BRITISH OFFICER AND BUSINESS MAN TALKS ON IMPERIAL POLICES

(Vancouver Colonist)

A typical British officer, exhaling the bracing atmosphere which usually surrounds the man of affairs, one who has achieved commercial success, is Captain R. V. Webster, of the Imperial Yeomanry, London, England, who spent yesterday in the city. While possessing all the instincts of the soldier, having seen service both in the Soudan and South Africa, he is also one of the most prominent of the industrial magnates of the East Indies, being proprietor of one of the largest tea and coffee manufacturing concerns in Ceylon. He is returning to the old country after having spent several months there supervising the construction of a new factory, the installation of an entirely new and up-to-date plant, which is expected to revolutionize the business as far as that part of the world is concerned. Last night Capt. Webster left for the Sound. He will make a flying trip through the States, interviewing agents en route, and hopes to reach London by Dec. 12.

The possibility of Joseph Chamberlain's policy, in respect to the establishment of preferential relations between Great Britain and its colonies, being adopted is one of the subjects Capt. Webster discussed with a representative of the Colonist. He believes that ultimately such legislation will be enacted. At the present time the political situation in the old country was in a most unsatisfactory condition. The labor element had control of affairs, and it was unlikely that Mr. Chamberlain would have an opportunity to bring about the changes he desired in the Imperial tariff for some time. But the fact that sentiment throughout the colonies was strongly in favor of the move was bound to have its influence upon the mind of the general public of the British Isles, and, sooner or later, the preferential rates would be inaugurated.

COLONIES SHOULD JOIN HANDS.

Capt. Webster goes even further than to predict reciprocal preference between all the colonies and the mother country. He prophesies that the time is not far distant when there will be preference between the different colonies irrespective of Great Britain proper. Such a thing, he thinks, is of just as much importance, or, at least, almost as much so, as the introduction of the measure first referred to. In Ceylon, Canadian fruit could not compete successfully with that imported from the United States, although in quality as a general rule, it was better than that coming from the other side of the line. That was acknowledged, but, like everything else in the world, the people were looking for cheap goods. Therefore only a comparatively small amount of the produce of Canadian soil was able to find a market there. Of course this could not be attributed alone to the duty, as the transportation facilities from the principal ports of the States were better, and the rates less expensive from different points in the east and west coasts of the Dominion. He did not know, as a matter of fact, whether there were regular lines of steamers sailing from this colony to Ceylon; in fact, it was doubtful if there were. On the other hand, ships called from Sound points and from New York, Boston, and other ports on the east coast of America on regular scheduled dates. With the preferential tariff, however, all these conditions would be changed. The question of transportation would right itself under such circumstances, and in his opinion, it wouldn't be long before not only the raw products, but the natural resources of this colony, would take the place now held by the exports of America in Ceylon, India and other colonies of the British Empire.

COMMERCIAL BOND BEST.

Looking at the matter from a broad point of view, Capt. Webster inclined to the opinion that it was the best policy that could be adopted by the home government. It was all right to speak of blood being "thicker than water," but, after all, the best way of creating closer and more friendly relationship between the different portions of the Empire was to cement them commercially. Identical interests along commercial lines would bring the average business man of the present age closer together, would form a bond stronger and more sacred, than any other form of union. In saying this he did not wish to deprecate the patriotism that undoubtedly prevailed throughout the British colonies. That such a sentiment was dominant was proved by the whole-hearted and practical way in which New Zealand, Australia and Canada had come to Great Britain's assistance during the trouble in South Africa. It was hard for him to express in adequate terms the appreciation felt by the English people at this expression of loyalty. It had done much to bring about more friendly feelings between the Mother Country and her dependencies. Now was the opportune time to take another step in the same direction. The introduction of preferential duties, upon the lines he suggested, would result in an effectual union, one that would withstand the wear of time, and make the Empire solid commercially and otherwise. There was no estimating what heights of greatness Great Britain could attain by the adoption of such a policy. Therefore, he wished Mr. Chamberlain every success, and only hoped that he would carry his intentions still further by advocating preference also between the different colonies. To bring this about cooperation would be necessary on the part of the latter; but he did not think that phase of the question presented any great difficulty.

