND British Lion CIGARS. For Sale Everywhere. Every Cigar Branded. Don't take anything "just as good." Avoid everything "better." The Mainland and British Lion Cigars cost from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per thousand—more than any other Ten Cent Cigar on the market. New are you "on"? stated that the lady was out for a walk. The father-in-law left, and meeting the lady just afterwards, asked who the man was she had in the house. The lady was greatly astonished, and they hurried back to the house, but the prisoner had disappeared. prisoner's lodgings, and a search revealed the key. The message was to the effect that away to the value of £30 was being brought along. —It would be hard to find a greater time saver in kitchen requisites than a meat chopper; does the work so much better, and in one-tenth of the time. We have them on the pattern of the Enterprise to cut one pound per minute, at \$1.75. Weller Bros. The accused do not fall asleep simultaneously. The grills are first affected, and shut out light; next follows the sense of taste, then smelling, hearing and touch, the last being the lightest sleeper and most easily awakened.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY FEBRUARY 11, 1905.

URSUS KERMODEI

The New Species of Bear Discovered in British Columbia.

"A new white bear from British Columbia" is the title of an extract from the ninth annual report of the New York Zoological Society...

tain sheep, have strongly emphasized the fact that the great Northwest contains many regions as yet wholly unexplored by naturalists and scientific sportsmen.

Its well-worn teeth indicated a fully adult animal. Believing that the specimen might really represent a new ursine form, it was purchased, and held for corroborative evidence.

Curator Kermode has furnished the Times with the following description of the species: No. 1. Type specimen. Flat skin of an adult female was purchased by the curator for the museum from Fred Foster...

No. 2. Adult skin, probably of a male, belongs to New York Zoological Society, and locality given as Nass river; was purchased from J. Roscovitz by Director W. T. Hornaday in 1900.

No. 3 and 4 are flayed-out skins of cubs, in the first year, and were purchased from Frank Lawrence by the curator, whose attention had been drawn to them by W. Lindley and S. Perry Mills.

Mr. Kermode, believing them to represent a new species sent them to Director Hornaday for examination, having had reliable information from R. Cunningham, of Port Essington, and others.

Mr. Cunningham stating that he receives two or three each year and had three this fall, and that most of them come from Kitsulas, Kitimat, and as far south as Rivers Inlet.

Mr. Kermode has just received a letter from Director Hornaday in which he says: "When I was at the Carnegie museum in Pittsburgh on January 11th, I found there a well-mounted skin of a small white bear, which both the director of the museum and Mr. Webster, the taxidermist, now believe to represent Ursus Kermodei."

Clearly it is not a polar bear, and myself I believe it really is a specimen of the new species. Dr. Holland intends to write a note regarding it for the Popular Science Monthly."



F. KERMODE,

Provincial curator, after whom the new bear species has been named.

besides giving to British Columbia much valuable information.

Locally the subject aroused the greatest interest and a number of letters appeared in the newspapers on the burning question as to who was entitled to the credit for discovering the new species.

Professor Hornaday in his account of the circumstances surrounding the discovery of the species says:

"During the past twenty years, naturalists have been surprised by the discovery in northwestern America of new species of mammals so large and so conspicuous that it seemed strange they had so long remained unknown."

practically untouched by the zoologist. Excepting the territory drained by the Stikine river and a few of its smaller tributaries, northern British Columbia has almost unknown, and therefore it is an inviting field for exploration.

"In November, 1900, while making an examination of the skins of North American bears that were to be found in Victoria, British Columbia, the writer found a very strange specimen in the possession of Mr. J. Roscovitz, a dealer in raw furs."

"Although this skin was of small size, and had been worn by an animal no larger than a grizzly cub one year old,



TEETH OF INLAND WHITE BEAR (NATURAL SIZE).

BARON HAYASHI

The chill November air did not prevail against the ardent spirit of the brethren of the delectable cult of Omar, who foregathered at Frascati's last evening to do honor to the revered name of Persia's poetical cynic and humorist, and incidentally, to entertain a goodly company of guests.

The speech of the evening from more than one point of interest, was that delivered in quaint but well-balanced English, by his Excellency the Japanese minister, who said that he was pleased to find himself in the middle of such a large number of writing men.

concomitant nations; and the Baron carried the point a little farther by saying, "I have now been some time among you, and have felt the privilege of knowing and speaking the language of England; and I am full of hope that not your grandchildren, but your children, and, possibly, even yourselves, may yet feel constrained to form a living acquaintance with that of Japan."

The Wine of Omar. Sir Harry Johnston made a racy speech, and Sir Lepel Griffin shocked his audience by saying that he had visited the Naishapur of Omar Khayyam, and found it absolutely impossible to drink the wine produced there!

An attractive custom at Omargian dinners is the adornment of the face of the programme with an allegorical design, and the back with a poetical effusion. On the present occasion Mr. Alfred East obliged in the former capacity, while Mr. Arthur R. Ropes ("Adrian Ross") was the laureate, and the following pearls are lifted from an even excellent string:

On our breast the rose is herald Of the presence of the Spring. That the Moser and Fitzgerald In united music sing.

THE POPE.

The Pontiff's humility has not come to him entirely since he rose to the Chair of St. Peter, although it is perhaps more accentuated now than before. The following anecdote gives an admirable likeness of Pius X. fifteen years ago: One day Professor Randini Tedeschi was in Rome, from Fiacenza, and went to pay his respects to Cardinal Parocchi in the ante-chamber he noticed a certain prelate, because, although a bishop, as shown by his red sash, he was without cap, cross, or ring of office, seated quietly on a bench with any other chance caller, waiting his turn.

The next day Professor Tedeschi went into chapel for mass, but found no one to serve it. While kneeling, waiting, the same prelate of the day before passed, and then stopped. "Professor," he said, "are you waiting to have mass served? I will do it for you." "Monsignor! It is impossible!" the other exclaimed. "Why? Do you think I am not able to serve mass?" And without more ado he did so.

Afterwards, in thanking him, the professor said, "If they create you Pope, Monsignor, I can say I have been served mass by His Holiness." He later learned that the humble-minded bishop was Monsignor Sarto, Bishop of Mantua. The professor served mass as acolyte for the coronation, and, being received after in private audience, exclaimed, "At last I have been able to re-render a service received fifteen years ago, with one difference: while it was a sign of supreme humility for the Bishop of Mantua to serve mass for me, for me to serve the Pope is a title of honor."

The government has decided to reduce the military depots in Ireland from eight to two, which will be located in Armaagh and Clomel.



From fragmentary conversations I gather that a drum head court-martial has been held by the high Peers of Pedagogy and Evangeline, our Evangeline, La Percelli, of the Annapolis valley, is to be banished from the province.

Whether this judgment (or inaction) will hold as ultra vires, and similar in word and effect to the Natal Act, remains to be seen.

Evangeline (I understand) was charged with hearing false witness against England, throwing pepper in the shining morning face of the Canadian schoolboys and sewing seditious imaginings in his chivalrous heart—charged with uttering in doleful language a soul-wringing plaint of imaginary wrongs, and spreading throughout the empire an improper feeling of irritation with some dead and gone British general of past centuries.

Charged, tried, convicted and banished, very properly no doubt for the benefit of our young hothouse raised patriots, who might otherwise be led astray. But to be logical, our school book censors should go farther back and cut out a few chapters of English history.

When I was a boy—though the wrongs of Evangeline stung me bitterly enough—I was more nearly driven to actual revolt by the reported execution of Scottish

Mary, the burning of the maid of Orleans and the twin assassination of the Tower princes.

The tales of such doing as these left an early impression that scores of years have not quite eradicated, and even yet I seldom visit England without taking out an extra Accident Life policy.

How much better an Imperialist might I not be had I been nurtured on properly expurgated material.

In going away with Evangeline, it is not necessary that we should rob ourselves of the literary pleasure that lies in Longfellow's poem. Carefully dissected and disinfected the epic of Acadia might yet be served up to the youth of our province as a model of form and fancy.

A Pacific coast rendition of Evangeline (under another name) might not smell as sweet as the Nova Scotian version, but it would surely be more British in sentiment and carry a more satisfactory local color and atmosphere.

