Suggestions for Children's Attire

By Mary Dean

As it is too early to venture upon more than brief autumn suggestions for the grown-up world, Fashion is turning her attention to children's garments. Importations in this direction show distinct and separate influences for the two sexes. For boys, English styles are eminently the thing; while for maids, hats, coats and gowns must express the Parisian touch. Even with garments made in this country, London's taste stamps the boy thing, and smart mammas will spend much time in choosing the correct English and Scotch textures, which are first choice everywhere for masculine wear. These are naturally much dearer here than on their native heath, while domestic making is more than double the cost of London tailoring. So many mothers traveling in Europe take advantage of a stop in London to buy their boys' wardrobe, and as a consequence everything necessary for youths' wear is shown by the middle of July.

Only with the baby does Fashion depart from the requirements of English styles, and adorably Parisian in his belted tunic suits, the wee sir of two years or less will sport the dressy hats and lace and embroidery trimmed collars suitable to his tender age.

It is curious to see how severely exacting the English styles for lads are in point of correct mannish detail. Cuts and materials for any particular purpose are scrupulously defined, morning dress needing one thing, afternoon another, and all the accessories which accompany either calling for as much care.

"With his first trousers," writes an authority on these matters, "the English boy is taught the gentlemanly requirements of clothes. And by the time he is 21 he weighs the question of a suitable necktie almost as carefully as he would a matter of state." Let us trust for the British lad's sake that this is exaggeration, though it cannot be denied that the apparently easy get-up of correctly dressed Englishmen represents a world of careful thought.

Rough tweeds in small patterns and cheviots variously grained are enormously used for morning suits for boys from 10 to 14. A prevailing and smart style consists of a short sack coat and knee trousers, which may be cut square or gathered into band knickerbockers. The coat has a single front, with three matching bone buttons, two flap hip pockets and perhaps one at the left breast. If the trousers are not gathered, three smaller bone buttons ornament the outside leg. Tiny checks of brown and green or mottled gray mixtures are patterns and color schemes, straw sailor hats, red or blue ties, and buttoned leather boots being considered suitable accessories.

For the younger boy the linen collar is a turn-down Eton affair, with a soft silk tie. The four-in-hand is worn by the bigger boy, whose collar is in the various high forms worn by men.

For afternoon dress for lads of long-trouser ages some very smart suits are seen in sombre gray mixtures, with which derby hats are worn.

The colored shirt is at any time of the day de rigeur in London, and boys' shirts display the stylish cotton cheviots, percales and fancy linens seen in men's departments. Patterns are a little smaller, perhaps, but the same requirements for matching cuffs and a white collar holds good. Smart effects for morning in these are made with four-in-hand ties in the shirt material. Handsome shades of yellow, faintly striped with brown, red or royal purple are swagger schemes for these shirts. Accompanying handkerchiefs sometimes also show borders in the silk color, though white ones with tiny monograms in color are perhaps newer. Checks, stripes and tiny polka dots are modish effets for colored socks.

Some odd English novelties shown by tailors and haberdashers are vests for youths who have come into the dandy privileges of men's dress. In bold check wools of startling loudness some of these waiscoats are named for King Edward, whose freaks in dress are much copied in London. More elegant examples show fine linens and cottons in delicate colors, while a white dress waistcoat France sends over shows all over sprays in hand embroidery.

In outside coats a garment no schoolboy should be without is a light-weight top-coat in a rain-proof material, which will still prove a light protection against first Autumn chills. Added to which, as you are told by the tailor, "they are smart and manly in appearance."

Rain-proof covert in tan, with greenish tinge, is a stuff shown for these coats, which are in the long loose shapes of men's top-coats. Very dashing things are seen in departments for sporting wear, and occasionally a complete Eton boy's suit is encountered. The bobtailed black coats and long tight trousers of these are not greatly admired here; but in England they are much worn by lads from 11 to 14, along with the high silk hats and walking canes familiar to the comic drawing of the Eton boy.

In the smarter wardrobe a riding suit is exacted as a matter of course, horsemanship being thought one of the English boy's first necessary accomplishments.

A dashing suit shown by a maker who exploits only English styles was of tan covert, with a loose coat enormously wide in the skirts and the usual baggy riding breeches. A visored cap in the same material, soft wash socks and brown leather leggins to be worn over laced brown shoes were correct settings.

The riding suit and the morning one described are shown in one of the week's drawings. The baby boy suits are from 21-2 to 4 years. They are in the tunic-blouse forms required for these ages, scarlet serge and wedgewood blue cloth comprising the materials. Sailor collars, in the depths now thought smart accompany them, fine handkerchief linen with a frill edge being the material of one, and wash silk bordered with a flounce of lace that of the other.

In the new things for girls plaids and checks take so prominent a part that the instinct comes to discuss only the many charming patterns in these stylish material, which, while always appearing with Autumn, are likely to have a greater vogue than ever. Along with them are seen plaid and checked trimstuffs, narrow and wide dress braids, and hat ribbons in enormous variety appearing among these.