Speaking of Ceylon, Capt. Webster asserted that while the principal industry of that colony now was the cultivation of teas and coffee, the rubber-growing industry promised to develop into one of its principal assets in the near future. It was five years ago that the discovery was first made that the rubber plant would flourish in that climate. Since then acre upon acre had been planted, and it had been demonstrated that an income of $600 an acre might be depended upon. From these figures it could easily be seen that the new industry, when developed, would prove of the greatest commercial importance to that island.

MONTREAL THE MECCA FOR THE HIGHWAYMAN; A BAD POLICE RECORD

(Montreal Herald)

Within the last few days The Herald has frequently had occasion to point out that Montreal and suburbs are rapidly acquiring the unenviable reputation of being a splendid hunting ground for the thug, highwayman and hold-up. These gentry within the past few weeks have broken all records for enterprise and daring. So many instances of their prowess have recently come to light that the respectable citizen is beginning to feel thoroughly scared.

Of seventeen cases taken from the files of The Herald for the last two months three belong to October as the list shows. November has not yet passed and for November fourteen cases fall to be recorded.

It is significant that these fourteen cases occurred during the fifteen days from November 12 to November 26 inclusive—practically a case per day. November 20 and November 25 were each distinguished by two "hold-ups" Three out of the seventeen cases that is practically twenty per cent. of the cases resulted in death for the victim (allowing that James F. Fielding was done to death before being robbed).

But the list speaks best for itself. It is herewith appended in concise form:-

October 6—James F. Fielding, found lying beneath subway at Longueuil Ferry in dying condition. He died without regaining consciousness. Coroner's jury returned an open verdict, but Fielding's gold watch, glasses and money were missing, and Coroner McMahon expressed his conviction that a crime had been committed, whether robbery with violence or robbery alone he could not be positive.

October 19—Albert Mullen, of 258a St. Dominique street, held up on Craig street by three masked men and robbed of his watch and $20.

October 25—William Bilodeau, residing on Coursol street, held up by two men, who gagged him and relieved him of $5 in a lane near his home.

November 4—Charles Desjardins, 53 Demontigny street, knocked down by four men and robbed of tiepin, ring and money.

November 12—Lady and gentleman held up on Mount Royal by bandit armed with a rifle. In this case the sum secured by the robber was insignificant.

November 13—Horace W. Grigg held up near Montreal Junction by a man armed with a revolver. Grigg offered resistance and was shot three times, dying a week later from his wounds in the General Hospital.

November 14—Man armed with two revolvers entered the store of V. Plante, 161 Craig street, and demanded from the proprietor the contents of the cash box. The hold-up was thrown out of the store by Mr. Plante and two of his clerks, and bolted before he could be secured.

November 15—Joseph West held up by man armed with a revolver on Rachel St. Mr. West struck down the ruffian's pistol arm, and he thereupon turned and fled.

November 17—Man and woman, the former armed with a revolver, entered the store of J. A. De Villiers, 634 Centre St. held up Mrs. Villiers with the gun and made their escape with the cash box.

November 19—William Henderson, 287 Colonial avenue, held up by three men on Pine avenue and relieved of his money, gold watch and chain.

November 20—Phillippe Richer, 227 Knox street, St. Henri, stretched senseless by two men on St. Antoine street, St. Henri, and relieved of $21.

November 20—Mrs. Oscar Labrie, of 280c Panet street, fired at twice on Lafonde street by a party armed with a revolver, hidden somewhere on the opposite side of the street to that on which she was walking.

November 21—Miss Bridget Donahue attacked in broad daylight on Redpath avenue, near Sherbrooke street, by a man, who threw her down and attempted to steal her satchel. The man was pursued and captured.

November 23—Miss Margaret S. Mackay attacked on St. Luke street by two men, who attempted to steal her purse. She escaped their clutches and ran into her home nearby. The highwayman escaped.

November 25—Francisco Antonio Sartori murdered, so far as can be learned, for the sum of $60 which he had in his possession. His badly slashed and battered remains were found on the waste land between the guard pier and wharf at Windmill Point.

November 25—Ferdinand Fugere, of 276 Bourbonniere avenue, Maisonneuve, beaten into unconsciousness and relieved of $20 by five men on Demontigny street. He had to be taken to Notre Dame Hospital.