Touche on this last, I overheard two Seattleites discussing British Columbia in glowing (not "better") terms. One spoke of Victoria—"Lovely town, kind of peculiar people though, kind of distant, with an air of reserve about them."

"Yes!" said the other with a sniff, "I saw that reserve!" I offer a brief outline of "Evangeline as she should be":

TILICUM-A SONGHEESE SONG. This was the forest primal—the sinuous domes full of saw logs Stamped with the mark of the scaler and doomed to the mercantile market.

Lay in the heart of a city that grew to the west and the eastward, Giving the town a bad name and leading to rows without number. Pleasant and fair to the eye was the town, as a rosy checked apple, Yet, as an apple may wear on its surface a flash that is hectic, While at the heart is deceit, and its core is infested with vermin, So blushed the town, while its vitals were gnawed like the fabulous Spartans.

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Somewhat apart from the village, and handy enough to the car line, Old Hyou Cumtux dwelt—a medicine man of the Songheese.

With him sweet Tillicum lived, his child (so they said in the village)— Brown was the maiden, tanned with the sun of seventeen sockeye seasons, Brown were the tootsies that twinkled beneath the red skirt of her dress, Sweet was her breath and engorged with just a suspicion of salmon.

Sultors in plenty appeared at the door of her lodge in the evening, Bragging their worth to the maiden and offering blankets to Cumtux, Bravely outbidding each other and speaking at last to the richest, Wily old Hyou Cumtux listened, and spoke at last to the richest.

Tum Tum, son of the chief, who had bluffed him with nine hundred blankets, Seventeen sacks of rolled oats, two canoes and a gun double barreled: "Truly, young Tum Tum, your potlatch is princely, and flatters the lady, Take her, my boy, she is yours—on this one little tiny condition— That is to say, that whereas it is commonly known of all people That in this year eighteen hundred and eighty-something-or-other Harshly the white folks, our neighbors, have taken their oath to evict us Hence, to the ends of the world, or the Ultima Thule of Saanich, Sometime between now and autumn, and surely not later than Christmas— Be it enacted hereby, that until such time as the papers, Fully are served on us all to get out and migrate, like the Irish, You and your Tillicum bride will dwell in my house and provide me Fairly with fuel and food and occasional tickets for car fare, Treat me with love and respect (and my breakfast at ten in the morning), Faithfully, truly and well, for the few fleeting moons that are left us Here in our Songheese home—in our old Ilabee by the city."

As when a youth in the pride of his winnings at faro or poker Turns from the three coppered king, or the ace fall, to list to a piker Singing his song of misfortune and begging the loan of a white chip, Turns, full of pity, and gives of his reckless profession— So, in the fulness of winning the autumn hue of his wooing, Cheerfully Tum Tum accepted the terms of his soon-to-be-father.

Years have gone by since then, and the sun sinking low in the Sooke hills Oftimes hath said to himself: "Lo, the ranch will be gone ere the morning!" Still, ever yet as he rose in the regions beyond of Mount Baker, Peeking his doubtful eye at one twenty-three twenty-five westward, Always he saw, undisturbed, the smoke of the camp fires ascending Gravelly, ancient and slow, as it was in the days of the forties— Still stands the village primeval and tucked away in its shelter, Full in the heart of the city, untaxed, unknown, and unknown When their release will come, the middle-aged wife and her Tum Tum Toll for their daily food, and the best of it goes to old Cumtux— Cumtux, who laughs in his sleeve (when he wears one, but mostly a blanket Covers his four-score years and the wisdom he hides in his bosom). Still stands the contract of marriage, and still must they feed Hyou Cumtux, Waiting the day when the meetings, the speeches, the hot burning letters, Time is his fulness may bring to their fruition.

Natives have come and gone, and the jerky steamer have vanished, Leaving their place in the harbor to three funneled liners gigantic, Still on the water persistently swaggers the dugout of cedar, Much to the wonder of tourists, who query: "Tray, what is that funny Bark?" and in accents disconsolate answer the squeal of the sawmill.

THE DENIZEN. Before me rose the form of Hendrik Hudson, in serious and stolid council with the members of the India Trading Company, fitting out the Half Moon for her voyage of discovery, little dreaming they were forming the opening wedge for the founding of New York.

It seems strange to me that some historical society has not transported one of these houses to our shores, to mark the most picturesque phase of our existence. They are small and could be sawed in sections and set up exactly as they stand. What an addition one would be to the historical interest of New York!

We have not one example of the old Dutch house, such as was reared on the Battery and greeted the eyes of Stuyvesant when he landed—"Amsterdam Impressions," by Edward Penfield, in Scribner's.

Lanterns, England, has an eccentric town clock. The other day at 11 a. m. it struck 24 times. At 4 p. m. it did better, with 100 times, and at 5 p. m. it was breaking the record and struck continuously for 15 minutes, when a mob of citizens took it in hand and stopped it.



SKIN OF INLAND WHITE BEAR (URSUS KERMODEI).

Theatrical Gossip.

Following are the remaining bookings for the month at the Victoria: February 13th, "The Silver Slipper"; February 18th, Jos. Murphy in "Shawn Rhue"; February 21st, 22nd and matinee, "Bonnie Brier Bush"; February 24th, Chas. Hanford in "Don Caesar de Buzan"; February 28th, local concert in aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

In presenting "The Bottom of the Sea" on Monday to the patrons of the Redmond theatre, Messrs. Platt & Fanning have indeed made an excellent selection. The play was first produced by Webster & Brady, and is one that is sure to please lovers of sensational drama. Among some of the special scenes of this melodrama are those of a shipwreck, the laying of the cable across the Atlantic, and divers at work at the bottom of the sea. The artists and carpenters have been working night and day to get this production in readiness, and it promises to surpass anything yet seen at this popular house.

For the last half of the week the bill will be "At Piney Ridge," and it will be produced in a manner that is in keeping with the excellent staging that has marked the previous work of this organization. All the favorites, including Messrs. Platt and Fanning, Mollie Campion, Georgia Francis, Juliet Chandler, Russell Reed, Maybelle Thomson, Chas. Place, James Glenn, and Theo Joos, will appear in the cast of both plays. At the next Wednesday matinee the photographs of Miss Georgia Francis will be given everyone attending.

Joe Murphy, the stage veteran of forty years, who will present his old-time success, "Shawn Rhue," at the Victoria on Wednesday, acknowledges that he keeps playing this fine old play and "Kerry Gow" because they still hold the interest of the public. That looks like the very best reason in the world. Many a star has retired a good piece in favor of a poor one in his search for novelty and regretted the change. The appearance of this well known comedian is always looked forward to with interest, as he

smith shop assist in making the play realistic and interesting.

"Shawn Rhue," while described as equally typical of Irish life as "Kerry Gow," is more sentimental and less vigorous than the latter. The play is a story of Irish land troubles. Mr. Murphy in the role of Larry Donovan disguises himself as "Shawn Rhue," (Red John), exposes the wretched plots of the two Calligans, and restores the sister, Kate, to her rights. A pathetic incident occurs when the Irish lad is driven from home by his irate father, but before leaving his country he visits the grave of his mother in a nearby churchyard and, kneeling down, sings "A Handful of Earth." In this play Mr. Murphy presents two widely different types of the Irishman.

Next Monday evening the second edition of John C. Fisher's stupendous musical production, "The Silver Slipper," will be presented here for the second and very likely the last time in this city, as arrangements are now pending for an invasion of Australia, to occur at Sydney, N. S. W., the second week in July next, which in the Antipodes is the principal winter month. This musical attraction, the equipment of which is without parallel in point of people, scenery, costumes, properties and effects, is the largest organization ever devoted to musical comedy, and in the parlance of the theatrical world is considered the "limit" in gigantic undertakings, and with an actual expense that would be regarded as a big day's business. Mr. Fisher, however, is a man of big ideas, and the subject of expense a trifle when a fair result can be obtained. Never have the cities, with the possible exception of New York, witnessed such costly productions as those presented by this manager and whose resources are only excelled by the Conreid Opera Company from the Metropolitan opera house, New York. This year's selection, as regards the cast and chorus, is a most careful one and is considered in every way to be the superior of the former presenta-



JOE MURPHY.
Who will appear at the Victoria theatre on Wednesday in "Shawn Rhue."

musical critic of Ohio, thus describes a conceit by the Creator band, which will appear in Victoria on March 9th:

Never before last evening did I hear the band which plays under the magical baton of the dazzling Neopolitan Creator. It was to me a novel experience, and as delightful as novel. The man is little short of a wizard. He secures from his body of warm-blooded Italian artists such effects of rital, glowing, yes, actually burning, music as I have never heard surpassed, and only equalled on one or two occasions.