As to gown textures, English and Scotch wools are shown alongside French and domestic silks, which, if they have no national authority for their elaborate pretension, reveal many new and captivating beauties. Every thing from the tiniest square check to one checker-board big is seen, plaids also running an extended gamut in size, and showing a bias and straight making.

In the genuine Scotch wools many familiar clan tartans are displayed, and so magnificently superior are these materials to those of any other country, it is easy to see why the French makers prefer these. Waterproof dyes and a system of careful shrinking contribute to the durable qualities of these handsome textures, which Parisian fingers have resolved into the smartest garments. The styles pictured show some of these fancies for girls of various ages.

An odd raincoat for a girl of 16 is of brown shower proof cheviot, crossed by narrow red lines to form big squares. The loped sleeves of this coat and the buttoned plastron which fastens it at the chest are novel features, producing a smartly adjusted look, while the garment has the necessary looseness for covering everything. The buttons are in knob shape, of red bone, and with the coat is shown a suitable hat of brown straw with red wings.

Two smaller square check materials are shown in gowns for girls of 8 and 10. The larger check of the two is exploited with deeper lines. This is made up in t he afternoon dress which displays ruffles at the side of the skirt, whose front is plain. The blouse bodice has a soft turn-back collar and cuffs of fine white embroidery, and the soft belt and bust bow are of brown chiffon taffetas.

The more tiny square check is shown in English suiting in the ever popular black and white, which narrow black and scarlet soutache braid trim effectively. A sack coat with a fly front and a pleated skirt is the model used for this, black velvet with outlinings of red and black braid forming stylish collars and cuffs.

The two last dresses are of Scotch wool in a red and green Scotch plaid, with a novelty touch in a sprinkling of black dots and French silk in beautiful blues and white. The plaid of these gowns is made up bias, and the styles are for ages between 4 and 7. On the silk gown, which is for very dressy purposes, Valenciennes lace combined with coarse tucked net forms an elegant bodice decoration. The smartest feature of the wool one which is displayed by the little figure wearing the outside coat, is a deep frilled collar, cravat and belt of black taffetas. Any color shown in the plaid could also be utilized for this smart neck fixing and belt, but black contributes by far the smartest note.

In fact, as can be seen, black is the accentuating note in all of these barrel materials, which, whatever their modish prestage seems somehow always charming for children. And when a black or white check or plaid is used color in turn may be effectively employed for trimming. The materials indeed give much scope for trimming either elaborately or otherwise. Black ribbon velvet in plain graduating bands is a striking garniture for any pattern or color, While the barred wools and silks themselves put on in stitched bias bands, are inexpensive and most fetching trimmings.

A pretty little gown in plain bronze green cashmere was made most effective with bands of plaid silk in bronze greens and browns. A red plaid wool dress was smartened with bands of black taffetas, this also forming collar, cuffs and belt.

The plaid shirt waists shown for girls of suitable age are without number, silk, flannel and winter weight cheviot forming these, and plain textures frequently trimming the wools and silks. Lastly a plaid or checked silk petticoat will be thought a very stylish complement to the autumn school girl's wardrobe. Charming ones seen were in black barred in tiny squares with color, narrow frills and deep ruching-edged flounces comprising decorations.

President Roosevelt's Spelling Reform

From the San Francisco Argonaut.

Rarely has President Roosevelt experienced such a disheartening rebuff as that administered to his endorsement of the spelling reform scheme. The President is so popular that, usually, it makes little difference what course he may advocate. He is generally certain of the support of about half the people, and occasionally, of nearly all of them. Generally he has his own party at his back, and a large quota of the Democrats. It was so when he began his crusade against the Northern Securities company, his attacks on the trusts, and his advocacy of the Railway Rate Bill. In his onslaught on the meat-packing industry—allied as it was with the cattle industry of his friends, the cattlemen of the West—he had the people behind him. Even in some of his jingo outbreaks, like the Venezuela and San Domingo schemes, while the people were not exactly cheering behind him, they at least were silent, and did not actively express their disapproval. But now, in the matter of the "improved spelling" proposition, the President for the first time finds himself alone. We use "alone" advisedly, for the presence of the more or less distinguished gentlemen who inveigled him into this orthographical morass can scarcely be considered as giving aid, comfort, or even company.

When it comes to spelling, the American people are conservative. Noah Webster tried to "reform" the nation's spelling a century ago. He touched every chord which vibrates in the American heart, including dislike of Great Britain, which was then rampant. But even Noah Webster was two centuries ahead of his time. So far-fetched were many of the "improved spellings" of Webster that his editors, a generation later, were forced to modify them. Strange as it may appear, his more recent editors, two generations later, were forced completely to expunge some of his "reformed spellings." In fact, the "International American Dictionary" (the latest edition of Webster printed some few years ago), approaches more nearly to the spelling of the British lexicographers than did the first edition, edited by Noah Webster himself. This shows how conservative English-speaking people are in spelling, even when our patriotism is appealed to, and our desire to build up an "American spelling." For Noah Webster called his volume "An American Dictionary of the English Language."

