

50 the Japanese have hitherto bee represented and maligned, also view of bringing about more faw consideration of a new labor of in Canada, thus promoting imm tion into Canada of Japanese labor 18,917 This new role of the commissioner plains much. We now read in 12,320 markable sentiments 8,550 markable sentiments

the West very useful lessons." plication of ordinary Eastern of to England (and Canada) woul lutionize her agricultural life."

initionize her arricultural life." "As there is an addition of at least half a million souls annually to the population of Japan, there must neces-sarily be expansion in some direction and other avenues must be discovered" (to Canada?)

"The livelihood of this additional population is the pressing problem of Japan It is one of which the rest of the world will soon be forced to take note."

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Bervai's Answer.
Beigrade, Oct 10.—The Servina government servit is quest the the object sees a dead or wounded the act congliantion of the mobilisation of servits's forces are insufticient to maintain order in the this great to maint in order in the intering the signification of servits's pacent so remain concentrated at the present forces are insufticient to maintain order in the the advecting service to see a dead or wounded the serving and that the new movement is four to maintain order in the the all terting the right thisk, passing the extraordinary session of the serving assess the body of Elendersch and down at the left side, the left side to the activation of the mobilisation of servis's pacent to maintain order in the the all the trains assess to the serving saway the two lower the stranet the reserve set assess and the the present forces are forces are find the the present forces are forwarded to the activations. The extraordinary session of the scrider in the time ways as the serve are to the active the they were provide degression of the scriders. The formed his time the desting a server to the scrider to maintain order in the time and the server to the servere provide the servere

regard to Servia's pacific intentions. The extraordinary session of the Skuptschina, or national assembly, summoned to deal with the existing crisis, was opened this morning amid scenes of great excitement. The war-like sentiment of the delegates was noticeable, and the spirit was given expression by the prompt election to the presidency of the assembly of Prot, Govanitz, one of the most prominent agitators in favor of war with Austro-Hungary. Two Austrian flags were this morning. Wanley at once ran to the camp for assistance, where he informed his other companion of the accident. The flow of blood was stopped by placing moss in the terrible wound made by the buillet, which was a metal-patched one from a 308 British rife. Henderson was brought as quickly as possible to the Nanaimo hospital, the assembly of Prot, Hungary. Two Austrian flags were this morning.

SIX DROWNED

After the election of officers the Skuptschina adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when a secret session will be held. Disaster Overtakes New Brunswick Schooner Off Bahamas—Only Two of Crew Escape

Montenegro's Stand.

this morning.

Montenegro's Stand. Cettinje, Montenegro, Oct. 10.---Prince Nicholas yesterday issued a manifesto, stating that: "As today the terms of the treaty of Berlin are in-fringed on one side by the annexation of Bosniad and Herzegovina, obliga-tion on our part to observe Article 29 of this treaty falls. The treaty being forced upon us and our maritime rights being cruelly limited, Monte-negro considers herself no longer bound by these fetters." and Harry Roberts, believed to be the only survivors of a crew of eight who only survivors of a crew of eight who were aboard the British schooner Sirenocco, from New Brunswick to Wilson city, Bahamas, which went to pieces on Mantolla reef during a hur-ricane off the Bahamas, arrived here today on the British steamer Tiverton. Captain Munroe and five others of the crew have been given up for lost. The two survivors drifted on wreekage for five days before being picked up.

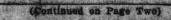
bound by these fetters." In reply to Montenegro's note pro-testing against the annexation of Bos-nia and Herzegovania. Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary for foreign affairs, has sent a telegram to the gov-ernment declaring such annexation to be a violation of the treaty of Berlin, which cannot be altered without the consent of the signatories. Sir Ed-ward's telegram was read at a mass meeting held here today, after which the people marched in procession to the palace, acclesiming Great Britiain as the defender of the Servians. Re-

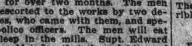
Newport News, Oct. 10 .- John Lang

WILD MOB SEEKING LIVES OF NEGROES
 Besieges Jall in Spartanburg, S.C., and Wounds Sheriff and Others
 Spartanburg, S.C., Oct. 10.—In the heart of Spartanburg, with its 20,000 population, a mob of infuriated citi-rans, numbering nearly 2,200 fought ineffectually today and tonight with the possession of John Frby, a negro, who
 Karl S.C., Ott. 10.—In the heart of Spartanburg, with its 20,000
 Spartanburg, S.C., Oct. 10.—In the heart of Spartanburg, service and strated citi-rans, numbering nearly 2,200 fought ineffectually today and tonight with the possession of John Frby, a negro, who
 Lindsay, Ont., Oct. 9.—Dr. W. L.

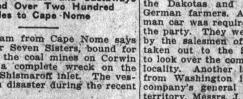
North Star North Star Richmond ... Arlington Erle ... Standard ... Idaho 3,295 1,847 1,168 1,060 160 123 48 20 22 117 42 21 Arlington Slocan .. 18.507 Total ..... 1.451 Grand total ..... 34,332 Smelter Receipts: Grand Forks ..... 15,923 Greenwood ...... 9,447 Boundary Falls .... 9,220 76,403 1,359,186

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Tuesday, October 13, 1905

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O THE COLONIST

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#### THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLON ..... 00 25 Three months ..... Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

#### THE GENERAL OUTLOOK

The elections are only two weeks away, and it ought to be possible to reach some general idea of how they are likely to go. In Victoria the promises of Conservative success are excellent. Mr. Barnard is making an excellent canvas, and his frank and excellent canvass, and his frank and manly treatment of every question submitted to him is in striking contrast to the course pursued by his opent, who, after having promised to ponent, who, after having promised of explain everything, has explained nothing. The Times attempts to make a great point out of the so-called "secret agreement." Mr. Barnard met this man-fashion and in a manner which completely satisfied those who so doing he has gained far more votes than the Times can hope to take from him by misrepresenting his conduct and his intentions. The prospect for Mr. Barnard's election are first class, and if he continues to gain as he has, between now and election day, Mr.

<text>

natural, and possibly may be more nearly correct in sound than the gov-ernor's spelling. It must be remem-bered that we cannot exactly repro-duce Indian sounds with English let-ters. If you want any proof on that score, get some one who speaks Tsimpsean to tell you the name of Kalen Island, and see how near you can come to spelling it. Kalen is a shot at it, but is a long way from the bull's eye. Another instance is that of Tacoma.

bull's eye. Another instance is that of Tacoma

to the front by the recent action of Australia. There are certainly many things which such a council as that proposed by Col. Seeley could discuss Now Tacoma is not Indian; it is not even near-Indian. It is a bad attempt to spell a name, which has been better reproduced, though not correctly, in Yakima. Indeed in nearly all our profitably. The development of inter-imperial

names of Indian origin we have drifted very far away from the originals. About twenty years ago an effort was made in the schools of Eastern Canada commerce is also of prime importance We never have taken the position that

to introduce the practice of pronounc-ing Manitoba with a pronounced accent on the last syllable, but it hap pily failed. Can any one tell us what Isthoymalt means?

OIL

About fifteen years ago a person acting for the Standard Oil Company wrote to Ottawa asking to be in-formed if the Geological Survey had any reliable information relating to the occurrence of petroleum in Canada. The letter brought forth a number of reports and a reply. The latter stated which completely satisfied those who heard him. It is true that the agree-ment has nothing whatever to do with Dominion politics, and if Mr. Barnard had seen fit to ignore it, no one would have had any just right to complain, but in a manly way, and one that is quite characteristic, he has taken the electorate fully into his confidence. By so doing he has gained far more votes than the Times can hope to take from

AN INTERESTING SITUATION.

Mr. Barnard's election are instead of not appreciate that a discovery and if he continues to gain as he has, between now and election day, Mr. Templeman will be left so far in the solar now. Transportation is avail-able, if not to the oil district, able, if not to the oil district, a small refinery is in operation. There as statement was attributed to Mr. Brodeur as to the vital necessity of the government losing no seats in Guebec, and afterwards denied. The Toronto News prints the following which seems to be conclusive: Recently Mr. Brodeur attended a Liberal meeting in Soulanges county.

terprising farmers of that district de-serve to capture some of the prizes, and we have every confidence that they will. Mr. Wilbur Wright, the aeroplanist,

VICTORIA' COLONIST

has taken a woman passenger on a short trip. Some cynics have always ntended that the fair six was flighty. A Winnipeg despatch states that

every C.P.R. employee who went on strike will have his position back and that most of them are now at thei old jobs. "All's well that ends well. It is very satisfactory to find that the company has displayed such a com-mendable spirit of generosity in the matter.

We never have taken the position that Imperial trade preference is essential to Imperial solidarity, for we have always realized the possibility that, In any attempt to adjust the various tariffs to each other difficulties might arise, which would have a tendency to drive the different dominions apart. We do not think that this must necessarily be the case, but it is a contingency that must be kept in mind. Yet inter-imperial trade is not dependent upon a preference. Such an arrangement, if it can be reached, will vastly benefit such trade; but a What is termed "The Society White Pioneers" has been formed in Prince Rupert for the purpose of combatting any movement tending to introduce Asiatic labor into that see tion of the province. The promot of the movement are undoubtedly accord with the sentiment held by the majority of the people of this pro-

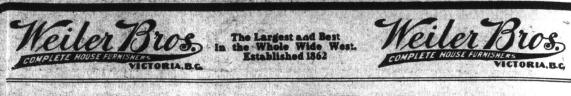
One of the notable signs of return ing prosperity to the Canadian West is contained in the announcement that will vastly benefit such trade; but a great commerce can be built up with-out it, and a Colonial Chamber of Commerce and Exchange in London upon which it purposes erecting the Bank of Montreal has purchase business block in Winnipeg Commerce and Exchange in London would be a potent factor in promoting it. One of the primary requirements of the Empire is that the people of its constituent parts, should know more about each other's requirements and each other's products. The ap-pointment of representatives of the British Board of Trade will be pro-ductive of admirable results in this a chamber would have a potent in-fluence in the same line.

THED

Sir John French, one of the most noted Imperial artiflery experts, is coming to Esquimalt shortly to inspect the guns there. A few days ago a local correspondent of one of the big London dailies received instructions to prepare an article on how the pro-oral to reactiblish Esquimalt as a

posal to re-establish Esquimalt as a naval base is regarded in this portion of the Empire. There may be more behind these matters than appears at the present time.