His readings verge upon the sensational, but when the right music is under his hand, the effect is startling and

so successful was he last season that although a new vehicle had been selected for him by Manager Jules Murry, it was deemed best to continue him as the "Mummy" this season, which will be his last in that delightful role.

Francis Wilson says that Maurice Barrymore once made the rounds of the offices of the theatrical managers in London, trying to get them to put on a new play that Barrymore himself had written. One of the managers to whom Barrymore had read the play seemed much impressed. Before their interview had ended, it had been decided to give the piece an early production and to have

the present time. These are its venerable and well-loved stars, J. H. Stoddart, Reuben Fax, Irma La Pierre and Adelaide Cumming, players, and Acting Manager Col. Robert Brower and Business Manager Harry J. Ridings, who, though not in the cast, are regarded by Manager Kirke La Shelle as none the less important to the play's welfare.

A GERMAN APPRECIATION OF THE JAPANESE

I have had a conversation with Major-General Merkel, who was army instructor in Japan from 1885 to 1888, and has been in continuous touch with the army since that date. His views cannot fail to be of special interest at the present juncture. Talking about the Japanese strategy, the general said:

"The great aim of the Japanese is to wrest Port Arthur from the Russians. They took it from the Chinese, and were forced by the Russians, French and Germans to surrender the fruits of conquest, an injustice which they intend to reverse. It is the great aim of the war to recapture this fortified position, and they will succeed in doing it. Before they made up their mind to fight the Russians, if the Czar refused to agree to their demands, they said: 'We know exactly what we can achieve. We are conscious of the value of our army—we shall have a try.' Their communications with Nanchang are based on the sea, and nothing can hurt them before the arrival of the Baltic fleet. Their sea communications are secure. Of course, if the Baltic fleet should succeed in conquering the Japanese fleet, changes will have to be effected.

"If you talk of the tactics of the Japanese army, you must bear in mind that tactics in all armies are now nearly identical. The Japanese have learnt theirs from Germany; but they have also carefully studied all books on tactics. They are great readers, and all Japanese officers read everything they can get hold of on this subject.

"The Russians differ from the Japanese in regard to tactics in that they move their troops in masses. This is why they have suffered such enormous losses in killed and wounded, notably in the battle of the Sha-ho. The nation, it must be remembered, has not had much experience in war, and consequently in their clan they take no account whatever of human life. They are brave, and they are conducting their war like a brave young nation. This accounts for the dare-devil nature of their attacks on Port Arthur.

"The Japanese army is mainly superior to the Russian army, because of the superior intelligence of the officers and of the rank and file. The Russian private soldier is exceedingly brave, but he is also exceedingly dull and stupid—he obeys his orders and that is all; whereas the Japanese private is smart, clever, and always capable of taking the initiative when necessary.

"In my opinion, the view that the Japanese soldiers will be unable to stand the cold of winter is quite erroneous. I think, indeed, they will stand it better than the Russians, because they are so thoroughly hardened and inured to every change of climate. We must remember that the Japanese people live in wooden houses without any glass windows. Their rooms at home are not heated at all, and the windows are filled in with paper, not with glass. All artisans do their work out of doors, not in the interior of their houses. All the shops, too, are open in winter, to the air, and the tradespeople sit outside, not inside, the shops. Moreover, the national clothing is light, and the lower classes, all go about barefooted, even when snow is on the ground. The better situated people only wear thin white stockings, some of them occasionally using straw sandals. I believe the Japanese soldiers will stand the cold of winter better than the Russians in their furs.

"The troops march well, and certainly in former times—always without boots. If they have any foot-covering it is only straw sandals. They are probably supplied now with boots; but I think these boots are, for most part, carried in their knapsacks. I have known them march bare-footed, or with sandals only, when there were 30 degrees of frost.

"Although the Japanese private soldier is a man of rather a hot temperament, he shoots very well."

CHAMPAGNE CITY.

The town of Epernay, in France, is a vast subterranean city, the streets for miles and miles being hewn out of the solid chalk, flanked by piles of champagne, of all blends and qualities. There is no light in the labyrinth of streets, crossings, and turnings, except that which the splintering candles afford. All is dark and damp, with the thermometer down about zero. The largest champagne manufacturers in Epernay possess underground cellars, which cover no less than 45 acres, and contain 5,000,000 bottles of wine.

SHE FOUND A DIFFERENCE.

A BUFFALO LADY SAYS—DR. LEONHARDT'S ANTI-PILL DIFFERS FROM THE OLD METHODS IN MEDICINE AS DAY FROM NIGHT.

Mrs. J. H. Rehorn, of 109 Landon St., Buffalo, N. Y., says of Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill—the Great System Treatment:

"Its action is so different to anything else I ever used—Anti-Pill is so mild and gentle that I never thought it would cure my chronic Constipation, but it did.

"Soon after the birth of my first child, 14 years ago, Constipation became troublesome. I used everything I heard of, but temporary relief was all I got. I must have used fifty different medicines in that time.

"I finally got very bad and at times I would have no relief for food, and what I did eat would distress me afterwards. I had headache, bloating, bearing down pains, backache, could not sleep well, easily tired and never felt rested.

"From the very first dose of Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill I began to improve. Now I am well. It is wonderful."

Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill is sold by all druggists, or The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sole agents for Canada. The price is 50c.

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ANNOUNCE OF PREVENTION IS WORTH A POUND OF CURE.

A PAIR OF CITY BOOTS AFFORD PROTECTION AGAINST DAMPNESS FROM DEEP SNOW AND WET SKIRTS.

THE BEST ARE STAMPED WITH THE ABOVE TRADE-MARK.



A SCENE FROM "THE SILVER SLIPPER," TO BE PRESENTED ON MONDAY.

has come to be accepted by many as a leading exponent of the Irish drama. For the past decade Mr. Murphy has been presenting but two plays, "Kerry Gow" and "Shawn Rhue."

"Kerry Gow" was first produced as far back as 1875, at the Grand opera house in San Francisco. The plot of the play was originated by Mr. Murphy, but it was arranged as a drama by Fred Marsden. In this play, which is written in four acts, Mr. Murphy is seen in the role of Dan O'Hara, a lovable and warm-hearted blacksmith, who can make love as easily as he can shoe a horse. The dovecot, the horse race, upon which depends a fortune, and the realistic black-

smith shop assist in making the play realistic and interesting. "Shawn Rhue," while described as equally typical of Irish life as "Kerry Gow," is more sentimental and less vigorous than the latter. The play is a story of Irish land troubles. Mr. Murphy in the role of Larry Donovan disguises himself as "Shawn Rhue," (Red John), exposes the wretched plots of the two Calligans, and restores the sister, Kate, to her rights. A pathetic incident occurs when the Irish lad is driven from home by his irate father, but before leaving his country he visits the grave of his mother in a nearby churchyard and, kneeling down, sings "A Handful of Earth." In this play Mr. Murphy presents two widely different types of the Irishman.

John S. Van Cleve, the famous blind

electrifying. For example, the realistic imitation of thunder in the procession of Wagner's "Rheingold," where Thor, the God of the lightning, splits the rock with his omnipotent hammer, was the finest thing of the sort that I ever heard. Again, the entire set of excerpts from "Carmen," with the clever bridge, which dovetailed them together, was done with a snap, a fervor, a wild abandon utterly Southern and Spanish.

That close of the "Carmen" fantasia was actually the loudest sound that I ever heard from musical instruments. In general, his fortissimos are of enormous volume, and flood the ear as with an Amazon of tone, yet they are agreeable because of their purity. Again, in such dainty bits as Durand's "Chaconne" and the "Loin du Bal" of Gillet, their delicacy of tone, their neatness of rhythm, and their absolutely vivid realization of the poetry of the music could not be overpraised.