If President Roosevelt had stopped to think, it might have occurred to him that a phonetic system of spelling in the United States is impossible until there is a uniform system of pronunciation. Before spelling phonetically it is indispensable that people should agree on the pronunciation of their words. Waving all question of common nouns (such as "suit," "tube," "news," etc.), many of our proper nouns in the United States are variously pronounced. Take, for example, the name of our largest city. This is pronounced by the Gothamites themselves "N'Yawk." It is almost a monosyllable, and the "r," as indicated, is pronounced soft. In the New England States the name is prouounced in two syllables, "New Yawk," with the long sound of the "u" in the first syllable, and with the soft sound of the "r" in the second syllable. This we here try to indicate as nearly as it may be done in English letters. For one of the chief drawbacks to following phonetic spelling in English is that our letters have absolutely no sound-values at all. When you see a single letter staring at you in English you are forced to admit that you can not tell how it is pronounced unless you see it in a syllable; when you see the same letter in a syllable you are forced to admit again that you do not know how either the letter or the syllable is pronounced unless you see it in a word. Not long ago a very eminent man used the word "ay" (meaning "ever") and rhymed it with 'sky." He had been using the English language for half a century, yet he did not know how these two vowels were pronounced. These facts may give some idea of the difficulties in the way of making English a phonetic language. But probably President Roosevelt did not think, when he advocated spelling reform, that we should first need a new alphabet as well as a new way of spelling.

To resume our parallels: West of the Alleghanies the name of our chief city is generally pronounced thus: "Noo Yo-r-r-r-k." Here again we will attempt to indicate the harsh Western burr of the "r," produced by croaking with the uvula. This sound is unknown in New England, in the Middle States, and in the South. It differs from the pronunciation of "New York," as heard in the South, as night differs from day. South of Mason and Dixon's Line the long "u" sound in the word "New" is pronounced with even greater stress than in New England, while the "r" is even softer in the South than in the Middle States. Parenthetically, we may remark that the long "u" is always sounded in the South, but never in the West. True, in the South it varies. The "u" in the Gulf States is different from the "u" in Virginia and Kentucky, but still it is the long "u." In the West, on the other hand, the long "u" sound becomes "oo." Compare "suit," "tube," "lure," "dupe"—generally pronounced in the West, "soot," "toob," "loor," and "doop."

Given, then, the existence of these varying sound-values, how, may we ask, would it be possible to spell "New York" phonetically with these various pronunciations? The only way would be for each part of the country to spell it the way it was pronounced there. But even that would not be feasible, for, as the English letters have no settled sound-values, the resulting spelling might not give the sound sought by the speller when reproduced by the pronouncer.

Let us take the name of another large city, that of the metropolis of the West. The name of the great city on Lake Michigan is pronounced in at least a dozen different manners, as thus: Sheecahgo, Sheecawgo, Sheecago, Shicagho, Shicawgo, Shicago, Cheecahgo, Cheecawgo, Cheecago, Chicahgo, Chicawgo, Chicago.

The pronunciations are crudely indicated above. It is difficult to indicate, without diacritical accents, shades of sound-value in English. In fact, it is almost impossible. In happier days the Argonaut had the habit of using accents in its pages. While its diacritical accents doubtless gratified the critical, they caused trouble at times in the composing room. Not infrequently some linotype Adonis, breathing cigarette perfume from his curly locks, would with his lily fingers tap bur keys, and take our sesterces for an "extra shift." Sometimes such a young man, gazing at his "copy" in mingled terror and indignation, would cry to the foreman: "Get on to the left-handed fly-speck e's! Do them things go?" When assured that they did, such a stranger would frequently, without further words, put on his coat and depart instanter.

Since the 18th of April, however, the Argonaut has not offended either linotype operators or proof-readers by the use of accents. They were all shaken out of us at that time. Now we have no accents concealed about us, diacritical or otherwise. Therefore, we are reduced to attempting to indicate the various ways in which the American people pronounce "Chicago" by the foregoing crude collocations of letters. We may add in explanation that the "sh" in the first lot means the soft sound of "ch"; that the "ch" is to be sounded as in "church" and "cherry" in the second lot; and that the sounds of "a" and "i" are the long and short sounds, which would be indicated by breve accents if we had them.

How would President Roosevelt spell "Chicago" by his reform system of spelling? If he spelled it, as he pronounces it, would that mean that all the people who pronounce it differently would then proceed to pronounce it as the President does? Or would they follow his phonetic spelling merely, and claim that they, too, like him, had the right to spell "Chicago" the way they pronounced it?