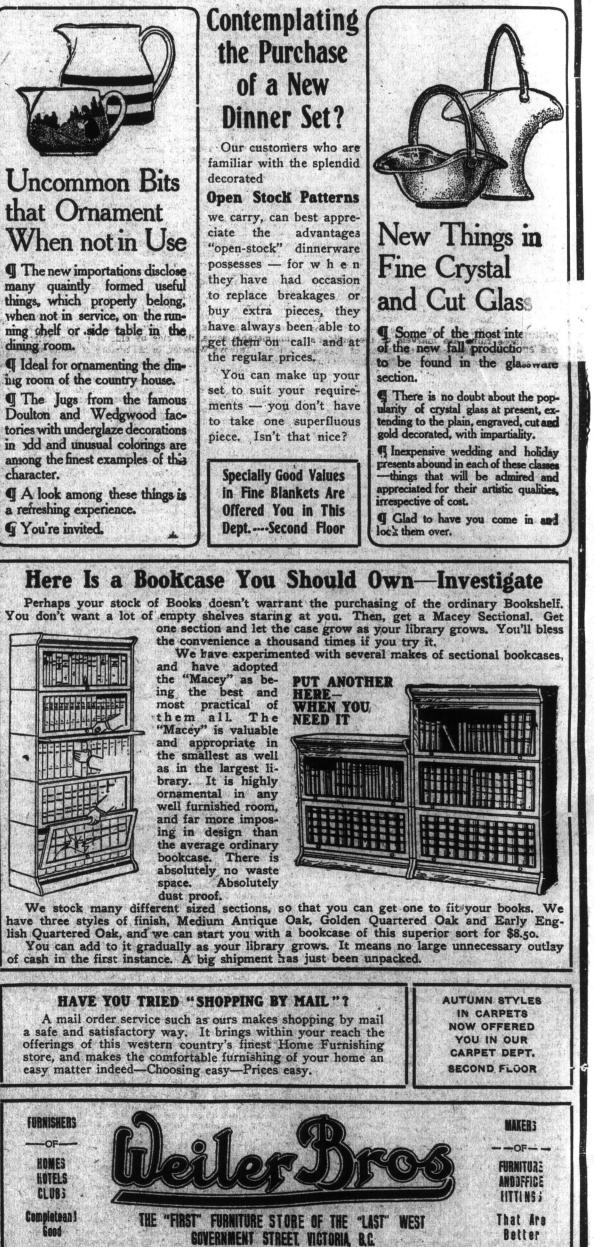
In a public address in England the other day, Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary, said: "The feeling is growing in Europe that armaments should be dismissed, but we cannot expect to see the expenditures upon armaments decrease if people live under the apprehension that treaties can be suddenly altered without the con-sent of all the Powers who are parties to them." Even the promoters of the



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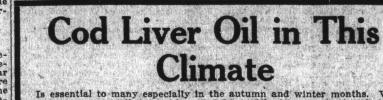
#### that our civ that has pr name the po not prove a civilizations India lying a civilizati times within ence is to a of knowing John Rudd History, and Menes, the record, unit the city of I a previous made in Eg relics from the average buried at le whose peor progress in he far astra kind had r years ago. means stead been swept Ages" than overthrow It is no beginning ation. Aln tests, and acy of any that our Another day a motive p of America fixing the as the dist the ability vantage in comparativ principles by the peop back. If it of the beau further bac same cau downward any date v accept. M ilization those that racial mov that there would have Undoub civilization the civilizi Century do veloped co ter, and po among sla can have a this lies, J civilization as we kno antiquity, trade, owe We build labor of fi antiquity, pelled then suits of co free men, While we freedom, civilizatio the signs certainty present h liberty, 7 physical p or handic is, and the may be o dered easy fically: I dominant, prey to As We thin individual principles

Tuesday, October 13, 1908,

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quite a national appellation to be given to the valley of the St. Lawrence, which is par emphasis, the great valley of the Atlantic coast. Let us take another familiar name,

The second syllable of its accent. This sort of the actionate of the accent the name at one second syllable, if they would observe the metre. The earliest reference we have seen to Esquimalt, as we call it now, is in a paper by Sir James Douglas, and the name is there written isthoymait. Clearly Governor Douglas intended to write a word accented on from "th" to "q" would be easy and



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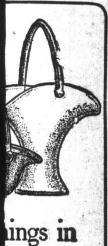


## SNEXCOS AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

#### MODERN CIVILIZATION

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No argument will be necessary to convince readers that our civilization is better and higher than any that has preceded it; although, when one comes to name the points in which it is superior, the task may not prove as easy as it appears at first sight. Many vilizations have preceded ours. In a history of India lying before us, the expression "a remnant of a civilization that has passed away," occurs several times within a few pages, and in each case the reference is to a different civilization. We have no means of knowing when mankind first became civilized John Rudd has prepared a Chronology of Universal History, and he says that, approximately, in 5867 B.C. Menes, the first ruler, of whose name we have any heres, united the two kingdoms of Egypt and founded the city of Memphis. Events of this kind presuppose a previous civilization, and we learn that borings made in Egypt have brought up pottery and other relics from a depth, which indicates, measuring by the average deposits of Nile mud, that they were buried at least 11,000 years before Christ. A nation,

whose people make pottery, has already made some progress in civilization, and, therefore, we will not be far astray if we say there is evidence that manand had made progress in the arts at least 15,000 vears ago. The rate of advance has been by no means steady. From time to time civilizations have been swept away. There have been other "Dark Ages" than those which beclouded Europe, after the overthrow of Rome. It is not possible to fix with any certainty the beginning of any epoch in the progress of civiliz-

ation. Almost every writer makes use of his own tests, and there is no standard whereby the accuracy of any of them can be tried. One authority says that our civilization dates back only to Waterleo. Another dates it back to the application of steam as a motive power. Another fixes it at the discovery of America; another at the Crusades, and so on. In fixing the origin much depends upon what is taken Israel. as the distinctive feature of our civilization. If it is the ability to use the forces of nature to the best advantage in the service of mankind, then the date is comparatively recent. If it is the development of the principles of individual liberty and self-government by the people at large, we must go a little further back. If it is the birth of an adequate appreciation of the beautiful in art and literature, we must go further back still, and in that case we will have same cause to fear that our civilization is on the

downward grade. It is hopeless to think of fixing any date which any number of people will agree to accept. More interesting is the question if our civilization is likely to be permanent, or will it, like those that preceded it, be swept away by a great racial movement. None of us will be quite as certain that there is no ground for fear on this score as we would have been a quarter of a century ago.

Undoubtedly one of the chief factors in modern civilization is the nature of the social fabric. Unlike the civilizations of the past, that of the Twentieth Century does not recognize slavery. It may have de-veloped conditions, which in some cases are no better, and possibly are even worse, than those existing among slaves; but we no longer admit that a man can have any right of property in his fellow man. In this lies, perhaps, the greatest distinction between our civilization and those that have preceded it, so far civilization and those that have preceded it, so far as we know anything of them. The great cities of antiquity, whose rulns are marvels of the builder's trade, owed their existence to the labor of slaves. We build great structures today with the voluntary labor of free men. Slaves built the great galleys of antiquity, and slaves, chained to their oars, pro-pelled them, whether in battle or the peaceful pur-suits of commerce. Today our ships are built by free men, and free men feed the engines with fuel. While we preserve the fact as well as the name of freedom, we may feel safe in assuming that our civilization will endure, but no man, who watches the signs of the times, can feel any great degree of certainty that this preservation is assured. Our present high advancement has been due to individual liberty. The free man, exercising his mental and physical powers as he saw fit, whether in government or handicraft, has made modern civilization what it is, and there is serious danger that this individualism may be overthrown. If it is, the way will be ren-dered easy for invasion of civilized lands by races alien in every respect. To state the case more specifically: If the prin dominant, Europe and America will become an easy prey to Asia. We think the real basis of modern civilization is individual liberty, restrained in its operations by the principles of Christianity. The fundamental rule of Christianity is to do unto others what we would that they should do unto us. Upon this proposition, negatively stated, Confucius founded a social sys-tem, which has existed for twenty-four centuries. Live and let live," may be said to be the corner stor of Chinese social organization, and upon it there has been reared a structure of the most democratic character. An observer, who lived in China for many years, said that in no other part of the world had the principle of individual liberty of action been carried to such an extent. But Christianity is superior to Confucianism, in that it teaches aggressive benevolence. It enjoins us not simply to avoid in-juring others, but to seek to do good to others. The salvation of our civilization will be found in the practical application of the principles of Christianity to even day life, and by the recognition of that other great fundamental doctrine of our faith, namely, the existence of spiritual forces. If we make of Christianity a mere mass of lifeless dogmas buttressed by an assumed authority, if for freedom of individua action we substitute the tyranny of socialism, under which we level society down to the grade of the low-est, for this would be its inevitable result, the time is not far distant when our nation and its boasted civ-lization will be "one with Nineveh and Tyre."

his successors until after the suppression of the ter-rible Mutiny of 1857. Baber has written down his own character for the world to read, and he has not drawn a very flattering picture of himself. He tells that though a Mohammedan, he was fond of drinking bouts and dissolute living. Almost anything was a temptation to him. If in his journeys abroad he came upon a shady wood, or a hill, from which there was a fine view, or a stream in which he could float idly in a boat, he gave way to excesses. At the same time he was gentle and affectionate. In battle he was energetic, and his ambition was without limit In some respects his disposition resembled that of Alexander the Great. He had the same fondness for

athletic sports, the same warmth of friendship, the same love of pleasure, the same personal courage. Baber is called a Mogul. In considering the different races, which have come out of Central Asia, there is a great confusion of names. We have the Turks, the Tatars, the Mongols, and so on. It is customary to say that the word "Mogul" is another form of Mongol, but this, while correct enough, is misleading. The people known as Moguls were a branch of the great Mongolian family. It is sug-gested that they were identical with the Royal Scythians described by Herodotus as the ruling tribe of Central Asia. Father Rubrugius, who traveled through Asia about seven hundred years ago, so describes them. If is certain that the people, who were led by Baber to the conquest of India, were dissimilar to the great mass of the people of Central Asia. Their faces were different in outline from the general Mongolian type, and they were of fairer complexion. They resembled the type of men found in Persia, rather than those, who spread over China, and whose facial characteristics are familiar to every one. On the other hand, they were unlike the

Afghans, whose faces were so much of the Hebrey type that some investigators have been inclined to accept the claim, which they make on their own behalf, to be descendants of one of the tribes of The Mogul Empire was established on a firm basis by Akbar, grandson of Baber. He was a contem-porary of Queen Elizabeth. He succeeded his father

at the age of 14, and, so precoclous was he, that he was conducting a campaign in what is now Afghan-istan when he was summoned home to assume the crown. He proved an efficient ruler in every respect; but perhaps the chief of his administrative acts, certainly it has proved the most far-reaching in its effects, was the establishment of a perfect re-ligious equality among the people of Hindustan. Previous to his time the Mohammedan ruling classes had at times disclored a second ruling classes had at times displayed a refinement of cruelty tohad at times displayed a refinement of cruelty to-wards the Hindus, who professed other creeds; but Akbar put an end to this. Personally, he does not appear to have had any fixed religious ideas. By birth he was theoretically a Mohammedan, but he adopted idolatry at the instance of his wives, al-though at one time he was quite favorably disposed towards Caristianity and sent to the Portuguese at

Goa for instructors in that religion. He died a Mohammedan, at the age of 64.

It has just been said that the perfect equality which Akbar established between the followers of Islam and the adherents of the various Hindu cults was very far-reaching in its effects. One may say that therein lies the secret of modern India. This equality has never been disturbed. The Mussulman, the Brahman, the Parsee, and all the almost, innumerable sects, live side by side in perfect toler-ation. Talboys Wheeler, in his history of India, says of Akbar: "He resolved to amalgamate Hindus and Moham-

medans into an imperial system; in which the one should be a check upon the other. In a word, he foreshadowed that policy of equality of race and religion, which maintained the integrity of the Mogul empire for more than a century, and since then has been the mainstay of the British Empire in India." Akbar was tall and handsome, broad-chested and powerful. His nut-brown complexion was ruddy; the

aspect of his countenance was attractive. In strength and courage he had no superior. He delighted in athletic sports and contests of all kinds. Yet he was at times very cruel, as was shown by his de-struction of Chitor, "a city of a hundred temples and innumerable houses," which refused to yield to his demand for its surrender. He left it absolutely tenantless. He exhibited jealousy and suspicion to a degree that it is difficult to understand. While self the final authority in all religions, and while enforcing equality among all sects, at times persecuted the Mohammedan priests without mercy. He was a man of strange contradictions, but such as he was, he was undoubtedly a great Maker of History, the fourth of the same family to play a great part in the affairs of Asia. Genghiz, Timur, Baber and Akbar were a remarkable quartette. It is doubtful of the second of these was a direct descendant of the first, but they were of the same ancestors. We

his successors until after the suppression of the ter- in hiding for their lives. The doors of these sacred precincts were forced, the priests, many of them old and white-haired were pursued to the gardens by the cut-throats where they were put to death. Sanctuary had been sought in the church but the reverend me has been sought in the church but the reverend men were murdered even there. The Swiss soldiers were detested as much as the priests. They met their death unfinchingly. Their leader, a young man of noble bearing, passed first to execution. "I have done nothing but obey the orders of my officers," he said proudly, and immediately fell, pierced by the pikes of the constitute the assassins. At the Assembly, the Girondins, the members of

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

At the Assembly, the chroning, the henters of the moderate party tried to appeal to the better feel-ings of the people. Quite in vain they poured forth their eloquence. The crowd would not allow them a hearing. Roland used all his persuasive powers, but only succeeded in so angering the Extremists that Marat issued an order for his arrest which, however, he was prevented by Danton from delivering. beautiful and courageous Princess of Lamballe, fidential friend of the queen, was murdered on the of September. After a farcical mock trial she was delivered over to the will of the people and later her head was borne on the end of a pike to the Feulliants where Mary Antoinette might see it from her window. Not only was Paris the scene of massacre, Meaux Reime, Charville, Caen, and Lyons hastened to follow her horrible example, and priests, magistrates and hundreds of prisoners were murdered.