He did the familiar "William Tell" overture in a way quite unconventional, and in several particulars not as I have heard other directors repeatedly deliver it. This was especially in the irregular rhythms of the storm scene, the impulsive character of the pastoral scene, and the breathless tempo of the closing march; but, then, the composer Rossini was an Italian, and the director Creator is an Italian, and he is quite as likely to be right and to conceive the work in the genuine manner as any other, to say the least. However, these are details, and are debatable matters. It is beyond any question that there is a precision, a responsiveness, and a hot-hearted vigor of feeling, and a general abandonment to the rich revelling in emotion throughout the entire band and the whole performance, which is altogether entrancing. Such tropical noon-day glares of tone, such tingling thrills of surprise, such stings of delight I have never before known. It was a strange, fascinating pleasure, but it was a sting, it was a vitalizing and delightful stinging of the faded heart into rapture.

The coloratura soprano, Mrs. Bariff, showed a brilliant, high-ranged voice, under capital Italian schooling, and in every particular it was a beautiful exhibition of the art of singing. Her closing high tone, D flat, was excellent.

Paul Gilmore comes to this city again very soon in his great success of last season, "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," which played to enormous business everywhere. In Lord "Jack" Lamber, Mr. Gilmore has a part that affords him abundant opportunity to display his delicate and finished dramatic art, and

Barrymore "do" the leading role. About a week after what Barrymore had supposed was the definitely agreed upon arrangement had been reached, the actor received a note from the manager asking him to call. When Barrymore responded to the summons the manager said:

"I like the play, old fellow, and I'm going to give it a fine production; but, really, I don't see how I can use you in the cast. Your beastly American accent won't do at all, you know. They don't like it here."

"That's odd," said Barrymore; "they tell me on the other side that I won't do on account of my beastly English accent. What on earth am I to do—give recitations on the transatlantic steamers?"

The original locale of Owen Wister's stories of the range, collated in the volumes "The Virginian" and "Lin McLean," is that section of Wyoming lying between Medicine Bow, Laramie and Cheyenne. Kirke La Shelle's company playing "The Virginian" as a four act drama, is soon to visit the scenes described by Mr. Wister, as they existed in the early '80's. The stage presentation of the many characters in Cheyenne will be possessed of peculiar interest from the circumstance that the originals of "Trampas," the "Judge," "Uncle Howie" and "Honey Wiggin" are still alive and resident in that section. "I will be given to some of the now substantial citizens of the Wyoming metropolis to 'see themselves' as they see 'em—or as others saw them in the early '80's—a unique experience in the rapidly shifting and constantly changing life of the new and notable West.

The Spokane Chronicle says of Miss Alta Phipps, formerly leading lady of the Redmond company: "Miss Alta Phipps, the new songstress, will for a brief engagement be heard regularly at the Silver Grill. Miss Phipps is said to have a soprano voice of unusually sweet and attractive quality."

Blanche Bates, who is touring the Northwest in her latest great success, "The Darling of the Gods," has been having a merry time with the theatrical octopus, the syndicate. They tried to prevent her from playing in Tacoma and Seattle by pressure on the management of the independent theatres, but the talented actress won out.

A unique condition with regard to "The Bonnie Brier Bush" is that, although it is now in its fifth year, six of its most important people have been with it from its original New York run until



TED E. BOX.

Ecceitric comedian, has been retained for another week at Grand.

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MINING NEWS.

Rich Ore in Slocan.

Returns have been received from the carload of ore shipped to the Hall Mines smelter at Nelson by the Kilo mine, on Lemon creek, N. F. McNaught, Silverton, one of the owners, accompanied the shipment, and he has since informed the Slocan mill that the returns received per ton were \$84 in gold and \$5 in silver; and this for the full consignment of 20 tons. The total for the car was \$1,680 in gold and \$100 in silver.

A carload shipment from the same property last fall gave \$64 in gold a ton, there being \$20 per ton of an increase between the two lots. The Kilo's shipment establishes a record that has seldom, if ever, been equalled by any other property in British Columbia. The Kilo is no mere prospect, for it has been systematically developed by a series of tunnels, raises, shafts and surface cuts. There is blocked out upwards of 18,000 tons of ore in the mine, sufficient to justify the erection of a mill. There are 28 claims in the group, which is considered one of the best gold propositions in this country. Ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York, is another of the principal owners.

Railway Interested.

At the annual meeting of the Howe Group Mining Company, held in the Great Northern master mechanic's office at Spokane, J. D. Farrell was elected president; J. J. Fitzgerald, vice-president; and Thomas O'Laughlin secretary and treasurer. The directors elected included, in addition William Pannon, James Grant, Thomas Ryan and Daniel Howe.

The property of the company is located on St. Marie's lake, in the East Kootenay district of British Columbia, 14 miles from the Sullivan Group Mining Company's smelter at Marysville, B. C. It is a silver-lead property, and the company has driven a 100-foot tunnel and 40-foot crosscut.

Record Breakers.

Six mines in the Greenwood high grade belt shipped 250 tons of first class and 20 tons of second class ore during the month of January. This surpasses all previous records in the history of the camp. These figures have been carefully compiled and may be regarded as official.

The Boundary Creek Times says the figures in detail follow: Providence, 30 tons of first class and 20 tons of second class ore; Elkhorn, 50 tons of first class ore; Last Chance, 43 tons of first class ore; Skylark, 20 tons of first class ore; Ray, 42 tons of first class ore; E. P. U., 65 tons of first class ore.

Large as these figures appear, they promise to be almost doubled this month as the Last Chance, employing fourteen men, is about to maintain shipments of 50 tons weekly. The comparatively small output of this mine during January was due to the decision of the management to permit the ore to accumulate on the dump, pending arrangements for a more favorable treatment rate. Henceforth the Last Chance ore will be reduced at the local smelter. The Providence will also make a better showing, as operations were suspended for several weeks last month whilst the boiler was being overhauled. The Providence, it is stated, has now larger and richer ore reserved than at any period in its history. A noteworthy event was the discovery of the ore after crosscutting through dykes on the 300 and 400-foot levels; and likewise the occurrence of free gold on the former level.

Phil McDonald and James Sutherland are also entitled to hearty congratulations for the success they are achieving with the Elkhorn. A shipment of 50 tons last month netted the high net average of \$147 per ton, according to the smelter returns received from Trail this week. The Skylark henceforth will also largely increase its output as the force has just been increased and drifting will be carried on simultaneously. Duncan McIntosh is making good his determination to place the E. P. U. in the front rank of producers. Under his management the mine is said to have been vastly improved within the past few months and the shipments now only rank second in volume to those of the Last Chance.

The Strathmore mine will make a carload shipment of first class ore this month, and thereafter will rank among the regular shippers. The Barbara, Coro-Canadian, Silver Cloud and Combination are expected soon to join the procession. There are 145 miners employed in mines and prospects in the high grade belt.

Granite Agitator.

The May and Jennie mine on Forty-

nine creek, 10 miles from Nelson, is being equipped with a Hendryx cyanide agitator, 12 feet in size, capable of treating 50 tons a day. The mine is owned by the Reliance Gold Mining & Milling Company, managed by A. H. Kelly. The mill will be running April 1st.

W. J. Elmendorf, of Spokane, laid out the plans for the mill. The equipment includes a new type, six-foot Chilean mill. The plant will cost between \$20,000 and \$25,000.

Mr. Elmendorf calculates that there are 100,000 tons of \$5 ore in the May and Jennie. He hopes to make an 80 per cent. extraction.

Aid to Zinc Mining.

At the meeting of the Silver Lead Miners Association, held in Nelson recently, the subject of the zinc industry came up for discussion. Hitherto the miners in the Slocan have been paralyzed as the zinc proportions increased in the output. In some cases owners found it necessary to close down their mines because the zinc had increased to such an extent as to make the ores not worth the taking out. Recently the zinc has been attracting more attention and buyers from the United States have been ready to purchase it at better prices.