There are many other varying pronunciations of American names which will occur to the reader. The chief city of the South is variously pronounced. It is called "Noo Or-leans" in many parts of the Middle West, but in other parts of the country it is called "New Orleans." So with the chief city of Missouri—it is pronounced "Sen Looey" and "Saint Lewis." The chief city of Kentucky is called "Lewisville" and "Looeyville." The capital of New York is called "Awlbany" and "Albany" with the short sound of the a.

In California there are so many peculiarities of pronunciation evolved in struggling with our Spanish and Indian names that a whole board of spelling reformers could scarcely cope with them. For example, the City of the Angels is usually pronounced by old Californians thus, "Lohse Angayless," which in their opinion is the Spanish pronunciation. They are in error, for the Spanish "jota" sound before "e" or "i" is a strong guttural, and the hard g sound which they give to "Angeles" resembles it but little. The citizens of a later generation—humorously dubbed, in the North, the "onelungers"—usually call the name of their town, on first arriving, "Lawss Annjeeles." After they get acclimated they change it to "Lawss Angeless." When they reach this stage of pronunciation they call themselves "Angeleenose," and talk glibly of Early California, Fray Jewneepairo Serra, and the Cameyeno Reeawl.

Thus it will be seen that there are difficulties for the ardent orthographical reformer in California. Even in San Francisco there are many such difficulties. For example, one of the principal streets is called by San Franciscans "Mungumree," although it is spelled "Montgomery" street, and by strangers is always pronounced "Montgom-er-y." This pronunciation, for some reason, produces a disagreeable impression on the native ear.

It would take too much space to discuss common as well as proper nouns. Probably the most common noun in America is "girl." Let us not be misunderstood. By this we do not mean to underrate the American girl, or to imply that she is of the common or garden variety, but rather to insinuate delicately that she is of the rosebud garden of girls; hence, being ever in the mind and frequently on the lips of the youth of America, she is the most common noun. Yet she is pronounced "gairl" on the stage, "goll" by Chimmie Fadden, "guhl" by people who cannot sound the "r," and "gu-r-r-l" in the vigorous and bounding West, where people have the courage of their "r." How would President Roosevelt spell "girl" under his reformed spelling ideas, when this marked difference of opinion about girls among the people?

To reform any language is a work of time. Something like a century ago Spain attempted to make her spelling phonetic. The Spanish Academy prepared elaborate rules and issued a dictionary changing completely the spelling of the language. In the course of three generations it has had its effect. Spanish is probably more nearly phonetic than any modern tongue. Yet note this experience: Spanish America is an enormous country, Mexico, Central America and South America including many millions of people. They pay only sentimental allegiance to the Crown of Spain. This allegiance does not extend to the modifying of their spelling. As a result they have modified such parts of the language as pleased them and have allowed the rest to remain. In some respects they have gone farther than the Spanish Academy. For example, throughout most of South America the Greek "i" has been entirely abolished. In Spain it was largely abolished; in certain words, however, like "and" (y) it was left by reason of its frequency and familiarity. This Spanish America would not stand. The result is that you see the letter "i" used for "y" throughout the Spanish-American newspapers and books. The effect is peculiar, not to say unpleasant to a stranger. What must it be to a Spaniard?

If the sometime Spanish colonies could agree with Spain on spelling, is there any chance that we could ever agree with England? And is there any chance that England's colonies could ever agree with us? or would they agree with her if she agreed with us? And if we agreed with her and she disagreed with New Zealand, say, would our own colonies agree with us? Or would they agree with New Zealand, which is a pattern for new countries?

In short, as the constitution does not follow the flag in the Philippines, does Mr. Roosevelt think that the spelling book would?

A TRICKY SAILOR.

Saturday Night.

Among those representing the country at Ottawa on the Conservative side of the House, is a gentleman who is also a practicing lawyer in this city. He is an ardent sportsman, and is fond of sailing. His wife is a diligent observer of the Sabbath, but knows little of the art of navigation, and concerns herself not at all with the vagaries of the wind in that regard. One summer while the twain were sojourning on the Muskoka lakes, frequent arguments arose as to the propriety of the practice of the husband of sailing a party across the lake to church. Finally, the wife agreed that, so long as he sailed straight there and straight back it was a necessary evil, and as such must be tolerated.

One day, however, the party set out a trifle earlier than usual against a head wind, and, after a series of close-hauled legs, reached the place of worship, and, the same wind prevailing, sailed home with a free sheet, arriving there just in time for dinner. The wife was wroth at what she considered an evasion of the compact, and took her husband to task. That gentleman strove to explain that it was the wind which had been at fault, and not he, but to no avail. The good lady closed her diatribe by saying in a voice which brooked no reply:

"You came home quickly enough when you wanted your dinner, but you started out earlier than usual, and went zig-zagging all over the lake. You need not try to tell me you were 'tacking,' or whatever that sort of thing is called. You could have gone straight if you had wanted to. I have seen you do it often."