November 26—Mr. Baldwin, of 119 Drolet street, beaten and robbed of $16 by four thugs on Pine avenue.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

This wonderful cough and cold medicine contains all those very pine principles which make the pine woods so valuable in the treatment of all lung affections.

Combined with this are Wild Cherry Bark and the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness or any affection of the Throat or Lungs, you will find a sure cure in

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

Mrs. H. A. Misener, Port Williams, N.S., says: "My son had a dreadful cough. It started in the fall and lasted all through the winter.

At last we became very much alarmed about it and started to use Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and before he had used one bottle his cold was completely cured."

Price 25 cents per bottle. Put up in a yellow wrapper. Three pine trees the trade mark.

Refuse substitutes. Dr. Wood's is the genuine.

The Exmouth street church new Y. M. A. has elected: First vice-president, R. F. Gooderich; second vice-president, W. I. Case; third vice-president, T. F. Belyea; fourth vice-president, Roy Hastings; financial secretary, C. H. McFarlane; recording secretary, William Magee; treasurer, W. E. Lawton; chaplain, Roy Harding.

Daily Fashion Hint for Times Readers.



PETER PA N TOQUE.

One of the smartest of the new hat models is shown in the drawing, the toque being made of plaid velvet, in soft blue and green shades with touches of crimson and yellow plaided through the design. The little hat was made with a high bandeau at the left side, covered with a draped velvet, so that it had quite a decided tilt. A red wing was placed at the left, and there was a green and gilt enamel ornament at the base of the wing, tucked into the knot of velvet in front.

LAMBS FEW AND FLEECE VERY SCARCE NOWADAYS

The Outside Element Has Been Driven to the Other Markets by the High Stakes That Are Played for on the Stock Exchange---Little Fellow Has Little Chance Among the Giants Who Now Control the Game of Speculation.

(New York Sunday World.)

There has been a revival of speculative activity in stock exchange securities during the week, but it is a question as to how much genuine public interest there has been aroused. The lambs have been pretty shy recently, and the bold manipulation in several specialties has done much to lessen the attractiveness of the inducements that are now being held out to them to return from strange pastures into their old-time fold. As a matter of fact public interest at the present time is centred in the mining shares, the transactions in which have grown to enormous proportions both here and in Boston, Philadelphia and throughout the west. The speculation has become a craze in some sections of the country, for the reason that the great rise in the price of silver, copper, lead and the other metals has made practicable the reopening of many abandoned mines, while rich strikes in the Cobalt, Goldfield, San Juan and Greenwater districts have made quick fortunes for the promoters as well as for the stockholders of new properties in these camps.

TOO HIGH A LIMIT.

For months the chance of profit for the small speculators in Stock Exchange securities has been small. The pools and professional traders, who deal in thousands of shares a day, have completely monopolized the market. The game has been too big and too hazardous for the small fry. With such men as Harriman, Rogers, Frick, Hill and Rockefeller playing hands of 100,000 or 200,000 shares at a deal, and bringing to bear upon the daily movements of the market the tremendous money power and influence they command through their control of the great railroad, banking and industrial institutions, the little fellow who trades in 100 or 500 shares is like a penny-ante player in a $100 table-stakes game. He feels that the surroundings are unsympathetic.

A BETTER CHANCE.

The market has been confined to the high-priced specialties, the movements of which have been entirely controlled by a few cliques, who seem to have the unlimited financial backing of certain national banking institutions, generally supposed to be under the closest scrutiny of the United States bank examiners. These pools have cornered practically the entire floating supply of such stocks as Reading, and can mark them up or down five or ten points over night as their humor pleases them or expediency suggests. They do this by means of fictitious transactions conducted boldly under the very eyes of the virtuous governors of the Stock Exchange, and they have repeated the operation so frequently that what remained of the public has been entirely squeezed out or driven out into the little market on the curb, where the limit is small at least, the percentage fairer, and where now and then there may be found an opportunity for the little fellow to make a modest profit.

CONDITIONS CHANGED.