Robespierre, Danton and Marat, all the leaders of e Commune, including the Duke of Orleans, who had resigned his title and assumed the name of Phillip Egalite, were elected to the national convention. Opposite to these leaders of the "mountain" as the Extremists now styled themselves were ranged on the right, the Girondins, with Petion as their president Marat the "friend of the people" sat apart, hated and feared, avoided by all, not a member of either party would sit near him.

The trial of the king was now insisted upon, though the Girondins were very reluctant in declar-ing themselves in favor of it. It was necessary for their own safety however, that they decide with the majority. As for Louis XVI., as soon as he knew that he must plead his cause before the hostile people he had no doubt whatever about the issue at hand. "They will put me to death," he said. "For all that let us engage in the trial as if I were about to gain. I shall gain it really for justice will be paid to my memory." The old philosopher Malasherbes whom Voltaire delighted to praise, was one of his counse and he had an able advocate in M. Deseze, of Bor-deaux. We are told that the slightest sign of favor accorded to the royal prisoner during his trial was greeted with howls of derision from the "mountain." One of the members of the "Plain" had the courage o protest against this, but his objection was not sus tained.

Robespierre spoke boldly "Let the Convention de-cide Louis Capet guilty and deserving of death." Danton said, "I am not one of that crowd of statesmen who know not that there can be no com-

osition with tyrants; who know not that they must be struck in the head; who know not that nothing can be expected from Europe except by force of arms I vote for the death of the tyrant." Marat went still further and objected to the king

having any counsel but declared that he should be

condemned without a hearing. It So death for the king of France was finally decided upon, and old Malasherbes, brought him the pitful tidings. Louis XVI. was no coward. Though he had lacked firmness always, his vaciliation was due more to his mental incapacity to grope with the terrible conditions than to any moral weakness. He showed no fear now, nor any grief save for those whom he leved and who should be left sorrowful. He which he loved and which and quietly, objecting only against his hands being fied, but when the priest who stood beside him whispered in his ear, "Like Jesus Christ," he submitted without further word.

The whole power was now in the hands of the unscrupulous three, Danton, Robespierre and Marat. The latter was not to be suffered to live long in enjoy-ment of his fiendish triumph, and his fellow conspirators were to fall in turn victims to the unbridled passions of a maddened, demoralized neople.



you, having your husband away travelling so much of the time," she said, sympathy in her gentle tone. "Oh, Tye grown need to it." said the prosperous Mrs. Greenough. "When he's at home, I mean in the city, he's generally at his club for the evening." "I don't know what I should do if Edward went to a club," said Mrs. Holliday, with restored confidence in herself. "He spends all his evenings right at home with me, reading or playing duets." "He was always just like that as a boy," said Mrs. Greenough warmly. "Solid gold. Never cared for pleasures or entertainment or anything of the kind. He must be a comfort. Good-bye, dear, here's my car."

"Good-by!" said Mrs. Holliday. "Now I wonder-" she murmured, as she twisted the wrists of her shirt-waist to make the solled places come underneath.... Youth's Companion.

A traveller, who put up for the night at the leading hotel in a small town, had, before retiring left ex-plicit instructions to be called for an early train. He was very much in earnest about the matter, and threatened the clerk with all manner of punishment if that during magnetic d

"Well!" he demanded skeply. "Type got an important message for you," replied

the boy. The guest was up in an instant, opened the door, and received from the boy a large envelope. He tore open the envelope hastily, and found inside a slip of paper, on which was written in large letters: 'Why don't you get up?'

He got up.

Most specimens of pulpit humor betray confusion of terms merely, but sometimes there is purpose un-der them. One clergyman, who is often quoted, was announcing a communion service for the following Sunday, with confirmation in the evening, and he put

"The Lord will be with us in the forenoon, and the

"The Lord will be with us in the interaction, and bishop in the evening." At another time, when his congregation had tried hard but without success to raise by contribution a sum of money to meet the interest charges on the usual mortgage, he announced: "I need not say here how much this church stands in need of immediate funds. We have tried to obtain

In need of immediate funds. We have tried to obtain this in the customary way and have tried honestly. Now we are going to see what a bazaar will do." One more faux pas came in a sermon directed against the very human fault of vanity: "Many a good woman comes in God's house to show off (perhaps she doesn't quite realize it, but the fact is unchanged)--to show off her best clothes." Then he glanced across the crowded pews and added: "I am thankful, dear friends, to see that none of you come here for so unworthy a reason."

#### A Unitarian Umbrella

A Unitarian Umbreis A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Cleveland, O., tells the following story which had been related to him by a relative of Mr. Beecher over twenty years ago: Among the financial friends of the great preacher was one old broker in New York—an aggressive Uni-tarian, which sect he often said bore "the trademark of honesty." One day he met Mr. Beecher hurrying toward Wall Street ferry to avoid the downpour of a sudden rain-storm.

of honesty" One day he met Mr. Beecher hurrying toward Wall Street ferry to avoid the downpour of a sudden rain-storm. "Take my umbrella," said the broker. "I don't need it; the couling bus takes me to my door." At he ferry Mr. Beecher met a lady, a prominent church-worker of a sister church, who, having no um-brela, was lamenting her inability to reach her car safely. The urbane preacher forced the umbrella upon her as he said: "I will be out your way tomorrow and will call and get it." "Two hours later as Mr. Béecher was sitting in the old arm chair fin his study the door-bell rang' and when he responded to the call a bay hurrledly pre-sented him with an umbrella, together with an un-seaded note, which read: "Dear Mr. Beecher: My husband, Mr. M., de-mands that I return the umbrella you so kindly loan-ed me at once, and join him in saying that under the circumstances the pleasure of an anticipated call is unregretted. Upon opening the umbrella you." The great expounder of truth and honesty was horrified when upon opening the umbrella he dis-covered a pasted silp upon which was written in a bold round hand, "Stolen by some Presbyterian thief!"

"Why Not?" "You will get three tickets?" He looked at her in surprise. They had known each other for some time. But this had happened to be the first time he had asked her to the theatre. He had become quite fond of her, although he recomized a certain primess perhaps a prudishness rather unusual. "Three tickets?" he asked. "Yes—one for my maid." "Must you have a maid." "Must you have a maid." She looked at him quite decidedly. "Oh yes, I think so." she said. "You know mamma is quite strict—really, if wouldn't be proper for me to go out with any young man without a maid." "You know who I am." "Certainly." "Don't you trust me?" "Don't you trust me?" "Well, really, it inn't really, it isn't that. But it wouldn't be He smiled—and bowed. "Certainly," he replied; "I shall arrange this mat-ter as you say. I will be here at 7.45 with the car-"Thank you." "Thank you." Promptly at 7.45 the bell rang. She was on hand. Behind her stood a modest female figure. "Thank you for being so prompt," he said. "Oh yes, I am always that way." He helped her out to the carriage—a double one. He opened the door. She put her foot on the front step. As she started to enter she gave a sudden scream and fell back. "What is it?" he asked, pleasantly. She turned her frightened face towards him, as she indicated the dark interior of the carriage. "There is a strange man in there," she whispered. "Why not?" "Why not?" "Who is he?" He bowed slightly. "You didn't think it was pro-per to go with me unaccompanied by a maid, did

## WITH THE POETS

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On An Old Book Rebound

An old, worn, shabby book, it was to thee; No more: But unto me, Twas written o'er and o'er With childhood's lore; Pictures and memories of that golden age Gone evermore.

'Twas taken, of its old clothes dispossessed, And in new livery dressed; And unto thee, It seems more fair to see; But unto me, It is the body with the spirit flown; It is the body with the spirit flown; It is the canvas with the picture gone -E. E. K. Lowndes in Canadian Magazina

The Toiler Nay, let me play a while ere day grows late. So brief the sunlight and this task so great, What wonder that I yearn to drop the strand And mar the pattern with a ruthless hand Of this I weave, and, in the weaving, hate! What profits it if, long compelled to wait, At twilight by the finished work I stand Too weary for that gipsying I planned? Nay, let me play a while ere day grows late,

My truant comrades call without the gate, "Ah, little sister, throw a jest at fate, And laugh, and join us." All the spring-thrilled

land Lures me with sweet insistence and command. Taskmistress Life, be once compassionate, Nay, let me play a while ere day grows late. -Theodosia Garrison in Cosmopolitan Magazin

To Aready Across the hills of Arcady Into the Land of Song-Ah, dear, if you will go with me The way will not be long!

It will not lead through solitudes Of wind-blown woods or sea; Dear, no! the city's wearlest moods. May scarce vell Arcady.

"Tis in no unfamiliar land Lit by some distant star. No! Arcady is where you stand, And Song is where you are!

So walk but hand in hand with me-No road can lead us wrong; These are the hills of Arcady-Here is the Land of Song!

-Charles Buxton Going in Harper's Magazine

#### The Upper Room

In my house of life is an Upper Room, A small and gernished place; And there I dreamed in the mist-gray gloom, And I looked my said in the face. (O Upper Room with your dreams where I Let my friends, unwept, go passing by!).

Once Love tried the door, and a child's voice camb-I heard it through my prayers— But the door was barred when they called my name, And the steps went down the stairs, (And yesterday at the door I found A toy and a rose trampled on the ground.)

And my prayers were heard, for with toll my house Has grown, the empty, great; And from my Upper Room I see Growds gathered around my gate, (From my Upper Room with its dreams where I Let the loveless years go passing by.)

I have fought my fight. Hark, they bring the prime —I have won; I have won the race! But I sit and I dare not lift my eyes To look my soul in the face. (For yesterday at the door I found A toy and a rose trampled on the ground.)

-Mary Roberts Rinchart, in Success Magaz

#### Unballef

There is no unbelief, Whoever plants a seed beneath the soft And waits to see it push eway the sin



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#### MAKERS OF HISTORY XXV.

We have seen that Timur invaded India and, after a successful compaign, retired to Samarkand laden with booty. The wealth of India in gold and precious stones was enormous. Some time after the Tatar invasion, Mahmoud, an Afghan ruler, sent an expedition down to Somnath to destroy a temple in which he had heard there was much wealth. temple proved to be rather a mean affair, the only conspicuous object in it being a large idol. In his anger at finding nothing more valuable, the Afghan general struck the idol with his mace, when it fell to pieces, and diamonds and rubies fell in piles upon the floor. Timur left representatives at Delhi to collect tribute for him, but an invasion of the Afghans put an end to the Tatar supremacy and established a new empire, which continued until the year 1525. Then Baber appeared on the scene. Baber founded the Mogul Empire. He claimed to

be the great-grandson of Timur. At the age of 14 the inherited a little kingdom known as Khokund, situated on the Jazartes river, which flows into the ea of Aral. He engaged in war with neig rulers and as a result at first was able to extend his territories, but later he was unfortunate and fied to Afghanistan, where he set up a new kingdom. In his forty-third year he determined upon an invasion of India, which he undertook with a force of only 10,000 men. He met with great resistance, but was



#### MARAT, DANTON, THE GIRONDINS AND ROBESPIERRE

Jean Paul Marat was born in 1744. He was one of the most infamous characters of the French Revolu-tion. It is a mystery how a man of such low principles, such ferocious instincts, such horrible persona appearance could have any influence, compel any following. But of such a depraved nature had become the populace of France through the cultivation of bloodhirstiness and all ferocious proclivities, that Marat was given the questionable honor of being one of their most admired leaders, and, at his death the of their most admitted leaders, and, at the usate the crazed people, even went so far as to pronounce the following blasphamous eulogy upon his heart, "O cor Jesu, O cor Marat you have the same right to our worship. Marat and Jesus, divine men whom heaven has granted to earth in order to direct the peoples in the way of justice and truth. If Jesus was a prophet, Marat was a god." We read of this sanguinary character as first dis-

tinguishing himself, while, teaching school in Edin-burgh by stealing some valuable books from the mu-seum at Oxford, for which crime he suffered a short imprisonment.