IN A HORRIBLE FIX.

Army and Navy Journal.

General Carr, at the outbreak of the civil war, left Troy to take the command of a regiment. At Big Bethel his regiment had been halted for rest and refreshment, and had not yet experienced the excitement of a skirmish. Confederates were in ambush, and from a safe hiding place they opened fire. Carr, so the story runs, instantly put spurs to his horse and dashed up to a group of officers.

"They are firing upon my regiment!" he shouted. "My God! Now what is to be done?"

KILLING CANADA THISTLES.

The only way to make a sure shot on Canada thistles is to salt the patch about one-half inch deep all over the patch. I used two carloads of refuse salt one year and then looked after those stray ones for a couple of years. These other suggestions don't do the business—they kill some but not all. We got ours on our Iowa farm in clover seed in 1905. We gave two dollars for each patch found this year and after the experience up in North Dakota where I let them grow because I did'nt know at that time what they were, I don't spare the salt, knowing it is cheapest in the end to spend the money in the start. I used twenty barrels this summer and have each patch marked, and this fall will eradicate them and the two dollar prize will sure find every spot another year that has been missed this year.

Don't salt the thistle, but salt the patch and this will catch any sprouting roots. Look after this patch every month or so and resalt where you have missed. I have dug out patches with a scraper, thrashed straw piles on others, covered some with lime, some with boards, and some with tar paper and dirt, and squirted kerosene and gasoline in the stems when hollow, but salt does the real business when spread over the whole patch one-half to three-fourths of an inch thick. It costs money, but these things must be cared for sooner or later. We found forty-two patches on twelve hundred acres this summer.

LABOR UNIONS IN ENGLAND AND ABROAD.

Engineering.

Germany shows rapid progress in general or federal organization. There are two distinct sections; the Social Democratic societies embrace more than two-thirds of the aggregate organized workers of the country. The "Christian societies" have also made great progress, and are still able to hold their own. The aggregate membership of all the unions is 1,466,625, with an annual income, all told, of £1,300,000. In France the transport trades have the largest number of unions, but the engineering, metal, mining, and textile trades have also a large number of unions. The total number of unions is 4,625, and the membership 781,344. In Austria the engineering and metal trades lead; the building trades and transport industries come next in importance respectively. There are 2,750 unions, with 205,651 members. In Italy there are 480,689 members, but the exact number of unions is not known; agricultural workers take the lead. In Spain there are 373 branches of unions, with 56,905 members, so that the recent strikes must have been mainly by non-union workers. In Denmark there are 978 unions, with 67,503 members. In Sweden there are 1,432 branches of unions, with 91,452 members. In Norway 23 unions, with 14,740 members. In Switzerland 569 unions, with 41,862 members. In Holland 134 unions, with 6,535 members; so that there non-unionists appear to preponderate. The United States most nearly approach the British unions, numerically and financially. In the American Federation of Labor alone there are 118 affiliated unions, with a total membership of 1,494,300 members, and an annual income of £43,212. In Germany there are old-age pensions, and insurance against accident. In the latter respect Austria and Hungary follow the lead of Germany. In Germany 10,224,297 persons are thus insured. On the whole, the conditions of labor are better here than anywhere else in the world.

THE MONGOLIA.

Had Called at Midway to Land a Passenger.

Further advices from the stranded Pacific Mail liner Mongolia, ashore at Midway Island, show that the steamer is in a very serious position; but the weather remains good. It was at first reported the steamer was several miles out of her course and ocean current changes were considered responsible; it is learned, however, that the call at Midway was made to land Vice-President Ward of the Commercial Cable company. The question of landing was left to the discretion of Captain Porter, with an especial caution that in event he did land Ward he should approach the shore only in the day time and be extremely careful in making his soundings. The rules of the company are that no captain shall approach the islands to land a passenger, except in broad daylight.

On her maiden trip from New York around the Horn to enter the Oriental service on this coast, the Mongolia ran into a sandbar on the coast of Brazil near Pernambuco. On her first voyage across the Pacific, while leaving the harbor of Yokohama the propeller picked up an anchor chain and the vessel was disabled. On account of these two accidents Captain John H. Binder was superseded by Captain W. P. S. Porter. The voyage which is now interrupted is her eleventh. The Manchuria and Mongolia were two of the most popular passenger vessels in the trans-Pacific service. The cost of floating the Manchuria was estimated at $500,000. Salvage of the Mongolia will cost more.

ORDERS OBEYED.

Recent Biography.

Mrs. Flint was a very stern woman, who demanded instant and unquestioning obedience from her children. One afternoon a storm came up and she sent her son John to close the trap leading to the flat roof of the house.

"But, mother—" said John.

"John, I told you to shut the trap."

"Yes, but mother—"

"John, shut that trap!"

"All right, mother, if you say so, but—"

"John!"