Speculation at best is a hazardous game. There was a time, brokers say, when movements of values on the New York Stock Exchange were, in a measure, at least, controlled by current economic conditions. Cheap money, general prosperity, political tranquility and abundant crops were reasonably certain to produce an active, advancing market for the standard railroad and industrial shares, while financial stringency, business depression, domestic disturbances and a poor agricultural yield were usually attended by declining markets for stocks and bonds. Those who made a close study of the signs of the times were reasonably certain of being able to guage with some accuracy the influence of these conditions upon the price of securities, and speculation was a fascinating, reasonably safe and not unscientific game of chance. Those days have passed in Wall street, and the old brokers fully realize it. They passed away with the concentration of wealth and the centring of control of the great railroad and industrial properties in the hands of a few men who play Wall street speculation like the faro dealer in a brace game. The cards are marked, and if they run now and then in favor of the player it is because it is the only way that his entire roll may be finally gathered in.

While the game has changed, the paraphernalia is the same as it was in the old days. The commission houses still have their statistical departments, where the records of years are carefully compiled and as carefully laid away on dust-covered shelves, their array of bullish and bearish literature scattered conveniently in every corner of the "customers' room," as the lambs' fold or shearing-room is called. There is a printing ticker in one corner that grinds out "bull dope" by the yard, and an office manager who makes learned analyses of the prevailing monetary conditions, the state of foreign exchange, the fluctuations in British consols and the bearing of the minimum discount rate of the Bank of England upon our own financial situation. This is all for the purpose of getting the customer "in." Then there is the senior partner, usually a pessimist, who is always looking for an impending crisis. He is known as the "shifter" in Wall street parlance. He shifts the responsibility back to the customer when the market goes the wrong way. Moreover, he gets the customer whose account is too inactive out of stocks, for there is a commission for selling as well as for buying stocks.

A GOOD ILLUSTRATION.

At the time of the San Francisco disaster the directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad issued a statement in which they declared that such injury had been done to the property of the company by the catastrophe, and there was every prospect of such a heavy falling off in business as a result of the destruction of the city, that the company would be forced to husband its resources for months and perhaps years. Many of the stockholders, on the strength of this admonition from their own board of directors, rushed to sell their Southern Pacific stock, confident that all prospects of a dividend declaration had now become most remote. Southern Pacific stock broke many points on the Stock Exchange. Union Pacific, from the same causes, fell in sympathy. Within four months Southern Pacific declared the first dividend in its history, and the Union Pacific dividend, to the astonishment of the public and some of its own directors, was increased to 10 per cent. A leading director of both roads at the time of this remarkable performance was credited in the current Wa sip with being the bull leader on the Stock Exchange.

The first smoker of the R. K. Y. C., which was held last night in the club rooms, was a brilliant success. The attendance was very large. D. Arnold Fox conducted the orchestra and played the accompaniments to the soloists. Among those who took part in the very excellent programme were: A. Chip Ritchie, R. Mallinson, Mr. Whelpley, Mr. Smith, A. W. Baird, J. R. Armstrong, Howard Holder, and Fred. Jones.

R. A. Lawlor, K. C., of Chatham, is at the Royal.

FEW JOIN CHURCH

Only Two Out of Five Sunday School Scholars Become Adult Members---Defects of Training System.

(Montreal Gazette.)

Of the fourteen million Sunday school children in Canada and the United States only two in five become church members after leaving the Sunday school. Of church members in these countries ninety-two per cent. joined before the age of twenty-three, and the majority of these before eighteen.

Such was the statistical idea of the part played in the progress of Christianity by early training in its principles, which was given last night by Rev. A. E. Armstrong, of Toronto, at the meeting of the Interdenominational Missionary Institute, held in the American Presbyterian Church. Rev. F. M. Dewey presided and the speakers, with their fund of expert information, had before them a large and interested audience, which included many clergy, and Sunday school teachers.

The principal speaker was Rev. A. E. Armstrong, who spoke of Sunday schools in their relation to the growth of Christianity, and missionary enterprise. He regretted to note how little was being done in the way of educating children in missionary lines, and pointed out the defects of a system which, while emphasizing the acts of apostles in bygone days, practically ignored the acts of their spiritual successors of today. He laid stress on the fact that the Bible was a missionary book in its purport, and spoke of God's commission to Israel to convert the heathen nations, showing how the Israelite failure in the task had led to the transmission of the work to the Gentiles. But he reminded them that, important as was a knowledge of God's past dealings with the world in his scheme of drawing mankind to Himself, a study of present day conditions in heathen lands was even more to be desired.