During the revolution in France he published an inflammatory and defamatory paper which he had the presumption to name "L'ami du peuple." He used this incendiary little sheet as an outlet for his own misguided sentiments, and nothing was too grossly immoral, nothing too lyingly base for him to print if he thought by it to arouse the people against au-

thority. With Danton he has been held responsible for the horrible massacres of September 1792. The terrible atrocities which then took place are too revolting to bear description. No one was sacred from the hands of the butchers. The prisons were thrown open and those within were driven into the streets, where they fell under the blows of the crazed people, who drunk with blood, sought afterward the Abbaye and the

Small Boy-"Papa, how can a camel go through the gye of a needle?"

the eye of a needle?" Plutocratic Parent-"I don't know, my son; that's what is worrying me."-Des Moines Register.

#### The Real Demand

"We will give you some orators who will fire your imaginations," said the campaign worker. "I dunno's I want anybody's imagination fired," answered Farmer Corntossel. "What we want is to get some of the fellers that's holdin' office fired, so's to give our friends a chance."—Washington Star.

#### Libelous

"I wouldn't allow any one to speak as disrespect-fully of my father as that fellow just spoke of yours." "Did he insult my poor old dad? Let me get at him. I'd have him know my progenitor is just as good as any one. What did he say?" "He said you looked like your father."--Des Moines Partier Register.

A Literary Project "So you have a great idea for a novel." "Yes," answered the publisher. "Who is going to write it?" "Oh. I haven't gone into details. What we're at work on now is one of the most striking cover de-signs ever introduced to the holiday trade."---Wash-ington Star. ington Star.

#### It Died Hard

"It is clear, Poston," said Herlock Shomes, "that the farmer who raised the spring ohicken was very tender hearted." "How in the world do you know that?" asked the astonished Poston. "It's simple anough. The farmer hesitajed so long before striking the fatal blow."-Boston Transcript.

#### The Coreican Brothers

The Corsican Brothers The revival by Mr. Martin Harvey of The Corsican Brothers at the Adelphi, says M.A.P., will doubtless but not too flattering circumstance which was asso-clated with his production of the play in Liverpool addressed by a firm of express delivery agents to "Messrs. the Corsican Bros." Taking The Corsican Brothers to be a music-hall couple of "the Two Mars" order, the firm offered to remove their "progs" from the to town at specially low rates. Mr. Martin Harvey, entering into the joke of the thing, expressed the domsidered uncommonly moderate, beyyed them be so kind as to fetch five railway trucks of scen-ser at one to costumes. The Express Delivery Agents wars silent. Probably they had only reckoned basic containing "artistic rays," a bluegeon er two a two red noses, a baid head, and some brimiess hats.

#### A Pleasant Interchange

There had been an unpleasant moment when Mrs. Holliday realised that she had on a somewhat solled shirt-waist, whereas Mrs. Greenough's thin, pretty silk was spotless and in the height of style. Then

"Why, no-" "Well, I felt the same way about you, and so I got four seats instead of three. Don't be alarmed. That gentleman in there is only a detective from headquarters."-T. L. Masson, in Harper's Weekly.

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He trusts in God.

Whoever says when clouds are in the sky, "Be patient, heart; light breaketh by and by," Trusts the Most High.

Whoever sees 'neath Winter's field of snow The silent harvest of the future grow, God's power must know.

Whoever lies down on his couch to sleep, Content to lock each sense in a slumber deep, Knows God will keep.

Wheever says "To-morrow," "The unknown," "The future," trusts the Power alone He dares disown.

The heart that looks on when eyelids close, And dares to live when life has woes, God's comfort knows.

There is no unbellef; And day by day, and night, unconsciously, The heart that lives by that faith the lips deny, God knoweth why! -Edward Bulwer Lytton.

"I Had Not Heard His Voice." Charles Hanson Towne writes these verses in the Century with Francis Thompson in his mind:

Century with Francis Thompson in his tanta: He had been singing, but I had not heard his volce; He had been weaving lovely dreams of song, Oh. many a morning long! But I, remote and fat, Under an alien star, Listened to other singers, other birds, And other silver words. But does the skylark, singing sweet and clear, Heg the cold world to hear? Rather he sings for vary rapture of singing, At dawn, or in the blue, mild summer noon, Knowing that late or soon His wealth of beauty, and his high notes ringing Above the earth, will make some heart rejoice, He sings, albeit alone, Spendirift of each pure tone, Hoarding no single song. Spendthritt of task song. Hearding no single song. No cadence wild and strong.

But one day from a friend far overseas, As if upon the breeze, There came the teeming wonder of his words-A golden troop of birds, Caged in a little volume made to love; linging, singing, linging, flinging Their breaking hearts on mine, and softly bringing Tears, and the peace thereof.

How the world woke anew! How the days broke anew! How the days broke answ! Before imy tear-bilnd eyes a tapestry I seemed to see, Woven of all the dreams dead or to be, Hills, hills of song, springs of eternal bloom, Autumns of golden pump and purple gloom Were hung upon his loom. Winters of pain, roses with awful thorns, Tet wondrous faith in God's dew-drenched mo These, all these I saw With that ecetatic awe Wherewith one looks into sternity.

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successful and set up his throne in Delhi, as the first Mogul emperor, a title which was continued in convent of the Carmelites where many priests were



she remembered her blessings, "It must be so hard for

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(From Saturday's Daily) Thirty square miles of country in all probability will be laid aside by the British Columbia government as a reserve in East Kootenay. This state-ment was made by A. Bryan Williams, the provincial game warden, last night. He arrived from the mainland yester-day for the purpose of interviewing members of the cabinet with reference to this and other matters coming with members of the cabinet with reference to this and other matters coming with-in the purview of his department. Al-ready he has discussed the question with Hon. F. J. Fulton, chief commis-siener of land and works. He ex-plained last night, however that it was not likely that anything definite would be done until he had submitted a complete report containing recom-mendations. Mr. Williams has just returned from

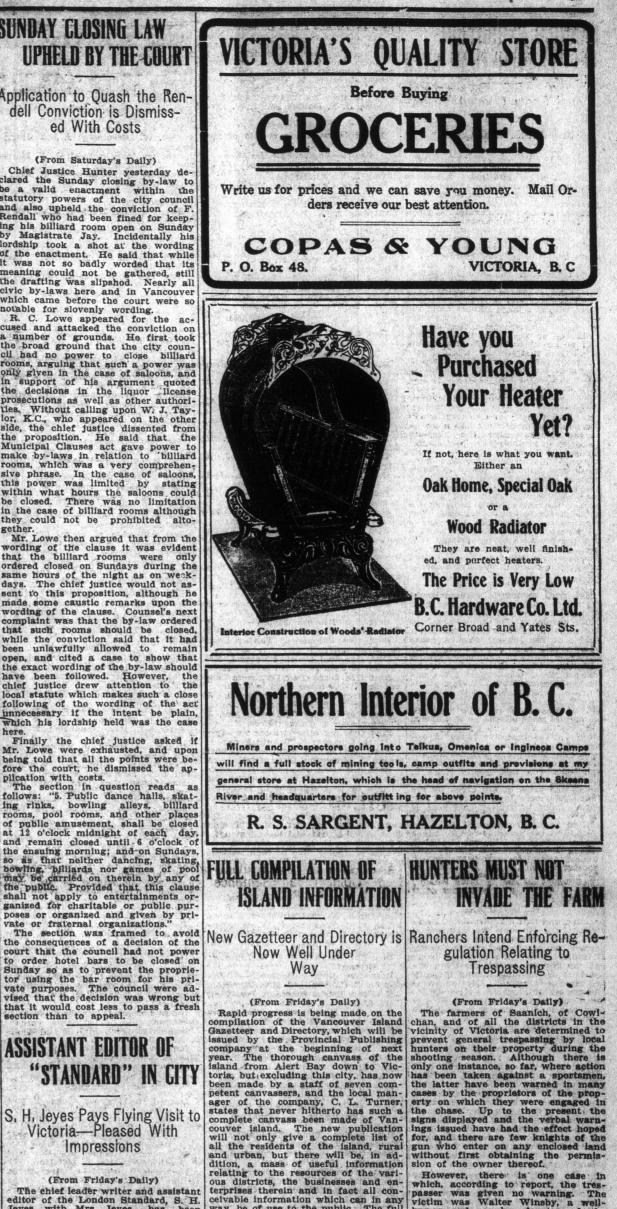


of public amusement, shall be closed at 12 o'clock midnight of each day, and remain closed until 6 o'clock of SHOWS GOOD INCREASE

and remain closed until 6 o'clock of the ensuing morning; and on Sundays, so as that neither dancing, skating, bowling, billiards nor games of pool may be carried on therein by any of the public. Provided that this clause shall not apply to entertainments or-ganized for charitable or public pur-poses or organized and given by pri-vate or fraternal organizations." vate or fraternal organizations." The section was framed to avoid the consequences of a decision of the

vorable Showing With the Previous Month the consequences of a decision of the court that the council had not power to order hotel bars to be closed on Sunday so as to prevent the proprie-tor using the bar room for his pri-vate purposes. The council were ad-vised that the decision was wrong but that it would cost less to pass a fresh section than to appeal. (From Friday's Daily)

E. & N. MECHANICS START WORK AGAIN Wellington Workshop in Full Blast After Two Months' Idleness





October 13, 1908.

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imber," said his Emin-are the idlest and un-world I refer to the extravazant wealth, have neither religious

domestic virtues to re-ind who employ their herely for the gratifica-

the very wealthy class and virtuously. Ind against our middle ses the charge of idle-ely unfair."

oons went on to say

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dockmaster to let the water into the dock within 24 hours after such notice has been personally served on the owner or person in charge of such "This section provides against the recurrence of such incidents as the coming of the steamer Mariechen, which lay for weeks unrepaired and without any work being done on her, and similar incidents and prevents the dock being rendered unavailable in this manner when steamers need it. Another new section is: "Should the repairs be completed before the expiration of the time for which the dock was engaged when making the entry, full dockage dues shall be pay-able for such unexpired time, unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of the department of public works that there was no enquiry for the dock for any part of the unexpired period." The regulations regarding the blocks to read that blocks three feet in height will be supplies, but the material and labor for placing blocks above that height if required must be paid for. The privileges given to His Majesty's ships of war under the old regula-tions are extended to the Canadian government vessels.

Idleness

Robbery at Cloverdale

general store of B. B. Smith of that place. The report sizes that \$125 was stolen from the till and that two revolvers, a gold watch and other ar-ticles were also appropriated. The robbery took place some time last night and the police are now working on the case

LAND ACT

Form of Notice.

Victoria Land District-District of

on the case.



The various improvements to the oadbed of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, which were started early in the spring, should be complete in the course of a month or fwo at the out-SCHOOL ATTENDANCE Those projects which most affected

Those projects which most affected Victorians, namely, the filling in of the bridges at Goldstream and Waugh Creek have been accomplished. The bridges which formerly spanned the mountain streams at these points have been eliminated. Many thousand yards of gravel filling have been uti-lized, and as a result the wooden tres-tle of the past has been replaced by a more solid and lasting foundation. Similar work is in progress at Mill-stream, a short distance the other side of Nanaimo, while a project of a like character is underway at a point in the September Figures Make Fa-

## **Tenders Wanted**

-AT-

FLETCHER BROS.

1231 Government Street

Not later than 12 noon, the 5th of No vember, 1908, for the purchase of

Ide. Several were members of the lumber, 1908, for the purchase or 20 Acres
 fronting on the Lagoon, adjoining the cestate of the Hon. James Dunsmulr, and known as
 SECTION 14. ESQUIMALT DISTRICT. B.C.
 This is one of the most beautiful estates in the province. Good land, well watered, and within 30 minutes by car and ferry from Government street.
 Tenders to be addressed "JOHN PARK KER." care of
 E. M. JOHNSON.
 P. O. BOX No. 188, Victoria, B. C.
 Office Address, 620 Broughton St., Victoria, B. C.
 Tor further particulars or information aper any not necessarily be accepted.