John slowly climbed the stairs and shut the trap. The afternoon went by and the storm howled and raged. Two hours later the family gathered for tea, and when the meal was half over Aunt Mary, who was staying with Mrs. Flint, had not appeared. Mrs. Flint started an investigation. She did not have to ask many questions; John answered the first one.

"Please, mother, she is up on the roof."

"A WOBBLY BOWL."

The following letter from a very much incensed dairyman, appeared in the New Zealand Dairyman:

Dere Sur—Yure blasted separator has gon bung agen, it went Alright for copple of days after yure man fixt it, then it started wobling agen, when we Try to get up spede the kursed bole starts wobling and gumpgni like a buck rabit, nocks the plates of what ar you gone to do about it. I have to kart me milk 2 miles along these rotten rodes to Murphys for to seprate. Morover hav lost a hell of milk tryin to seprate with yure kurst infernal machin. i Don't want to be disrespectable but if you don't fix up the damrating frawd quick and livly it will wurs for you. TED DONOVAN.

The decay-resisting properties of the California redwood, which have made it a favorite building timber on the Pacific coast, have recently led to its use for irrigation pipes and conductors for hydro-electric power plants. For this purpose the wood is cut in long staves which are fitted together like those of a barrel and firmly banded. Some of the pipes are four or five feet in diameter, and are carried across deep canons and gorges as well as through trenches underground. They are even used to some extent in the supply is the great forests in the Eastern States.

THE FALL EXHIBITION.

Entries For Stock Are Still Coming In.

More entries for the exhibition and more entries for the horse races were received by Secretary Smart of the Agricultural society yesterday. The latest entry in the stock department is that of the Pemberton Stock Farm, Port Guichon, who are sending down 13 horses and several cattle.

It is expected that the Charmer will bring a good lot of the cattle on her trip from New Westminster tomorrew, while the R. P. Rithet will carry a full load from Ladners Landing leaving there early Monday morning. Among the entries that were received for the races were Lady Kent and Alberna owned by Geo. A. Small, these horses have not yet arrived, but are expected within the next few days.

Besides these there were 15 horses arrived yesterday, nine from the Sound and six from the Mainland, included in the latter lot being four trotters, and as many more are expected on Sunday. Already there are more racers at the track than ever in its history and the success of the meet is practically assured. Work at the buildings is being rushed at a good rate and everything is practically ready for the fair. Several of the exhibitors have begun to get their display in shape and the hall is commencing to take on its holiday regalia. There are 377 different people competing for prizes and the list of entries that have been received in the various classes are as follows: Horses, 117; cattle, 144; sheep, 125; swine, 79; poultry and pet stock, 337; agricultural produce, 235; fruit 252; floral 101; honey and apiary, 15; dairy, 13; art department, 19; women's department, 404. This makes a record in every class and guarantees a keen competition. Despite the fact that it was publicly announced that entries would not be received after Monday last, there are several who are now anxious to place an exhibit in place, but they are met with a firm refusal on the part of the secretary and his assistants, who consequently come in for considerable unnecessary abuse.

W. S. D. Smith who has charge of the dining room will be open for business today and will remain open till the close of the exhibition. He has secured the services of J. Peters one of the best chefs in Seattle to attend to the cooking department. This is considered a very good move for with an experienced man at the head of affairs in the kitchen it will do much towards placing the restaurant on a good footing. As his assistants Mr. Peters will have a staff composed entirely of white labor and every one will be a past master in the department over which he has control. Nothing that will tend to make the dining room a success will be overlooked and it is expected that a better service will be given than has ever been given during the fairs. He has so arranged the room that he can sit 200 persons at once and with a good staff of efficient waiters all who desire to obtain meals at the grounds will be attended to.

The secretary and his staff of assistants will take up their headquarters at the grounds today where all business will have to be transacted after that time.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM FOR THE RUSSIANS

Removing Practically Every Disability Under Which Dissident Faiths Labored

St. Petersburg, Sept. 21.—The Associated Press has been informed by a member of the cabinet that within a few days laws of religious freedom, removing practically every restriction and disability under which the dissident faiths in Russia have labored, will be promulgated.

The new laws are in effect an amplification of the Emperor's ukase of April 4, 1905, which, although it established a large measure of toleration and enabled thousands of dissenters to leave the orthodox church and enroll themselves under the faiths of their choices, never became fully effective.

This was partially owing to the failure of the elaborate supplementary legislation needed, but chiefly to the arbitrary interpretation of the Emperor's ukase by the principal authorities, who construed it as they saw fit. In some cases the workings of the ukase were almost entirely nullified.

Under the new laws which will be published while no parliament is sitting, the various sects, unless they indulge in criminal or immoral practices, may receive upon application the sanction of the government. They will confer upon their clergy practically the same status as is now enjoyed by orthodox priests.

They will have equal rights with the orthodox church in the matter of erecting school and church buildings and the receiving of proselytes.