The Silver Lead Miners' Association has appointed J. L. Retallack to go to Ottawa to urge upon the Dominion government the importance of the zinc industry and to secure an investigation of conditions.

REPARTEES OF FAMOUS MEN.

A rich parvenu courtier of Louis XV., who took special pleasure in snubbing an officer of the Swiss Guard, poor but of noble birth, said to him one day, "You see, we serve for honor, you for money." "Ah," replied the Swiss, "each for what he most needs."

A certain naval captain a few years ago received a young naval cadet on his first joining with the remark, "Well, youngster, the old story, I suppose—the fool of the family sent to sea." To whom the youngster (innocently, may we hope) replied, "Oh, no, sir. That's all been altered since your day."

A local preacher once called at Mr. Spurgeon's house, but was informed by the servant maid that the great preacher was engaged. "Tell him," said the caller, "that the servant of the Lord wishes to see him." "Ah!" replied Mr. Spurgeon, "tell the servant of the Lord I am engaged with his Master."

Dumas once suggested to Victor Hugo that they should collaborate, but Hugo rejected his offer rather disdainfully. "It is not usual," said he, "for the horse and the ass to be harnessed together." "Oh," said Dumas, "can't you please. But, my dear fellow, I can't allow you to call me a horse."

A local preacher had a particular dislike to a Yorkshire manufacturer, who was always boasting—with the modesty peculiar to his county—of his money. "Look at me!" said this bore one day. "I made myself." "Ah," said the preacher, "then you took a great responsibility off the Creator."—Great Thoughts.

A remarkable comradeship between a dog and a pig is recorded by the author of the recollections of old Galway life in Blackwood's Magazine. By what means the pig arrived at an understanding with the dog—a pointer—no one ever knew. Every morning, however, as soon as they were set free from kennel and sty they set out together for the woods, where they hunted in company—Chance, the dog, working his way into the rabbit holes to bolt the rabbits, and Sal, the pig, standing in readiness to pounce on the prey as it came out, after which they shared the spoils of the chase in strict amity.

Trees which grow on the northern side of a hill make more durable timber than those which grow on the southern side.

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Ladies' Favorite. Is the only reliable regulator on which woman can depend in the hour and time of need. Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1—For ordinary cases. Is by far the best dollar medicine known. No. 2—For special cases—three dollars per box. Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other. All the mixtures and imitations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 5-cent postage stamps. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.

No. 1 and 2 are sold in all Victoria drug stores.

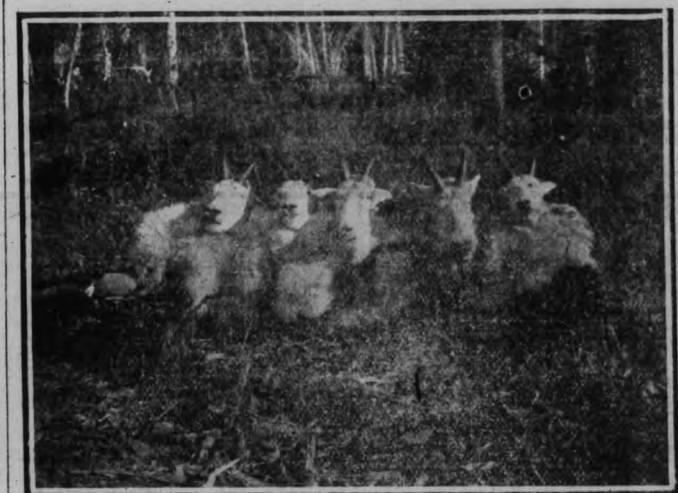


THE BIG HORN.

This animal was shot last summer by a party of Americans, who made an extensive hunting tour through the interior of British Columbia, under the guidance of W. H. Manson.

THE SCHOOLBOY IN CANADA

A Canadian schoolmaster, writing in the Manchester Guardian, says: When an Englishman, coming out fresh to Canada, joins the staff of one of the great Canadian schools, the first thing that strikes him forcibly is that he has now to deal with quite a different boykind to what he has been accustomed to. Drawn from the most far-separated points of the Dominion, from the "States," or even further afield, they have all this in common—a maturity of experience, and, in some directions, of thought, and a sense of liberty to which the English boy is a total stranger. Some more personal liberty may safely be accorded at school than is the case in England. Let us examine, then, the out-of-school interests of the average Canadian boy, his sports and amusements. In the first place, then, the greater variety of possible interests and the energy of the typical boy render compulsory games, as known at home, unnecessary. Let us start at the beginning of the school year in September. The piece de resistance is football—but not English football. The team turns out, as in the United States game, in thickly padded suits (no bare knees here), and probably with head and



MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

This splendid collection of mountain sheep was the result of one day's shooting. The bag was made by a hunting party a few months ago, and demonstrates the splendid sport to be obtained by those sufficiently enterprising to penetrate British Columbia's wilds.

have come from the Far West, British Columbia and Vancouver; some from ranches in Manitoba are expert in the use of the rifle and gun, and were almost born in the saddle; others from Quebec, the home of the French-speaking "habitant," where French is as much the national language as English and all public notices are bilingual; others, again, from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and even foggy Newfoundland, with tales to tell of large game hunting in the snows; a contingent, too, has come from our great southern neighbor, importing a stock of new and vigorous American ideas; while even far Mexico sends its quota, skilled in the ways of the "peon," who have even seen revolvers in ready use and speak Spanish as fluently as English. To all these a journey of two or three days' duration, or longer even, to school is an undertaking not at all out of the way and calling for no special comment.

With such a type, or rather class of types, of boys to deal with a great deal nose guards also. The game is a variety of Rugby, but much rougher; quite serious "scraps" are not rare at all, though the lovers of the game deplore this. At this time of the year, too, nearly every boy has his camp, deep in the woods. These are dug out in some secluded spot, roofed over and thatched, and are almost invisible when completed; inside all is warmth and comfort; even in the coldest weather, a fire gives a cheerful blaze, and even if one's eyes do ache from the smoke which objects to going through the chimney provided one can thoroughly enjoy the hot fried potatoes, or whatever may be the day's menu. In October generally comes the first snow, and soon after, when the ground is whitening, the woods will be filled with cunningly laid snares for hares and rabbits, set with a skill that betokens no mean order of woodcraft, and soon the prizes will be brought in in great numbers, there being great rivalry as to who shall have scored the greatest number of victims in the season. These employments carry us well up

to the Christmas holidays, which last about four weeks, and which a good many of the "long distance" boys spend at school. When the school returns in January the snow is, generally speaking, too deep for out of door sports, and ice hockey in a covered rink is the great employment. This is one of the best and fastest games played anywhere at any time without exception. In place of a ball it is played with a hard round rubber disc, known as a "puck," which is sent hurtling through the air like a bullet by a good player. The skating of the boys, too, is magnificent—turning, twisting, stopping dead, and off in a flash in another direction, always moving at lightning speed, passing the puck as a rush is made down the ice; for keen excitement and vigorous exercise there is no game to equal it. So easily and gracefully does a practiced player place the puck exactly where he wishes and serpentine his way among the team, that a spectator does not realize the skill required; this is the great Canadian game, and our typical schoolboy seems as much at home on skates as in his boots. Fancy and figure skating is not much practiced or esteemed among boys, who, if anything, consider it more or less effeminate; perhaps this is due to the fact that the long straight hockey skates they wear are particularly unadapted to this form of skating.

With the summer months come cricket or baseball, tennis, swimming, and so on. Curiously enough, cricket is by no means popular with the boys; they consider it much too "slow," and regard a cricket enthusiast as somewhat meaningless rattle; baseball, though, with its variety and chance of continual play and employment for all the players, is much more to their taste, and certainly, viewed thus, it is more attractive than cricket. As far as intellectual attainments go, at first sight the average boy has not covered quite as much ground as the average English boy, but this first impression must be modified in several ways. In the first place, education in Canada has an intensely practical bent, and a boy takes no interest in and makes no effort at subjects without apparent practical bearing; thus classics are unpopular, while mathematics are much cultivated. Secondly, specialization is discouraged, and the aim of education as conceived here is to produce good all-round men at the expense of losing perhaps a few brilliant scholars at any one particular branch; thus the attainments of individuals may seem to be less, but the general standard of knowledge on all subjects is good and thorough. As an illustration of the practical bent of the average boy's mind, and of the effect of environment, it is remarkable what a thorough knowledge even quite small boys generally have on the subject of railways, the vitals and nerves of a country like the Dominion, so that I have heard third-form boys discuss intelligently and really well the comparative advantages of a proposed line by either of two possible routes in a way that shows a surprising grasp of the subject. Finally, let us not take leave of our Canadian schoolboy without a tribute to his manliness, bravery and loyalty.