Rev. Mr. Armstrong considered the best definition of a Sunday school was "A church studying the Bible." The true scope of Sunday schools embraced both adult and child. Expert leaedship rendered this possible.

Such schools in America, he declared, missed their chief goal—the securing of adult Christianity—and he adduced figures which indicated that these institutions in the Orient are at a considerable advantage in spiritual results, in comparison with those of America. Of Sunday school children, he said, in heathen lands, ninety-six per cent. became church members, and 75 per cent. of the children in boarding schools. Such statistics, he said, must prove that there was something wrong in the Sunday school methods of the Protestant churches on this continent.

The Church or Rome came in for a compliment from the speaker, who asked the audience if they had ever heard of a child brought up in an orphanage of that church, who did not become a church member. Cardinal Manning's dictum of "Give me young England to educate up to eight years of age," also found approximate reiteration, for the speaker declared that the church's impression should be made in the plastic years of childhood. e instanced the late Dr. Livingstone, who, before he was twenty-one, had decided on mission work; and spoke of Bishop Thoburn and James Chalmers, of New Guinea, whose missionary resolves had dated from youth.

The moulding of young character by teachers was treatel at some length and the speaker showed how children were most easily aproached on the social side. A child's interest, he continued, could best be aroused by giving him something to do. Children liked biographies, and the reading of such works proved a splendid source of mental and spiritual development.

WEAK HEART SYSTEM WAS RUN DOWN

When the heart is healthy and performing its fuctions naturally, it should beat regularly seventy-two times a minute without causing its owner the slightest inconvenience or distress.

When it begins to beat irregularly or intermittently, palpitate and throb, skip beats, beat fast for a time, then so slow as to seem almost to stop, it causes great anxiety and alarm.

The least excitement or exertion seems to affect it.

Many people are kept in a state of morbid fear of death, become weak, worn and miserable, and are unable to attend to either social or business duties, through unnatural action of their heart.

To all such sufferers

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

can give prompt and permanent relief. Mrs. F. Fletcher, Sault Ste. Marie, West, Ont., says: "I have been troubled for four or five years with weakness, and run down system. My feet were always cold and I felt almost dead. My heart was weak and I was so nervous I could hardly walk across the street. I started taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after using three boxes I felt much better. I continued their use until I had taken twelve boxes and I am now well."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

WEDDINGS

Cullinan-McGuire.

Henry Cullinan, of Fairville, and Miss Jennie McGuire, of Pleasant Point, were married in St. Rose's church, Fairville, on Wednesday evening. Rev. Charles Collins performed the ceremony. Miss Celia Malaney was bridesmaid and William Toole, groomsman. Mr. and Mrs. Cullinan, who received a number of valuable presents, will reside in Main street.

Rockley-McKillop.

A pretty wedding took place at the residence of James McKillop at Fort Dufferin on Wednesday evening, when his daughter, Ida Isabelle, was united in marriage to Wm. Henry Rockley. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. F. Scovil. Miss Maisie Rockley, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid and Mr. Cummings acted as best man. A supper was served after the ceremony. The couple received many handsome presents as tokens of their popularity.

Patterson-Flewelling.

John N. Patterson, of this city, and Miss Maxa E. Flewelling, of Oak Point, were united in marriage at the residence of Samuel Thorne, at 122 Bridge street, Thursday evening. The happy couple left on the I. C. R. train for a trip to Nova Scotian points.

A SNAP IN ULSTERS

We Have on Hand About

25

Men's Frieze Ulsters

in the following Sizes only

34, 35, 36, 44, 46 and 48 inches.

These Coats have always sold for $10 and $12 and are good value at these prices.

DURING

TODAY and SATURDAY

We will clear these Coats out for

$3.90 Each.

We also have about 25

Boys' Ulsters

in Sizes 22 to 28 in., for Ages 4 to 10 Years. These Coats range in price from $4.50 to $6.50. We will now clear them out for

Only $2.49 Each.

Think of It!

A MAN'S ULSTER

Worth $10.00 and $12.00 for

Only $3.90.

A BOY'S ULSTER

Worth $4.50 to $6.50 for

Only $2.49

Come Early and Get First Choice, for They Won't Last Long at These Prices.

Henderson & Hunt,

40 to 42 King St.