"In fact," an orthodox priest said to the Associated Press, "they will be more free than the orthodox church, which is the state church and subject to a mass of state regulations."

The cabinet will next take up the project of law enlarging the rights of Jews, which has just been elaborated by a commission.

This measure has been somewhat restricted, the administration believing that full equality in the present state of public opinion in Russia can and should be given only by parliament.

The administration, after several months' consideration, has determined against granting compensation for the foreign property destroyed during the Moscow revolt. The claims arising from this cause amounted to $825,000.

The deputation of Jews that visited M. Stolypin and referred to the predictions of an anti-Jewish attack at Warsaw, which are being circulated in the Russian and foreign press, was informed by the premier that, according to reports from General Skallon, there was not the slightest reason to expect excesses or disorders. Nevertheless, he ordered that all necessary measures be taken to prevent an outbreak.

The premier expressed the hope and said he was confident that Siedlce would end the history of anti-Jewish outrages. While refusing, in the absence of complete information, to discuss the doings of the soldiers, the premier said he had no desire to shield them. Their exhausted condition, he continued, coupled with nervousness resulting from frequent attacks on patrols, was accountable for breaches of discipline.

EXPERIENCES OF WRECKED VICTORIAN

Capt. Walker, Wife and Son Spent Fourteen Months on Islands After Wreck

THE TRAGEDY OF A WRECK

How Sole Survivor of a Disaster Had Killed and Buried Others

The wreck of the steamer Mongolia of the Pacific Mail Steamship company on Midway islands recalls the experiences of Capt. Walker, a resident of Victoria, on those islands, then lone and uninhabited, in 1888. Now there is a cable station on the island and ten United States marines, and the fine liner has ample stores for her large complement of shipwrecked people; in those days the place was seldom visited and Capt. Walker, his wife, and crew lived on the barren sands for fourteen long and dreary months when he was east away in the British bark Wandering Minstrel.

Capt. Walker gave an account of his experiences to the famous novelist, Robert Louis Stevenson, and it furnished material for a book from his facile pen. The Wandering Minstrel was from Hongkong, and when eighteen days out encountered a severe gale and was driven on the reefs of Midway island, and wrecked. All were saved, and they reached the shore with difficulty. They found two small islands having elevations so slight as to be almost indiscernible at a distance of five miles. These islands are uninhabited and have no vegetation beyond bush clumps of the night-blooming moon-flower which are interspersed over the white sanded surfaces.

Landing on the larger of the two islands, Capt. Walker and his company, found an old building which had been erected thirty years before by the Pacific Mail Steamship company when that corporation established a coaling base, afterward abandoned, on the island, and here the hapless survivors were doomed to an exile of fourteen months, subsisting on fish and the eggs of sea birds that nested in the sands, until rescued by the Japanese schooner Norma and conveyed to Honolulu. It was not until they had been on the larger island several weeks that the smaller island was explored.

On the dangerous reef lying between the two islands, a broken hull bearing the name "General Siegel," told the silent story of another disaster and a vain hope of possibly finding survivors, or something of utility washed ashore, encouraged an exploration party to the other island. Successfully reaching the shore, they found two mounds of sand over which wooden crosses made from driftwood had been erected and the inscription 1886 hacked upon each.

A little distance beyond upon the sand and close to a small beam was the form of a man lying upon his back with arms akimbo and his head resting in his hands. As they looked upon him his eyes opened, and, without the least apparent concern than as if he had had companionship constantly, told the exploring party from Wandering Minstrel that he was the sole survivor of the wreck of the General Siegel and that the graves were those of the captain and mate whom he had buried. His name, he said, was Jorgensen, and alone, he had lived there for two years, the captain and mate having died the first week after reaching the island. As time wore on Jorgensen's demeanor was noticeably strange.

He avoided conversation, and especially evaded inquiry concerning his ship, and the details of her loss, until it became the general opinion that there was some mystery about the affair which he should clear up.

He clung to his secret and adroitly evaded the studied plans of his comrades for six months, but finally he became ill, and it was while tenderly caring for him during his illness that the son of Captain Walker learned the strange story that after the wreck of the General Siegel, all perished save Jorgensen, the captain and first mate, who reached the shore together; that, successively the former, in revenge for previous ill-treatment, had murdered the latter and buried them where the crosses stand.

When at last the attention of the Norma was attracted and the hearts of the exiles were gladdened with promise of homes and happiness, then it was that the fell band of superstition pronounced the fate of Jorgensen—that he must remain on the island—the little white spot of desolation which afterward became a cable station to watch and to wait; to hope, and it may be, to pray over the graves of his victims, and at last, perchance, in a weariness of despair to lie down with them.

Capt. Walker left him there.