KIDNEY EXPERIMENT.—There's no time for experimenting when you've discovered that you are a victim of some one form or another of kidney disease. Lay hold of the treatment that thousands have planned their faith to and has cured quickly and permanently. South American Kidney Cure stands pre-eminent in the world of medicine as the kidney sufferer's truest friend.—62.

DREAMS MAY BE WEIGHED. An ingenious instrument which demonstrates the close connection that exists between dreams and brain circulation is known as the "Hiltboard." A long shallow tray, big enough for a man to recline upon, is balanced exactly upon a steel blade. A subject is placed upon it, and put to sleep, whereupon the end containing his feet generally falls. But eventually the subject begins to dream, whereupon the end of the tray containing the sleeper's feet reascends, the extent to which it moves varying according to the vividness of the dream. The explanation is that the blood leaves the brain of a sleeper directly the mental activities cease, and the head, as a result, becoming lighter, that end of the balance rises. When the sleeper dreams, small quantities of blood are recalled to the brain to supply the dreams, and the balance is gradually changed. In this way dreams may, so to speak, be weighed.—Casell's Saturday Journal.

The shipments of steel from the west coast of Ireland last year amounted to 418,081 tons, as against 463,412 tons in 1903.



IN ITS NATIVE WILDS.

This mountain sheep was shot by the members of a party of visiting sportsmen last summer.

When your appetite TAKES A VACATION, bring it back with a morning glass of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

Meals seem too far apart after the gentle, relieving effects of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25¢ AND 50¢ A BOTTLE

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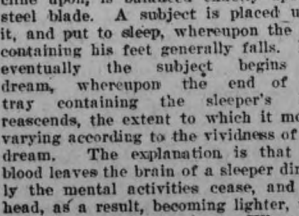
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Where Men Get Hurt. There you find Don's Extract—the family doctor relieving the pain during the hurt. Forcous, burns, sprains, bruises—whatever happens, Don's Extract is a certain cure, a reliable "first aid." 50 years of relief—no more words. Imitations are vile, watery, worthless; Don's Extract is pure, powerful, priceless.

Do not be misled by the name "Don's Extract." ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES.

JANES' HAIR RESTORER

Has met with its remarkable success because it does what is claimed for it.

BEFORE. AFTER.

When the hair becomes dry and harsh, splits at the ends and falls out, or when the hair is stunted in growth and baldness is near at hand, then Janes' Hair Restorer is certainly demanded. It corrects these conditions so thoroughly and so promptly that it is called a HAIR FOOD.

For sale by

HALL & CO.,

CENTRAL DRUG STORE.
25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per Bottle.
Your money back if you are not satisfied.

Silk Blouses Sold at Cost Price

BLOUSES \$2.50 to \$3.50
FANCY ONES To \$5.00 and up
CASHMERE BLOUSES \$2.00 to \$3.00
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For One Week

KWONG WAH COMPANY.

28 BROAD ST., VICTORIA.
Near Spencer's Arcade.

Women

I will send free information to any lady of a never-falling, harmless monthly remedy—a simple home treatment. MRS. M. HAMEY, 39 W. Ferry street, Buffalo, N. Y.

St. Margaret's College

TORONTO

A HIGH CLASS RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Reopens Jan. 4th. Write for booklet. MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, Lady Principal. GEORGE DICKSON, M. A., Director (late Principal, Upper Canada College, Toronto).

JOHN MESTON

Carriage Maker, Blacksmith, Etc.

BROAD ST., BETWEEN PANDORA AND JOHNSON.

BISHOP POTTER

Has made himself famous by his New York venture in providing temperance drinks—good hot coffee, etc.—as an option to drink-ers.

THE POTTER PLAN

Will work in Victoria as it works in New York, and the house it has been adopted in

THE PRITCHARD HOUSE

On Yates street, a few doors from Government street.
Hot Coffee, Beef Tea, Bovril, and, from the very best materials. Call in and try them.
H. T. COLE, Prop.

JUST OPENED MEAT MARKET

—AT—
52 Fort Street—
Opp. Fell & Co.
CHOICE LINE OF MEATS AND FRESH SAUSAGES DAILY.
Your patronage solicited. Meat delivered to any part of the city.

S. G. BELL.

For All Cord Wood

Out, split and delivered to any part of the city, phone 236.

JONES & ROSIE

125 Douglas Street.

HEATERS

Heating stoves from \$1.00 up, cook stoves, etc., etc. Lamp wanted. At BITTANCOURT'S, Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts. Phone B318.

SYNOPSIS OF REGULATIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF MINERALS ON DOMINION LANDS IN MANITOBA, THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz.—Persons of eighteen years and over and joint stock companies holding free miner's certificates may obtain entry for a mining location.

A free miner's certificate is granted for one or more years, not exceeding five, upon payment in advance of \$1.50 per annum for an individual, and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company, according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,000x1,000 feet by marking out the same with two legal posts, bearing location notices, one at each end on the line of the lode or vein.

The claim shall be recorded within fifteen days if located within ten miles of a mining recorder's office, one additional day allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction. The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1.00 an acre.

Permitted areas granted by the Minister of the Interior to locate claims containing iron and mica, also copper, in the Yukon Territory, of an area not exceeding 100 acres.

The patent for a mining location shall provide for the sale of the products of the location.

Placer Mining.—Manitoba and the N. W. T., excepting the Yukon Territory.—Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; in fee, \$5 per acre yearly. On the North Saskatchewan River claims either bar or beach, the former being 100 feet long and extending between high and low water mark. The latter includes bar diggings, but extends back to the base of the hill or bank, but not exceeding 1,000 feet. Where stream power is used, claims 200 feet wide may be obtained.

Dredging in the rivers of Manitoba and the N. W. T., excepting the Yukon Territory.—A free miner may obtain only two leases of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or part of the river below low water mark, and subject to the rights of all persons who have, or who may receive straight bar or beach claims, except on the Saskatchewan River where the lessee may dredge to high water mark on each alternate season.

The lessee shall have exclusive jurisdiction within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles, but where a person or company has obtained more than one lease one dredge for each five miles or fraction is sufficient. Rental, \$10 per annum for each year from the date of lease. Royalty at the rate of two and a half per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

Dredging in the Yukon Territory.—Six leases of five miles each may be granted to a free miner for a term of twenty years, also renewable.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed of the river below low water mark, that boundary to be fixed by its position on the 1st day of August in the year of the date of the lease.

The lessee shall have exclusive jurisdiction within two years from the date of the lease, and one dredge such as, rental, \$100 per mile for first year and \$10 per mile for each subsequent year. Royalty, ten per cent.

Placer Mining in the Yukon Territory.—Creek, gulch, river and hill claims shall not exceed 250 feet in length, measured on the base line or general direction of the creek or gulch, the width being from 1,000 to 2,000 feet. All other placer claims shall be 250 feet square.

Claims are marked by two legal posts, one at each end, and the boundary shall be obtained within ten days, if the claim is within ten miles of Mining Recorder's office. One extra day allowed for each additional ten miles or fraction.

The person or company staking a claim must hold a free miner's certificate.

The discoverer of a new mine is entitled to a claim of 1,000 feet in length, and if the party consists of two, 1,500 feet altogether, on the output of which no royalty shall be charged, the rest of the party ordinary claims only.

Entry fee, \$10. Royalty at the rate of two and one-half per cent. on the value of the gold shipped from the Yukon Territory to be paid to the recorder.

No free miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim on each separate river, creek or gulch, but the same miner may hold any number of claims by purchase, and free miners may work their claims in partnership by giving notice and paying fee of each claim. A claim may be abandoned, and another obtained on the same creek, gulch or river, by giving notice and paying a fee.