NOTICE **RAYMOND & SONS** 613 PANDORA STREET from Cloverdale of a robbery at th general store of B. B. Smith of tha New Designs and Styles in all kinds of

Polished Oak Mantels All Classes of GRATES ENGLISH ENAMEL and AMERI-CAN ONYX TILES Full line of all fireplace goods.

Lime, Portland Cement, Plas-ter of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand. PURE BRED LIVESTOCK

TAKE NOTICE that the Saanich sumber Company, Limited, of Sidney, ac, intends to apply for permission to burchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at high water mark about 500 feet east of the outhwest corner of Block 15. Sidney rownsite, Saanich District, British Col-mbla, thence east 300 feet, thence orth 1035 feet, thence north 31 degrees 5 minutes west 1100 feet, thence in a outherly direction following the high rater mark to point of commencement. SAANICH LUMBER COMPANY, J. C. Billings, LIMITED. STANDARD Bred S. C. White Leghorns, pullets and hens, for sale, from \$1.00 up, from Captain Mitchell's famous laying strain, Santa Barbara, Cal. Ernest T Hanson, Cowlehan Station, V

WANTED TO PURCHASE WANTED-Good clear photos illustrat-ing sport on Vancouver Island, and the Coast in particular and British Columbia in general. Address Box 933 Colonist Office. #22

view of American life dals and divorces he wspapers, never seemof the fact of a milch never get into print.

When the C.P.R. mechanics went out on strike throughout the system about ten of the E. & N. employees, engaged at the Wellington workshop, threw down their tools and have since been idle. Several were members of the union and the remainder followed the course indicated in symmethy As

 The objects of the association are declared to be:
 The objects of the association are larger F. Mark the generating of true of the declaration are stever to the secolar distribution of the declaration are stever to the declaration are stever to the secolar distribution of the secolar distribution of the secolar distribution of the declaration are stever to the secolar distribution of the secolar distribution of the declaration are stever to the secolar distribution of the secolar distribution of the secolar distribution of the secolar distribution are stever to the secolar distribution of the secolar distribution of the secolar distribution of the declaration are stever to the secolar distribution are stever the secolar distribution are stever to the secolar distribution are stever to the secolar distribution are stever to the secolar distribution are stever the secolar distribution are stever to the secolar distribution are stever th ly. Of course the rolling stock was becoming "run down," but now that the pressure had been relieved it would not be long before everything was in perfect shape.

for Japan.

Agent.

New Westminster, Oct. 9.—Follow-ing closely upon the robbery of the Langley post office comes a report

Work on Surface Drains

tardiness, 32. Spring Ridge School-Enrollment, 178; boys, 92; girls, 86; average daily attendance, 161.56; percentage of at-tendance, 90.76; perfect attendance, 86; truancy, none; corporal punihament, 4; tardiness, 3. Hillside School-Enrollment, 134; boys 70; girls 54; average doily at-

Work on Surface Drains In a few days the first work on the extension of the surface drainage system, to raise the necessary funds for which a bylaw was recently voted upon by the ratepayers and passed, will start when borings will be made along the line running from the end of the present drain on Cook street through to the sea shore to ascer-tain the nature of the ground. The sewer straight through to the sea, then it was suggested that it would be better to run it along May street as far as Moas street and thence across private property to the sea. This course would follow the low lying property which could be drained by laterals into the main drain, but the idea seems at present to be to run the drain straight through from the present drain to the sea shore. In any event it is the intention to make an early start on the drain which will constitute one of the most important

hen it was suggested that it would be better to run it along May street as ar as Moas street and thence across is \$2.56; perfect attendance, 19: truency, none; corporal punishment, sourse would follow the low lying troperty which could be drained by aterals into the main drain, but the 2.660.41; perfect attendance, 1,2936; boys 5,533; private property which could be drained by aterals into the main drain, but the 2.660.41; perfect attendance, 1,2936; boys 5,533; private property which could be drained by aterals into the main drain, but the 2.660.41; perfect attendance, 1,2936; boys 5,533; private property which could be drained by aterals into the main drain, but the 2.660.41; perfect attendance, 1,2936; boys 5,533; private perfect attendance, 1,2936; boys 5,533; perfect attendance, 2,595; bernettage of attendance, 90.61; perfect attendance, 1,2936; boys 5,533; many event it is the intention to make any event it is the intention to make pleces of the system which is to re-fore it is sompleted. Manila, Oct, 9.—The United States for Japan. Manila, Oct, 9.—The United States for Japan.

the drain straight through from the present drain to the sea shore. In any event it is the intention to make an early start on the drain which will constitute one of the most important pleces of the system which is to re-quire the expenditure of \$150,000 be-fore it is sompleted.

S. H. Jeyes Pays Flying Visit to

(From Friday's Dally) The chief leader writer and assistant editor of the London Standard, S. H. Jeyes, with Mrs. Jeyes, has been spending the last few days in Victoria after a trip across the continent. He left last night for Vancouver en route for the east and will sail for England about Nov. ist. Mr, Jeyes was de-lighted with his impressions of the country and while his tour was a hur-ried one, he saw enough to excite the wish that he might return and spend some longer time in Britain's premier possession beyond the seas. A few days spent in Montreal and A few days spent in Montreal and Quebec and some little time in To-

Quebec and some little time in To-ronto impressed him with the progress of these cities. He was prepared for that however. The substantial build-ings of the city of Winnipeg and the positive beauty with which the people of the prairie metropolis have crown-ed their city was to him more sur-prising. The Canadian Rockies he found more impressive than even the glowing descriptions he had read of them, ied him to expect. With Vic-toria he was delighted. The moderate climate, clear air and magnificent scenery were so pleasing that words almost failed. Mrs. Jeyes was de-lighted and if it wasn't that distance rather forbade week-end jaunts from London, there were sites in the Oak Bay district which she decided would make capital locations for a cosy bungalow for one London journalist's family. Mr. Jeyes regretted that his news-

Mr. Jeyes regretted that his news-paper duties compelled his curtailing his stay here, but the news from the Balkans in addition to causing worry to crowned heads, will find work for editors.

#### Cranbrook Telephone Company

Cranbrook, B.C., Oct. 9 .- A telephone

North Dakota Town Burned

and urban, but there will be, in addition, a mass of useful information relating to the resources of the vari-ceivable information which can in any and popular devotee of the second the terms and popular devotee of the second the

Earl Grey's Hard Trip Cranbrook, B. C., Oct. 9.—Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada, has arrived at Cranbrook from Win-demere. After leaving Argenta, the party traveled to near the summit of Mount Nelson on horseback, where they were stopped by snowstorms and landslides. After this Earl Grey and his party took the pack on their backs and made a perilous trip over the mountain on foot. They were brought to Cranbrook in a motor car after having suffered much hardship. Grand Forks, N. D., Oct. 9.—Fire or-iginating in the grain elevator today destroyed the entire business section of Inkster, N. D. The loss is \$118,000. Twenty business places were burned.

Calgary Conservatives Calgary. Oct. 9.—An enthusiastic Conservative meeting was held here last night in the Lyric theatre. The building was packed to its utmost capacity. Speeches were delivered by R. B. Bennett, K. C.; M. S. McCarthy, ex-M. P., and other prominent men in Calgary.

## **SAANICH EXHIBITION** LARGER THAN EVER

ness horses and single turnouts. The officers of the society this

Prize Winners

Below is given the results of yes-terday's judging:

Annual Show Opened Yesterday With Record Exhibits in Number and Quality

(From Friday's Daily) Better, larger and more numerous exhibits are being shown at this year's fall exhibition of the North and South Saanich Agricultural Society, the forty-first consecutive exhibition given by this enterprising association since its inception. Yesterday was the first day of the show, but was devoted wholly to getting the exhibits into place and the judging thereof. The livestock exhibits will not be put in until today when the show will be un-der full swing. As usual the Saanich fair always proved a drawing card Saanich Agricultural Society, the fair always proved a drawing card for Victorians and it is expected that there will be a large number from the city in attendance while judging from the keen interest manifested by the residents of the municipaliay there residents of the municipality there will be an exceptionally large atten-dance from that section. Could a bet-ter train service be secured there is no doubt but that this year's atten-dance will be the largest on record and even as it is the directors expect a record showing in the matter of ad-missions.

missions. In fact this year's exceptionally large number of exhibits has impressed the directors with the absolute necessity of replacing the present ag-ricultural hall, which has done service since 1873, with a larger and more up-to-date building. Every available inch of space in the present building has been used and still there is not room enough, the grain and a large part of the root exhibits being shown in the dining hall in the building. The

in the dining half in the building. The excellence of the exhibits this year is far ahead of previous years and in fact the products of this banner dis-trict, so well represented at the re-cent provincial fair here, have acquired an enviable name throughout the pro-

High Quality Fruit The fruit exhibit is without doubt the most important of all. For high quality, variety and appearance the fruits displayed are fully equal to those shown at the recent fair here. Apples of the highest quality, pears which would take honors at any fair and other fruits in abundance are on exhibition. The showing mede hy exhibition. The showing made by Stewart Bros., who captured the sil-ver cup presented by J. Piercy, presi-dent of the Victoria Farmers' Institute, for the best exhibit of fruit; and of Tanner Bros., who captured the special prize offered by R. Layritz, and also the silver cup given by Miss Birch for the best five boxes of apples, of five varieties, is exceptionally good. The Piercy cup becomes the ab-solute property of Stewart brothers, who have won this trophy twice in succession. In addition the firm won the special prize of \$10 given by the petition in the commercial class for apples and the array of twenty ounce Plppin, King's, Belle de Boskoop, Canada Reinette, Rome Beauty and Yellow Bellefieur varieties would un-doubtedly have carried off prizes at any fair however strict might be the judge. The individual exhibits of fruit are also remarkable for their quality. One noticeable feature of the fruit ex-hibits is the great care taken in the