The two islands lie within a coral reef which is eighteen miles in circumference and has been the grave of many a vessel, mostly sailing craft. In 1859 Capt. N. C. Brooks of the bark Gambia visited the islands and took possession of them for the United States. Later the Pacific Mail Steamship company, then running two large sidewheel steamers between San Francisco and the Orient, placed a coaling station on the larger island. For six years the steamers called there to coal and then because of the dangers of approach and difficulties of coaling the station was abandoned. A large supply of coal was left there, and this store is alleged to have been surreptitiously taken from the island by a sailing vessel and sold in San Francisco for $40,000 at a time when coal was selling at a high price at the Golden Gate.

Midway island is a white island. So great is the brightness of the sands on this sterile spot that persons living there are compelled to wear goggles. The island is intolerable otherwise. Even when relief comes from Honolulu it is doubtful if goggles will be brought in sufficient number to satisfy all. Unless the passengers each have a pair of the glasses there is going to be other suffering than the want of food and shelter.

WINNIPEG GETS NEXT CONVENT

The Political Policy o Convention Has Bee Outlined

THE EXECUTIVE IS ELE

Interesting Debates Deliver Yesterday Afternoon's Session

THE Canadian Trades C resumed its essions in the of Trade rooms Friday ing and during the meeting there lengthy discussion on the questi the political action by the Congre ing which there were some inte debates.

At the evening session the elec delegates took place and the sessi now practically completed its b for this year. Immediately on re session Friday. Delegate Geor Gray moved that section 5, claus the constitutions be amended to u ballot system of election, which carried.

Delegate Walker, chairman ways and mean committee, repor follows that the per capita tax b as before and that $550 be voted secretary-treasurer for his service the hotel expenses of the Fraterna egate from the American Federat Labor while in Victoria be paid; $150 be granted to the Fraternal gate to the A. F. or L. to be h Minneapolis. That $40 be granted caretaker of the hall. The reque an agent to be appointed in Great tain was reported unfavorably a the request of the Vancouver dele for fraternal assistance.

Delegate Todd, Toronto, wishe know how the committee had arriv the amount to grant the Frat delegate to the A. F. or L. He th the amount was too small. He m that the amount be raised to $200. report was adopted with this am ment.

Delegate Gilligan of a special mittee regarding the Metallic Wor Union, recommended that an a ment of 10 cents be levied on every connected with the Congress, in that the case may be taken before Privy Council in England.

It was moved in amendment that Congress endorse the action of S Metal Workers and use their best forts to place the case before the P Council. This was carried.

Resolution committee was then ed on to report Resolution No. 69, ing the endorsation of the Congre secure the appointment of a fair commissioner. The resolution was on the table.

Resolution No. 70 was referred to committee on ways and means, and 66 was reported unfavorably.

The solicitor pointed out that postmaster general had decided that "Appeal to Reason" must not through the mails, he also stated it was a case that should be ventil in parliament, and he thought this the best plan to adopt.

In answer to R. P. Pettipiece, P dent Verville replied that he never that the article was wrong. The re was adopted.

Resolution No. 56, Delegate Surg The committee reported that the r lution was unwise, and recomme that an amendment pledging the gress to do all in their power to b the real murderer of Governor Si berg to justice. Adopted.

Resolution No. 59. Reported fa ably and was adopted.

Delegate Simpson urged the mem of the Congress to use their best ef to patronize union printing offices, pecially those which uses the Union bel.

Resolution No. 61 was amended read that the government appoint respondents for the Gazette with favoritism. It was adopted.

Resolutions 64-67 and 71 to 75 dealt with and the recommendations the committee adopted.

Resolution No. 72. Condemning action of the government's allowing byists in the lobbies of the parliam was adopted.

The chairman of the committee po ed out that it was necessary for Congress for their solicitor to meet members and endeavor to have th rights upheld.

President Verville stated that a n order of the House of Commons wh would in a measure do away with l briefs was now in force.

Resolution No. 81.—That all pub lands granted only to actual settl was reported favorably and adopted.

Delegate Anderson was of the opin that the resolution did not cover case and pointed out that there w much land in the Northwest which owned by companies which should confiscated.

Delegate Barnett asked Delega Gray if he was soliciting orders for McCleary stoves which was an "u fair" shop.

Delegate Gray said he was worki for the B. C. & R. soliciting orders, was not soliciting orders for the sto but for gas.

Resolution No. 5, Delegate Dutto Resolves that the Congress prote against the influx of Asiatic labor, a request the Federal government pass such legislation as will pr vent the Asiatic classes coming to o shores.

Resolution No. 6, Delegate Bragg, so presented a resolution dealing wi the same question substituting Hind in place of Asiatics.

Resolution No. 16. Delegate Beac Resolution No. 44. Delegate Stevenso were also classed with others deali with the same question. The committ recommended as follows:

"1. That the organized workmen Canada desire to see Canada peopl by a free, enlightened, moral, energet and law-abiding class of citizens, a recognize that this can only be done b the influx of immigration from oth countries.

"2. That this influx should be th spontaneous movement of the imm grants themselves, and in this regar