Work must be done on a claim each year to the value of at least \$200.

A certificate that work has been done must be obtained each year; if not, the claim shall be deemed to be abandoned, and open to occupation and entry by a free miner.

The boundaries of a claim may be defined absolutely by having the river bank or the adjoining notices in the Yukon Official Gazette.

Petroleum.—All unappropriated Dominion land in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and within the Yukon Territory, are open to prospecting for petroleum, and the Minister may reserve for one individual or company having machinery on the land to be prospected an area of 1,000 acres for such period as he may think fit. The length of which shall not exceed three times the breadth. Should the prospector discover oil in paying quantities, and satisfactorily establish such discovery, an area not exceeding 640 acres, including the oil well, will be sold to the prospector at the rate of \$1 an acre, and the remainder of the tract reserved, namely, 1,280 acres, will be sold at the rate of \$5 an acre, but such rate as may be specified by Order in Council.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
Dept. Interior.

NOTICE.

All mineral rights reserved by the Equilmatt & Niasian Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the south boundary of Comox District, on the east by the 50th parallel, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway Land Grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of British Columbia for an Act incorporating the British Canadian Fire Insurance Company, Limited, to carry on the business of Fire Insurance and to do all things appertaining thereto or connected therewith.

HIGGINS & ZELIOTT,
Solicitors for Applicants.
28th December, 1904.

NOTICE.

Take notice that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, at their next regular sitting, for a transfer of the liquor license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors at the premises known as the Western Hotel, on Store Street, Victoria, B. C., to John Henry Gosnell.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1905.

N. HANSEN.

How the Bible Was Written

Away along the vista of the ages, back to those primitive times that gave birth to the Bible's ancient story, the Dean of Westminster carried, in imagination, a large and attentive audience at the Abbey on Saturday afternoon, when he gave the second of his series of lectures on the "Inspiration of the Scriptures."

In opening, the Dean touched upon the motive which prompted this critical study of the sacred writings. Those who condemned it altogether, he said, frequently regarded it as originating in a dislike of the miraculous. They connected it in their minds with the so-called conflict between the Bible and science, and they thought of it as offering a series of concessions to the supposed results of scientific discovery.

"Thus we are being constantly assured," he went on, "that many of the discoveries of science are uncertain, that one generation sets aside as obsolete the confident conclusions of this criticism, and that Darwin's theory is challenged by later workers. So that in the end, we are told, it is quite likely that the Biblical account of the creation will prove to be right, and the science which discarded it at the building of the science of today will be convicted of their irreverence and folly by the science of to-morrow."

"Now, it is quite true that astronomy and geology, and biology and anthropology, have each in turn revealed to us facts which are plainly inconsistent with a literal interpretation of the early chapters of Genesis; and that the recognition of this inconsistency is leading the majority of intelligent Christians to fall back on the allegorical interpretation, which, as I showed you last week, was so boldly proclaimed by Origen of Alexandria in the third century.

Evidence For Miracles.

"It is also true that the recognition of the general uniformity of nature, which is the fundamental principle of modern science, has raised new difficulties in regard to certain of the miracles recorded in the Old Testament; for while this principle of general regularity cannot reasonably be so far pressed as to exclude the possibility of a miraculous intervention of the Supreme Will on some outward nation, yet it does lead Christian men to ask themselves whether the historical evidence for all the recorded miracles of the Bible is in every case equally strong. And, consequently, most thinking persons have come to admit that there is a vast difference between the historical evidence for our Lord's miracles, for example, and the historical evidence for many of the Old Testament miracles. In the one case we have practically contemporary testimony, for the most part, whereas in the other the testimony is often hundreds of years later than the event.

"In ways like this, no doubt, natural science has stimulated the study of the Bible from a new point of view. But though this is obvious and bulks very large in the popular mind, it has really very little to do with Biblical criticism in its proper sense. For Biblical criticism proper claims to be an application of the principles of another branch of science altogether—the science of literary and historical investigation. This is the science by which, in all directions, we arrive at the facts of the past in regard to man's intellectual, moral and social life."

The criticism of the Old Testament, the Dean pointed out, was but a particular application of this science to the literature and history of the Hebrew people. And if its results were somewhat surprising, they were not to be ruled out because they conflicted with their former views. He was to be tested with the utmost frankness by those who understood the process by which they were reached.

Source of the Church.

The Christian church took its stand on truth, and therefore inquired. Such inquiry was not, indeed, the task of the multitude; but it was the burden of the church's teachers, who must neglect no investigation which might throw light upon the documents which the church held in her hands, and must welcome every indication which the sacred Scriptures gave of the presidential process by which they had come to be what they were.

Obviously, if the Old Testament was a Divinely-inspired literature it must not only bear, but it must challenge, the strictest scrutiny. And that scrutiny must not be conducted by adversaries or by indifferent judges. The Christian student must be foremost in the investigation, using all the instruments of scientific research, fearless of consequences, sure that the deeper they probed the more certain they were to arrive at the truth.

Then, having observed that the criticism which seriously concerned them was Biblical criticism proper, the minute comparison of verse with verse and word with word in order to learn what the Bible had to tell them of itself, the Dean took a simple illustration from the story of the flood.

"We read a command to Noah," he said, "to take two of each kind of animals into the ark. Lower down we read another command that he is to take seven pairs in the case of all clean animals. Lower down again we read that of all sorts there went in two and two, male and female.

"Our interest is awakened, and we find on closer observation that in the first and last of these three groups of verses the Divine Name is God (Elohim in the Hebrew), but in the middle group it is the Lord (Jehovah). So we read, 'This did Noah, according to all that God commanded him, so did he' (Genesis vi., 22). 'Noah did according unto all that the Lord commanded him' (Genesis viii., 5). 'They went in two and two unto Noah into the ark, male and female, as God commanded him' (Genesis vii., 9).

In these same groups we have corresponding differences of words and phrases, as when one group contains the expression, 'All flesh'—again and again repeated, and consistently uses different Hebrew words from the other group for the phrase 'male and female' and for 'being things' and for the verb 'to destroy.'

"In this way we discover that two early accounts, written by writers of a different style, have been welded together by the final author of the Book of Genesis. Now, this we learn from the Bible itself. We can see it in the English versions, still plainer in the original Hebrew.

"A wider survey shows us that the work of these two authors can frequently be traced by the undeniable certainty of the recurrence of the same characteristics. For example, Genesis i. to the third verse of Genesis ii. is the work of the writer who uses the name God; whereas Genesis ii., 4 and following, comes from the writer who uses the name Jehovah. And you will remember that the first writer gives a very different account from the second writer of the creation of man and woman."

Turning to the Gospels, the Dean remarked that he found a parallel in a part of the Bible of which he had made a serious study during the last year, concerning just the same analogous results. He took for example St. Luke's Gospel.

Literary Signposts.

"I can trace difference of style in some of the chapters. I can even find corresponding difference in some instances in the names given to our Lord. And here I am not left merely to the guidance of such literary signposts. St. Luke himself tells me that others had written already. I find as a fact that he has welded narratives from St. Mark with materials taken from another source, and that his own careful hand has constantly modified what he has thus embodied. I cannot always recognize his statements in detail with those of St. Mark or St. Matthew, but I do not find that these discrepancies affect the character or work of our blessed Lord."

"This was his point—the problems were primarily raised for him within the Bible itself. He had no lurking incredulity as to the possibility of miracles, which made him desire to prove them in every case, but he did want to learn what the Bible had to teach him of the method of its growth and of the meaning of its inspiration. Moreover, they must not be allowed to learn from other sources.

The Hebrew race was an offshoot of an older stock. The monuments of Babylon, written on tables of brick, of which the most important were now in the British Museum, had preserved stories of the creation which were parallel to the Hebrew stories. These were the stories of the world's childhood, by which men strove to interpret the beginning of things and to utter their beliefs as to the relation of man to the spiritual forces which governed his life.

Origin of Bible Stories.

They were ruder in conception and earlier in date than the Bible stories in the form in which we now had them. They were the raw material out of which the finished product was one day to be fashioned into the literature of the Hebrew people—the national literature of a chosen and inspired people whom God was electing to be the moral instructors of the world.