house. Yours very truly, (Signed) "Roger F. Perry, (Signed) "Roger F. Perry, "Justice of the Peace for B.C. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. A. MacDonald; 2, Mrs. J. Hagan. Knitted gloves-1, Mrs. R. S. Grif-"Your fire wardens covered sixteen "Your fire wardens covered sixteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven miles in patroling their respec-tive districts, or the ten wardens aver-aging four hundred and twenty-five miles per month for four months, cost-ing the government about thirty-seven and a half cents per mile. This, of course, included traveling expenses and salaries, but not the wages and expense of fighting fires, which sum, I do not think excessive to watch over and protect from fire and destruction the immense and valuable timber limits which lay within the districts they patroled. Although the fires did not destroy any large amount of green itimber, yet the number of acres of slashings and old cullings burned over amounted to four thousand one hun-dred acres approximately, and no doubt a large amount of small growth was destroyed, which in a few years would have become valuable timber. "You will see by the different re-ports from your wardens that the lum-ber companies in general are equip-ing their donkey engines according to the regulations governing them. And I am pleased to state that the notices way in protecting the forest in that respect." "From Grand Forks, Chas. A Mix Zam-Buk differs from a salves and embrocations, for Best twelve Yellow Egg-1, T. Kings exceptional. J. W. Grant, who won many prizes at the recent Victoria show heads the list taking the Chal-CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS salves and embrocations, for while these mostly contain animal oils and fats, Zam-Buk is purely herbal. It soothes and heals cuts, sores, ulcers, eruptions, boils, eczema, chafing sores, etc. In the household it is the hand-iest possible remedy for burns, scalds, children's injuries. It instantly cleanses any wound to which it is comiled: mervents feetering. Inflamcotte; 2, G. Stewart. Darned stockings or socks—1, Mrs. A. Macdonald; 2, Mrs. A. McKenzie. Crochet cotton lace—1, Mrs. S. Brethour; 2, Miss J. Brethour. Embroidery, Mount Mellick—1, Mrs. R. J. Parsell; 2, Mrs. S. Brethour. NOTICE. — Eagle No. 3 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13855, intend. sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Best twelve Coes Golden Drop-1. J. W. Armstrong; 2, Errington londer & Mitchell cup for the best col-lection of roots and also the prize for the best collection of vegetables and noveltles not mentioned in the cata-logue. The individual exhibits, are also remarkably fine. Cantwel Best twelve Pond Seedling-1, 7 Kingscotte; 2, Errington & Cantwell. Best twelve German prunes-1, 7 R. J. Parseil; Z. Mrs. S. Brethour.
Embroidery, shadow work—1, Miss
J. Brethour; 2, Miss P. Harrison.
Embroidery, eyelet—1, Mrs. R. S.
Griffin; 2, Mrs. J. J. White.
Embroidery blouse—1, Miss P. Harrison; 2, Mrs. J. J. White. also remarkably fine. Kingscotte. No other entry. In the ladies' work department the exhibit is much larger than in former years and the quality of workmanship higher. The lace work, fine embroid-ery, cushions, shawis, embroidery on silk, and a host of other handsome s Best twelve Italian prunes-1, Wil-liam Little; 2, T. Kingscotte. applied; prevents festering, inflam-mation or blood poisoning. It cures piles, varicose ulcers, and fistula. All druggists and stores sell at 50 cents iam Little; 2, T. Kingscotte. Best six peaches—1, R. Clark; 2, Mrs. J. Bell best six orange quinces—1, F. Tur-goose. No other entry. the Best six quinces, other variety—1, a box, or from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 6 boxes for \$2.50. articles were of such merit that the articles were of such merit that the two judges, Mrs. Birch and Mrs. Puckle, had the greatest difficulty in picking the winners, and as judges in the flower, plant and cut exhibit, both ladies remarked on the excel-lence of the various entries and the evident care with which they had been Victoria Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908. TAKE NOTICE that the Saanich Lumber Company, Limited, of Sidney, B.C., intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at high water mark about 500 feet east of the southwest corner of Block 15, Sidney Townsite, Saanich District, Britlish Col-umbia, thence east 300 feet, thence north 1035 feet, thence north 31 degrees 15 minutes west 1100 feet, thence in a southerly direction following the high water mark to point of commencement. SAANICH LUMBER COMPANY, J. C. Billings, LIMITED, Agent Macdonald. Silk embroidery on linen, any article -1, Mrs. R. S. Griffin; 2, Mrs. S. Bretin the flower, plant and cut exhibit, both ladies remarked on the excel-lence of the various entries and the evident care with which they had been prepared, the sweet peas, both in va-riety and coloring, never having been equalled at any previous show of the society. A long table literally over-flowing with the dainties, in the way of bread, cake, pies and jams, made hy the ladies of the district is also a feature, and Garret Smith, the judge hour. Child's dress, summer, handmade— 1, Mrs. S. Brethour. Bedroom slippers, knitted or crochet-ed—1, Mrs. J. J. White; 2, Miss Ella Johr Cotton underwear, handmade - 1, Mrs. J. J. White; 2, Miss J. Macdonrespect." From Grand Forks, Chas. A. Mix feature, and Garret Smith, the judge of this section, certainly had a most appetizing task as he sampled the various exhibits and adjudged their section and adjudged the section and the section an aid. Painting on silk or other material -1. Miss J. Macdonald. Best sofa pillow-1. Mrs. R. Mc-Laren; 2. Mrs. S. Brethour. ala.
Painting on silk or other material
Painting on silk or other material
Painting on silk or other material
Best sofa pillow-1, Mrs. R. McLaren; 2, Mrs. S. Brethour.
Best tea cosy-1, Miss J. Macdonald;
Best tea cosy-1, Miss J. Macdonald;
Best handkerchief or other case-1,
Best photo frame-1, Mrs. S. Brethour;
Best child's jacket, crocheted-1,
Mrs S. Brethour.
Girls' Work
From Grand Forks, Chas. A. Mix
writes that he had no fires to contend
writes that he had no fires to contend
writes that he had no fires to contend
writes that he had a grast fires,
started mostly by railroad engines,
and he says that he had a great deal
of trouble writh Great Northern employees. In August, however, there
seemed to be fires in all directions and
he was busy night and day, and September too was a bad month for fires.
The warden considers that his district
was very lucky on the whole as but Agent merits. solute ownership is acquired, for sil-Dance Abandoned ver cup presented by L Piercy, presi-dent of the Victoria Farmers' insti-tute—Won by G. Stewart. ESTATE OF ANNIE CAMP, LATE OF For the first time in many years **EAAMIGNTON, E. C.** Take Notice that probate of the last will of Annie Camp has been granted by the Supreme Court to Marian E. Dow-ney, the executrix of said will to whom all moneys due to the deceased are pay-able forthwith at the office of the un-dersigned. All persons having claims against the deceased are requested to send full par-ticulars of the same duly verified to the undersigned before 1st November, 1908, after which date the executrix will proceed to distribute the estate having regard only to such claims of which she shall have notice. SAANICHTON, B. C. For the first time in many to the directors have been forced to cancel the dance which always closed, the/annual event. Owing to the fact that it will be well nigh impossible to clear the hall of the exhibits for this Roots the annual event. Owing to the fact that it will be well nigh impossible to clear the hall of the exhibits for this event and also because of the fact that no adequate train service can be Best Chinas Mrs S. Brethour. Girls' Work event and also because of the fact that no adequate train service can be secured to take the visitors back to the city in the evening, this great so-cial event, one always looked forward to with delight, has had to be can-celled. It is probable that the dance may be held in about a week's time but nothing definite has been arranged so far in this regard. It has also been found impossible to serve meals on the prairie hotel to serve meals to the fair visitors. Best early potatoes, red—1, Dean Bros.; 2, L. G. Hagan. Best early potatoes, red—1, Dean bros.; 2, L. G. Hagan. Best alte potatoes, white—1, G. Sangster; 2, J. T. Harrison. The chance of one finger print being exactly like another is 1 in 64.000,000,-000. The tallest tree known is an Austra-tian gum tree. It is 415 feet high. Native trees are used as telegraph poles in parts of Java. The grist mill of J. Whytock & Sons at Madoc was gutted by fire, and the loss is over \$5,000. Bros.; 2, Dean Bros. Girls' Work Knitted socks or stockings-1, Mamie Griffin. Drawn work, any article-1, Muriel Brethour. Mamie Griffin. Drawn work, any article—1, Muriei Brethour. Hemstitching, any article—1, Muriei Brethour; 2, Mamie Griffin. Knitted cotton lace—1, Mamie Grif-fin. Netting, any article—1, Muriei Bret-hour. Henstitching, any article—1, Mamie Grif-cords of wood and a quantity of small stuff which would have produced in the neighborhood of 5600 ties. Two hay stacks and a stable were also CREASE & CREASE, Solicitors for Marian E. Downey. Dated 15th September, 1908. hour. Hemmed handkerchiefs—1, Muriel Brethour; 2, Mamie Griffin. Outline work, any kind—Mamie Griffin; 2, Muriel Brethour. Silk embroidery on linen—1, Miss Great NOTICE TO ANGLERS. e den, estimates the amount of timber destroyed in his section at 10,000 feet In the Columbia district John H Taynton reports but one had fire dur-ing the season, although there were a great many small ones, including sev-eral which would have caused great loss if they had got beyond control. The fire in question was on the C.R.L company's limits on Horstley creek, and was fought for weeks, with the result that it was prevented from spreading up the creek where there is a lot of valuable timber. As it was it Ask for Ambard a sub the timber is the sub t Today the judging of the horses, Bros.; 2, Dean Bros. Best collection of potatoes, six each and flowers, Mrs. Birch and Mrs. Puckle's bread, pastry and cake, Gar-Grant Grant. Boys' and girls' work, under twelve years—Penmanship: 1, Gladys Lind-say: 2, Olive Brethour. Special prize for pencil drawing of portrait—Peter Gung, Victoria. Puckle; bread, pastry and cake, Gar-ret Smith; grain, D. R. Ker; dairy products, Anson Knight; horses, R. W. Hodson, live stock commissioner; cattle, Watson Clark; sheep and swine. Major Mutter; poultry, Harry Reid Dairy Products Dairy Products Fresh butter, four pounds—1, Mrs. R. F. John; 2. Mrs. W. Little; highly commended, Mrs. F. Lindsay. Package of salt butter, not less than ten pounds—1, Mrs. W. Little. Best six mangolds, red—1, Simpson Cundy; 2, Rey Bros. Best six mangolds, yellow—1, E. H. Reid Excellent exhibits in the live stock classes are promised, among them be-Agricultural Products Fodder corn-1, Challonder & Mit-L. A. BEVEBIDGE, 10 Hayburn Ores., Partick, Scotland. Marcotte. No other enry. Best six long carrots, white—1, Davis & Buttery. No other entry. Ask for Amherst solid leather foot The set of chell. Sweet corn, six heads—1, R. S. Grif-fin: 2, J. T. Harrison. The other entries in the bread and cate classes and agricultural class will be julged today. Wear Only the choicest selected hill-grown tea leaves are used in "Salada" Tea, clous flavor. LAND ACT Form of Notice.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

spite Dry Season

Best six short carrots, red-1, T. Kingscotte; 2, T. B. Rice. Best six onions-1, James A. Grant; 2, E. F. John. Best collection of onions, six of each The officers of the society this year are as follows: Honorary president, William Thompson; president, H. E. Tanner; vice-president, J. T. Harri-Tanner; vice-president, J. T. Harri-son; secretary-treasurer, Fred Tur-goose; directors, M. Dean, Geo. Stew-art, J. S. Shopland, L. C. Hagan, E. R. John, A. Rey, W. R. Armstrong, R. B. Fowke, H. F. Haldon and J. W. Bretvariety, named-1, Mrs. J. Bell: 2, J. T Harrison Best six parsnips-1, Dean Bros.; 2 Dean Bros. Best two Savoy cabbages—1, Rey Bros.; 2, Rev. J. W. Flinton. Best two cabbages, other than Sa-voy—1, W. Derrinberg; 2, J. T. Harri-So Far Loss By Timber Fires Appears to Be Less De-Below Winters Below King Streen the results of yes-terday's judging: Fruits-Apples, Fall Varieties Best five Gravensteins-1, Tanner Bros. 2, T. Kingscotte. Best five Alexander-1, Tanner Bros. Best five Vealtby-1, Brrington & Cantwell; 2, W. A. Armstronz. Best five Vealtby-1, Brrington & Cantwell; 2, T. Adam. Best five Vealtby-1, B. K. Car-Best five Venty-ounce-1, Martin Best five Lord Sheffield-1, Tanner Bros. No other entry. Best five Volate Sheffield-1, Tanner Bros. No other entry. Best five Ves Saanto Beauty-1, Rey Bros. No other entry. Best five Saanto Beauty-1, Rey Bros. No other entry. Best five Saanto Beauty-1, Rey Bros. No other entry. Best five Saanto Beauty-1, Rey Bros. No other entry. Best five Saanto Beauty-1, Rey Bros. No other entry. Best five Saanto Beauty-1, Rey Bros. No other entry. Best five Saanto Beauty-1, Dean Bros. No other entry. Best five Cord Sheffield-1, Tanner Bros. No other entry. Best five Saanto Beauty-1, Rey Bros. No other entry. Best five Saanto Beauty-1, Rey Bros. Y. Weither J. Dataner Bros. No other entry. Best five Colow Beliffower-1, G Best five Colow Beliffower-1, G Best five Colow Beliffower-1, G Best twe Velow Beliffower-1, G Best twe Velow Beliffower-1, G Best five Coloden Russet-4, J. R. Best five Belidwin-2, Tanner Bros. Best five Beliffower-1, G Best five Coloden Russet-4, J. R. Best five Beliffower-1, S. Bettown Best five Beliffower-1, S. Bettown Best five Beliffower-1, G. Best five Beliffower-1, G. Best five Reboue Beliffower-1, G Best five Robie Beliffower-1, G Best five Robie Beliffower-1, G Best five Robie Beliffower-1, G. Best five Robie Beliffower-1, G Best five Robie Beliffower-1, G. Best five

Best two citrons—1, James A. Grant; 2, J. T. Harrison. Best six bunches of celery—1, Rey Bros.; 2, James A. Grant. Best two watermelons—1, E. F. John; 2, J. Matthews. Best two muskmelons—1, J. T. Har-rison; 2, J. Matthews. Best collection of roots, for silver cup, presented by Messrs. Challoner & Mithell, Victoria—1, J. A. Grant. Best collection of vegetables and Best five Belle de Boskoop-1, F. H. Best five Belle de Boskoop-1, Er-rington & Cantwell; 2, G. Stewart. Best five Ben Davis-1, T. Kings-cotte; 2, Rey Bros. Best five Blenheim Orange-1, Mrs. Sandover: 2 T Adam

Sandover; 2, T. Adam. Best five Blue Pearmain-1, Wes. Brethour. No other entry. Best five Canada Reinette-1, T. B.

Best six bunches of celefy-1, Ney Bros.; 2, James A. Grant.
Best two watermelons-1, E. F. John; 2, J. Matthews.
Best two muskmelons-1, J. T. Harrison; 2, J. Matthews.
Best collection of roots, for silver cup, presented by Messrs. Challoner & Mitchell, Victoria-1, J. A. Grant.
Best collection of vegetables and novelties, not mentioned in catalogue, named-1, James A. Grant.
Flowers and Plants
Geraniums-1, Miss Hazel John. Begonias-1, Mrs. J. T. Harrison.
Six pot plants, other than above-1. Mirs. J. T. Harrison.
Str. J. T. Harrison.
Cut Flowers
Chrysanthemum-1, Mrs. Sandover; 2, Mrs. J. T. Harrison.
Stocks-1, Mrs. J. T. Harrison; 2, Mrs. J. T. Harrison; 2, Mrs. J. T. Harrison.
Stocks-1, Mrs. J. T. Harrison; 2, Mrs. J. T. Harrison; 3, Mrs. J. J. White; 2, Mrs. Bastes bay button hole bouquet-1, Miss Pearl Harrison; 2, Mrs. J. T. Harrison; 2, Mrs. J. J. White; 2, Mrs. Bandever; 2, Mrs. Bast bay bouquet, Miss May Macdonald; 2, Miss Tema Macdonald; 2, Mrs. S. Citiffi, T. Harrison, S. Brethour; K. Mrs. K. Guttiffi, T. Thework done by the different in the section and seventy-one men Macdonald, S, Mrs. K. S. Griffin, S. Brethour, S. Mrs. R. S. Griffin, S. Brethour, S. Mres, S. Griffin, S. Brethour, S. Mres, S. Griffin, S. Br NOTICE -- Red Cross No. 4 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. ROY C. PRICE, Rice; 2, G. Stewart. Best five Jonathan-1, Errington & Cantwell; 2, Tanner Bros. Best five Ribston Pippin-1, J. R. Carmichael; 2, Errington & Cantwell. Best five Salome-1, Tanner Bros. No other entry. Best five Red Cheek Pippin-1, Er-rington & Cantwell. No other entry. Best five Black Ben Davis-1, Tan-Best five Stark-1, Errington & Cantwell; 2, T. Kingscotte. Best five Grimes Golden—1, Mrs. J. T. Harrison; 2, Tanner Bros. tal. Mexico City. Best five any other winter variety-1, F. H. Lindsay; 2, Tanner Bros. Best five largest apples—1, Tanner Bros.; 2, Errington & Cantwell. A Magistrate NOTICE — Eagle No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Bros.; 2, Errington & Cantwell. Best collection of apples, five each, named, commercial value, quality and variety to be considered in judging— Investigates Zam-Buk Says it is Wonderful Realer and Doe More Than is Claimed for it. No household remedy in existence has won such glowing tributes from people in high places as has Zam-Buk. Patchwork quilt, sick—1, Mrs. S. Brethour. S. Brethour; 2, Mrs. R. S. Griffin. Rag rug—1, Mrs. R. S. Griffin. Button holes, six on linen—1, Mrs. S. Brethour; 2, Mrs. A. Macdonald. Button holes, six on woollen—1, Mrs. A. Macdonald; 2, Mrs. S. Brethour. Yorking apron—1, Mrs. R. S. Griffin. 2, Mrs. S. Brethour Drawn work, any article—1, Mrs. Brethour; 2, Miss J. W. Fetherstone. Patching and darning on woollen—1, Mrs. A. Macdonald; 2, Mrs. A. Mec-Mangering houses, bridges and valuable timber limits, etco, proved effective. Eight of these fires which destroyed property and caused expense in put-ting them out, were caused by camp-ers leaving, their eamp fires without extinguishing them. Two campers were caught and fined \$50 apiece and costs. The others could not be traced. "From the remaining twenty-two fires which took extra help were caused by people clearing land and not properly watching over them. Of these fifteen informations were laid and convictions secured in eight cases, dismissals in seven one appeal taken; Patchwork quilt, sick—1, Mrs. S. Brethour. Patchwork quilt, ordinary—1, Mrs. S. Brethour; 2, Mrs. R. S. Griffin. Rag rug—1, Mrs. R. S. Griffin; 2, Mrs. S. Brethour. Button holes, six on linen—1, Mrs. S. Brethour; 2, Mrs. A. Macdonald. Button holes, six on woollen—1, Mrs. A. Macdonald; 2, Mrs. S. Bret-hour. of trees sold by him-Tanner Bros. Special by Skene Lowe, best packed box of apples by boy under 17 years-Mr. Roger F. Perry, Justice of the improvements. ROY C. PRICE, Peace for British Columbia, tested this famous balm, and this is what he Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908. J. W. Armstrong. Special, best five boxes of apples, One noticeable feature of the fruit ex-hibits is the great care taken in the packing, and that a youth, J. W. Arm-strong, aged 14, could win the special prize given by Skene Lowe for the best packed box of apples by a boy under 17, indicates that the attention being mod he groupers to this most import says of it: five varieties, for silver cup given by Miss Birch, North Saanich-1, Tanner "The Pavilion, "Goldfields, B.C. Bros.; 2, G. Stewart; 3, W. R. Arm-strong; 4, Errington & Cantwell. "Goldnields, B.C. "To the Zam-Buk Co., "Gentlemen,—After a very fair trial I have proved Zam-Buk eminently satisfactory. In my case it cured a skin rash of five years standing which no doctor had been able to do any good for. "I would certainly encourage any person to keep Zam-Buk in their home. It truly does even more than you claim for it. For my own part I would not now be without it in the Korre F. Perry, (Signed) "Roger F. Perry, Pears Best five Bartlett-1, F. H. Lindsay: paid by growers to this most import-ant part of the fruit raising industry is being well repaid. Master Arm-strong's exhibit would do credit to any adult, and the judge, K. Streat-field, was loud in his praise, as indeed he was of all G. Stewart. Best five Beuría Boussock-1. Er-Best five Beuria Boussock—1, Er-rington & Cantwell; 2, Mrs. Harrison. Best five Louise Bonne de Jersey—1; F. H. Lindsay; 2, T. Kingscotte. Best five Beurre Clairgean—1, Er-rington & Cantwell; 2, T. Kingscotte. Best five any other variety—1, T. he was of all. Infant's crochet bonnet-1, Mrs. S. Brethour. 1. Hemstitching-1, Mrs. S. Brethour; 2. Miss J. Brethour. Knitted cotton lace, half yard-1, Mrs. R. S. Griffin. Knitted stockings or socks-1. Mrs. Root Exhibite The exhibition of roots is also a Adam; 2, W. R. Armstrong. The exhibition of roots is also a most extensive and representative one and here again the quality is of the highest order reflecting the great pro-ductiveness of the district, the size and appearance of the entries being

## **REPORTS ARE RECEIVED**

FROM THE WARDENS

The amount of work that the brain can do depends much on the health-fulness of liver, bowels, kidneys and skin. "Fruit-a-tives" are fruit juices in

"Fruit-a-tives" are fruit juices in tablet form. They act directly on liver, bowels, kidneys and skin-and enable these vital organs to rid the system of all impurities. Thus the blood will be kept pure and rich, the brain active digestion sound and life made plea-sant. "Fruit-a-tives", are now put up in two sizes-the new 250 box as well as the regular 50c size. If your dealer does not carry them, write Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

burned over two mountain tops through some old burns inus destroy-ing no timber of commercial value. The fire also killed 200 acres of green timber on the creek, but as this is to be logged this winter, the warden is of opinion that the money loss will be small. No estimate of the amount of timber burned is given. J. B. Wood, the New Alberni war-den, reports fifteen fires in his dis-

 The logged this winter, the warden is of opinion that the money loss will be small. No estimate of the amount of timber burned is given.
 J. B. Wood, the New Alberni warden, reports fifteen fires in his district during the summer with a total loss of not over 100,000 feet. He also from disastrous conflagrations.
 W. R. Strathearn writes from the Kalso district that no valuable timber has been destroyed in his district during the past season, although there has been the usual number of fires.
 B. Wood, the usual number of fires, has been the usual number of fires, has been the usual number of fires. has been destroyed in his district dur-ing the past season, although there has been the usual number of fires, several of which were caused by light

Returns from Mexico.

Returns from Mexico. William L. Bond of the firm of Bond & Clark of Trounce avenue, who during the past four months has been on a business trip to Mexico, spend-ing most of his time in the state or district of Guerrero, on the west and Pacific coats of that highly favored country, has returned to town, well satisfied with the results of his tour. He states that trade is steadily improv-ing throughout Mexico, and that this is particularly the case on the Tehuau-tepec isthmus railway, which is not only a much appreciated short-cut for through traffic—American and Eu-ropean—but is also connected with the great trunk lines leading to the capi-tal, Mexico City.

ning.



CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

I CARTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS Most men train their brains and al-most entirely neglect their bodies. They do not seem to realize that recenness of judgment and clearness of thought depend as much on the body as on the brain tiself. Any man can prove this to his own satisfaction by attempting to decide a weighty busi-ness problem while suffering with an acute attack of indigestion or a vico-ient spell of billiousness The amount of work that the brain

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Improvements. ROY C. PRICE,

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE. — Victoria mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located. West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B TAKE NOTICE, scertificate No. 5 Moore, free miner's certificate No. 5 13853, intend, sixty days from date 13853, intend, sixty days from date to apply to the Mining Recorde

hereof, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Grown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. ROY C. PRICE.

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

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

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE. Eureka No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I. James A. Moore, free mine's certificate No. B 13858, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown of the above claim.

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

ROY C. PRICE, Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—Eureka No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miners certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

mprovements.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.-Red Bug No. 1 mineral laim, situate in the Quatsino mining

Moore, free miners certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

mprovements. TOY C. PRICE.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

ROY C. PRICE.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—Red Diamond No i mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

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ROY C. PRICE, Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

ROY C. PRICE,

ROY C. PRICE.

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 908.

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Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE. — Eagle No. 4 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miners certificate No. B 18353, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. NOTICE — Eagle No. 4 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-division of Rupert district. Where lo-ROY C. PRICE, ROY C. PRICE. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE. — Eagle No. 5 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of NOTICE.-F. H. C. No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatisino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, West Arm of Quatisino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B. 18853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant. of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section \$7, must be commenced hefore the issuance of such certificate of improvements. before the issuance of such certificate of vements. improvements. ROY C. PRICE, ROY C. PRICE Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE. — Eagle No. 6 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. No. 2 minera claim, situate in the Quatsino min division of Rupert district. Where cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound TAKE NOTICE, that I, James Where lo Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. ents. mprovements. ROY C. PRICE, ROY C. PRICE. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. Victoria Land District-District of

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

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ROY C. PRICE, day of August, A.D. THE VICTORIA COLONIST

THE CAPERCALLZIE On Vancouver Island.