It could now be understood that this literature appeared with stories of the remote past—stories not essentially differing from Babylonian folklore, but purified and elevated by that Divine inspiration which was fitting the Hebrew people for the appointed task. They were not surprised to find two widely different stories of the creation, one following the other, in the opening chapters of the Bible; one showing a marvellous insight into the order of the universe, the other interpreting human relationships in a spiritual sense; both alike conveying a Divine message, not in a picturesque language of primitive men.

They could see how the Divine Spirit spoke to man through a human medium. He did not suspend the natural law of the earliest human literature, but claimed for His own purpose what the ancient stories of the people's ancestors, and made them the vehicles of eternal truth.

As soon as they recognized this principle, many of the old difficulties disappeared. They saw that much of the original drapery of the stories remained where it could still be allowed to remain without obscuring the religious lesson. They could see how, with a growing knowledge of God, the Hebrews, in telling the old national tales to their children, were led gradually to introduce everywhere true thoughts of God and of the providence of God.

They found in this sign of the Divine inspiration working in the people as a whole from very early times, and then at last inspiring prophetic writers to combine these stories and to preserve them in books for generations to come.

A French scientist has made some interesting observations as to the love of different words animals for the sea. The polar bear, he says, is the only one that takes to the sea, and is quite jolly when aboard ship. All others violently resent a trip on water and vociferously give vent to their feelings until seasickness brings silence.



BABY'S OWN SOAP

prevents roughness of the skin and chapping.

Best for toilet and nursery use, see ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MRS. MONTREAL

It has been demonstrated in nearly every town of the Dominion that

Cowan's Perfection

COCOA

(Maple Leaf Label)

Is the purest and best. Our sales are increasing every day.

THE GOWAN CO., Ltd., Toronto

TRACKERS AND SCOUTS

BY A RANCH MANAGER.

The Westerner pulled his horse into a walk and lit a cigar, dropping the match carefully on to a wet place in the trail, for fear of prairie fires.

"Yes," he said, "there are a lot of people, not only in the Old Country, but right here in the colonies, who think that because a man has spent a couple of years on a ranch, and wears a cowboy hat and long spurs, he's a sort of combination of Leatherstocking and Sherlock Holmes. Now, a man may be a good enough scout to avoid walking into a trap, and to find his way about in a strange country, and to take cover; but when it comes to tracking, he's a sucking babe compared with some of the Indians and half-breeds. A scout, you make, but a tracker must be born so. Let me tell you the kind of thing I mean.

"I was managing the X ranch some years ago, about 120 miles from the American border. One night some horse-thieves dropped in suddenly and carried off sixteen Clydesdales—heavy horses, we call them here. Next morning early I started in pursuit, with a couple of mounted policemen and five or six of my cowboys. The trail wasn't difficult at first, and we managed to pick it out all right, at a walk; but the men were hunting were riding at a gallop, and I saw we should have our work cut out to catch them. We talked the matter over for a bit, and then I made up my mind that I knew the locality they were heading for, about a hundred miles away, so I dropped the trail altogether; and we rode the point, as hard as we could go, to cut them off.

"When we got there, we camped, and stung out a lot of sentries and waited. Well, we waited and waited, and nothing turned up; so we saddled up again, and went home, feeling a bit sick. Then we did what we should have done at first. We went on to the Indian reserve and asked for Colonel A., the Indian agent. I got him to get an interpreter, and I put two hundred dollars into his hands, asking him to explain that this sum would be paid to any Indians who should bring me in sight of my lost horses; that was all I wanted them to do; I could attend to the rest of the business myself. They held a bit of a pow-wow, and then three of them, 'White Wings' and two more, whom I called 'Jack' and 'Charlie'—I couldn't tackle their Indian names—stepped out, and volunteered to accompany us.

"It was about the first week in August, and the prairie grass was long, dry, and yellow. They took up the trail at a smart canter and made for the border, which held a bit of a pow-wow, and then they struck it about 130 miles or 140 miles S.W. from the ranch. The country was mostly prairie, some flat, some rolling; there were some deep valleys and coulees, and one or two ranges of hills. We followed them at a fast trot, but sometimes they were so far ahead that we had to fire shots to attract their attention and make them stop. We had some difficulty in making them understand, and they travelled at such a pace that I couldn't believe they were on the line at all; we couldn't make out any tracks, not even a bruised blade of grass. But every now and then we came to a soft place, where the hoof-marks were discernible; and some of the stolen horses played out here and there, and we passed them, still following the main body. One mare was confirmed fibber; I never could do anything with her myself, and they turned her loose, so that when we struck the border there were only nine horses left in the bunch.

"There were three horse-thieves, and they had taken a long rope and fastened it to the saddle of the leader; at the other end rode a second man, trying to keep it as tight as possible. The stolen horses were haltered along this rope, eight on each side; and the third man rode alongside with a whip, to keep them moving. Now and then the leading pony and the trailing pony would stop and change places. When ever this had happened the Indians called our attention to it; they always knew the exact position of each of the men we were hunting. We rode eighty miles the first day, and reached the border on the second; and after that we struck a trail that was as much travelled as the main street of a big city.

"We followed that for thirty miles or more; and we hardly slackened speed either. One of the hunted horses had a broken shoe, and the Indians would point out that particular track whenever we were in doubt of their being on the right line. At last we came to a place where the band had divided, six horses going in one direction and three in the other. We followed the six.

"Well, to cut a long story short, we came on three horses at last, in the Yellowstone park, tied up to trees, and four hundred miles from their starting point, having averaged over eighty miles a day during the chase. We communicated with the local authorities, and the men were arrested almost immediately, and taken to Fort Beaufort, while I sent back to Canada for Sheriff Chapleau to come and extradite them. Unluckily, in those days there was extradition for pretty nearly every form of crime except horse-thieving; and the sheriff turned up, a much-digested man, to say that he could do nothing in the matter. There was a band of vigilantes there at the time, however, and their chief—a French

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Tenders will be received by the undersigned until noon on the 13th day of February, 1905, for the purchase of the following property, situate on the Esquimalt road, near Head Street, viz: "LOT 22, BLOCK 7, SECTION 11, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT (VIEWFIELD FARM)," with all improvements thereon.

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ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 25.
Taking Effect Wednesday, Oct. 5th.

Northbound.	Southbound.	Northbound.	Sat. Sun. Southbound.
Leave.	Arrive.	Leave.	Wed. Arrive.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Victoria	9.00	Victoria	8.00
Shawnigan Lake	10.20	Shawnigan Lake	7.40
Duncan	11.00	Duncan	5.30
Ladysmith	11.57	Ladysmith	5.52
Nanaimo	12.40	Nanaimo	6.42
Ar. Wellington	12.58	Ar. Wellington	6.52

THROUGH TICKETS TO CROFTON, Victoria leaves daily except Sundays, connecting with north and south-bound trains. Double stage service Wednesdays and Saturdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria: Single, \$2.40; Return, \$3.60. THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO ALBERNI.

Stage leaves Nanaimo Tuesdays and Fridays on arrival of train from Victoria. Fare from Victoria: Single, \$5.20; Return, \$8.65. Excursion rates in effect to all points good going Saturday and Sunday, returning not later than Monday.

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Steamers of the Company, or for which it is Agent leave

FOR San Francisco.

FROM VICTORIA, 7.30 P.M.
Senator, Feb. 12, March 14.
City of Puebla, Feb. 17, March 4.
Umatilla, Feb. 7, 22, March 9.
Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

For South Eastern Alaska

LEAVE VICTORIA, 4 P. M.

S. S. Ramona, Feb. 7, 21.
LEAVE SEATTLE, 9 A. M.
S. S. Cottage City and Ramona, Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.

For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

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For Northern B. C. Ports—S.S. "TEES," 1st and 15th of each month, at 11 p. m. For Naas Harbor and Intermediate Ports, calling at Skidegate first trip, and Bella Coola and Surf Inlet, second trip of month.

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S.S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Feb. 7, 8, 9. ALAMEDA, sails for Honolulu, Saturday, Feb. 11, 11 a. m.

S.S. VENTURA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, Feb. 23.

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