HEN BIRD SITTING



name, but its Gaelic derivacalled the cock of the woodthe German name translates into these words-and when

APERCAILZIE is a curious tion, Cabhar-coillie, meaning bird of the wood, is sufficiently explanatory. It is often

Order in Council of the Government of British Columbia protecting them for a period of ten years from September, 1906. Many well-known shooting-men of this country generthis is seen on a menu card, do not expect a ously contributed towards the expenses, which tender woodcock, or you will be disappointed, were very heavy. It now only remains to wish as an old "caper" will be served. This bird is them good luck in their new home. Personalparticularly interesting, as it is a bird with a ly, I am very strongly of opinion that a furpast, present and future. Its past, in Great ther consignment should be sent out to re-Britain, can be traced back to the time of the plenish those already there, as the stock is too cave-dwellers, for in their caves at Teesdale small. The start has been a good one, and I the bones of the capercailzie have been found, feel confident that a few more birds would enand bones were also discovered among some sure complete success. Roman remains at Settle. The bird was no But to return to the capercailzie of the predoubt extremely numerous in the olden times; but things did not go well with its kind, and sent day. They may now be considered numthey gradually dwindled down and died out; erous in Perthshire and Forfarshire, and there the date of the last bird is generally accepted are some spots in the North of England where as 1769. Mr. Grey, in "Birds of West Scot-land," quotes the Rev. John Grant as writing they are doing very well. They are extremely hardy birds, and seem able to withstand

any amount of cold. The cock is a very much larger bird than the hen, reaching the weight of 12 lb. They are polygamous, and conse-quently the fir trees of Scotland witness many furious fights between rival male birds. In April the male birds go through the most extraordinary performance to be seen in bird life -namely, the "spel," which is a love-song of no great musical ability, but most forcible and vehement. They select a high isolated position, such as the extreme top of a fir, or bare, rocky.peak, and from this exalted position the bird pours forth his song, puffing himself out, swelling his neck, spreading his tail and dropping his wings very like a turkey cock, but with a great deal more life in the performance.

A NEST IN THE OPEN mainland and one on the island. Mr. Chaldecott was instrumental in obtaining a special

DISTURBED

METR. ber from four to twelve. The greater number of nests have eight eggs. I have often found the nests lined with dead beech leaves, when the colors so harmonize that the eggs are very hard indeed to see. There is, as a rule, very little lining except a few leaves and still fewer feathers from the bird herself. Incubation lasts about twenty-eight days; some authors say twenty-four, others twenty-six or even twenty-eight. I am told by one of the keepers in the heart of caper country that it is invariably twenty-eight days; as he is a most He utters his weird notes with closed eyes, keen and close observer of Nature, I pin my and with such effect that it is impossible for faith on his estimate. Of all birds I'think him to hear anything but himself, and this the caper is the best mother. She will not places, for he readily leave the nest when the eggs are beness, she will actually fall head over heels, lie ing. Some others are far bolder and will attack the intruder. Only last spring I found a to photograph some of the chicks, which immediately crouched down and remained perfectly still while I stood and looked at this most interesting of family groups. The mother bird suddenly roused herself and came straight at me, leaping as high as my face and striking. at me with both feet and wings. She took striking a man in the face. A few years ago I found the traces of a most severe combat. I was attracted to a tree trunk by a number of erally strewn with feathers from' wings, tail and body. Who had been the opponent I cannot say. It may have been a stray cat run wild, or a stoat; at any rate, it had suffered defeat after what was evidently a protracted engagement. I have seen, several broods of chicks, and find that, when they are a week old or more, the mother generally runs or flies a short distance, uttering a clucking note, wherespeed; so independent are they that not one will follow another, but every one strikes out a line for himself. I have never been able to take a satisfactory photograph of a chick; the young birds never seem to tire; it is utterly impossible to get one to sit at ease for a moment. On one occasion I caught one and which he remained perfectly content, and, ness to take a snap of him in suitable surroundings; but when I began to get him into these surroundings he stoutly declined by bolting in every direction. All the time I could hear the mother clucking, and not being able to keep her waiting any longer, I gave it up. call of distress of a mother bird. I have spoiled many a picture because the old bird would heep calling; there is something in the tone of

first impulse is to clear out and leave her in peace. These birds are powerless to clear us out themselves, and it seems too much like an act of bullying to remain. The capercailzie hens frequently hybridize with blackcock; a few such hybrids are shot nearly ever yyear. One of the finest sights in a Scotch forest is to see an old cock fly through the thick woods; he goes straight through all small impedi-menta, and the noise of his wings striking against branches is equal to the reports of a small pistol. The hen, when disturbed from the nest, gets up with a great fluster, and after a few strong strokes of her wings, glides absolutely silently down the slopes of the hillside, the impetus gained from the short start carrying her well out of sight through the big tim-

in evident distress I never can understand; my ber. In the ordinary way they are by no means noisy flyers, in fact, they are particularly silent for their large size and weight, and they have great power of swerving to avoid obstacles, which, considering their bulk, is rather exceptional. It is not unusual for old and barren hens to assume the plumage of the male bird, some having been shot in which the resemblance has been so remarkable as to make it a matter of difficulty to tell one from the other.

This article has already grown to too great a length, much as I should like to have dealt with the methods of trapping these birds in Sweden, etc. I must deny myself, and again refer the reader to Mr. J. A. Harvie-Brown's book, i.e., "The Capercailzie in Scotland."

J. CYRIL CROWLEY.

## The Employing of a Sultan

Sultan unless he agrees on terms of employment. Europe declines to appoint him without such agreement. What a change is here! How the time spirit works!

The Westminster Gazette, discussing the proposals which France and Spain have just put forward as to the conditions under which the new Moorish regime should be recognized, says:-

'These two Powers claim a 'special interest' in Morocco which marks them out as qualified to make proposals to the other Powers, and in view of the Act of Algeciras this can hardly be contested. Six guarantees are indicated as necessary if Mulai Hafid is to be recognized. The Act of Algeciras, and acts done under its provisions, must be confirmed -in particular, France and Spain must be confirmed in their rights as to surveillance of contraband traffic in arms by sea. This can hardly cause any difficulty on the part of the other. Powers; Mulai Hafid is merely asked to take over the sovereignty as a going concern, with all its liabilities, of which the Act of Algeciras is one.

"The next guarantee demands also the acceptance by the new Sultan of all treaties and engagements entered into by the Moorish government with foreign governments, the Diplomatic Body, and private individuals. This, again, is entirely reasonable; there must necessarily be this continuity of responsibility for what the government does.

"We note that, here as elsewhere, the Note is careful to speak of the Moorish government, and not of Abdul Aziz; possibly there may be liabilities of a personal nature, with which Mulai Hafid could hardly fairly be saddled. There is to be responsibility for the debts of by his rule the throne he has admittedly won."

HE Sultan of Turkey took on his task the government, the sums due to private per-of governing Turkey without an sons being subject to varify it to private perof governing Turkey without an sons being subject to verification.' The pow-agreement. Today one is being forc- ers of the Casa Blanca Indemnity Commission ed on him. So with the would-be are to be confirmed, and the new Sultan to be Sultan of Morocco. Mulai Hafid is held responsible for the payment of compennot to be allowed to have the post of sation. The Holy War is to be disavowed by means of Shereefian letters to the towns and tribes, and immediate steps are to be taken for. the restoration of public order and safety. The Note adds that 'it would be becoming' for the new Sultan to guarantee honorable treatment to Abdul Aziz, and to treat Abdul's officials with equity. The Note proposes that if Mulai Hafid is willing to give these guarantees the Powers should agree to recognize him.

"The questions dealt with by the proposed guarantees do not exhaust, however, the outside obligations of Morocco. France and Spain have little accounts to render for military expenditure and for indemnities for murder of their subjects. These, being separate interests, are left over for the Powers concerned to make the subject of individual representations. France and Spain, in excluding their claims from the list of proposed guarantees, have certainly acted with much restraint.

"The Times today says that the outlay to which the two Powers have been put was 'the direct result of their efforts to perform duties placed upon them by Europe under the Act of Algeciras, and these efforts were made with the approval of most of the signatory Powers, and with the acquiescence of all.' It is 'a signal proof of the moderation of the two Powers, and of the conscientiousness with which they have carried out the principle which they have laid down as their rule of action.' that they are willing that Europe should first of all recognize Mulai Hafid, and that afterwards France and Spain should come upon him for their losses.

"We can only hope that Mulai Hafid will be speedily recognized, and then left to justify



the voice of the nation, and act on- ciples, lies in the demands which it makes ly on that? This, according to the upon the mass of the people. When the states-Morning Post, is one of the points man waits to see what his followers think raised by the government action in he throws upon them the responsibility of



#### **IMPROVEMENTS**

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ROY C. PRICE. day of August, A.D.

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haunts ring again in the springtime with the leads to his undoing in many call of the cock caper. From some thirty of these birds miles of forests are now populated. As long ago as 1864 a census was taken, so. Yarrell tells us, and it amounted to, roughly, 2.000 birds.

in 1794: "The last seen in Scotland was in the

woods of Strathglass about 32 years ago." In Ireland, too, they fell on parlous times, and

died out about 1760. Pennant says that a few

were to be seen about Thomastown, in Tipper-

ary, in 1760, and this appears to be the last

mention of them in Ireland. For rather over

sixty years the pine woods of Scotland were

without this noble game-bird. But in 1836 the

late Lord Breadalbane successfully reintroduc-

ed this bird into Scotland: his head-keeper,

Guthrie, in the autumn of that year went to. Sweden, and was successful in bringing to

Taymouth a number of cocks and hens. Ex-

periments in Ireland and Norfolk, also in the

New Forest, have failed, but not so in the fir

woods of Perthshire; the birds which the then

Lord Chamberlain had from Sweden thrived

and multiplied exceedingly, and their old

'The Capercailzie in Scotland," by Mr. A. Harvie-Brown, is a book well worth reading with care, and therein are some excellent maps showing the spread of the birds. The present Marquess of Breadalbane has taken a great deal of trouble in sending eggs to Vancouver to try and establish the birds in that country, but these attempts have been attended with no success, the journey having proved far too much for them. But these birds have, I believe, a future in store for them in Vancouver. I was most interested in an experiment conducted in the autumn of 1906, and had the pleasure of making some of the arrangements for sending out a consignment of capers to the Fish and Game Club of British Columbia. Unfortunately, in my opinion, this club were most anxious to have black-game as well, and I think tried too much with limited funds. So instead of sending the whole consignment of capercailzie, it was split up and more black-game were despatched than capercailzie. Thirty capers were bought in Sweden, wild caught birds which were carefully selected by Mr. G. Lindesay, who undertook and most successfully carried out their despatch. From Sweden they were sent to Copenhagen, and from thence to New York-a long seven days by water and a further rail journey to Vancouver, twenty-four hours' rest being allowed at Montreal and Winnipeg. Twentynine arrived alive at their destination, which speaks volumes for the care and trouble taken y Mr. Lindesay, the crew of the boat and the railway officials. Very wet weather set in as soon as they arrived and a few of them succumbed before being liberated. Some few were again embarked for Vancouver Island and then had a long journey by road; but the sum total of eight cocks and fourteen hens flavor of turpentine. The nesting starts early were set free in good health. I had the satisfaction of hearing quite recently from Mr. F. the ground in various places, some close to the M. Chaldecott of Vancouver, whose efforts root of a large fir, some alongside of a rock. If there is one, thing I cannot resist, it is the were untiring in taising subscriptions and and others quite in the open or in last year's making necessary arrangements, that they had dead bracken. In color the eggs are very already nested last spring (1907), and in this much the same as the dull yellow bracken; spring (1908) a nest of eggs was reported, as they are heavily specked with a darker entreaty which is too much for me. How

may easily be approached and shot. In Great coming hard set, and when the chicks are Britain, fortunately, the close season prevents hatched she is most devoted; shamming illthis method of cold-blooded murder. While he is thus calling together his wives, they re- on her side and raise one wing as though dyply from the ground below by a croaking sound not unlike that of a raven. The "spel" in Austria is called "balz," and in that country brood about three days old, and was very keen they make a practice of shooting the males at the "balz." Another method on the continent is to use trained dogs, which find the birds when feeding upon the ground and chase them into a tree, and by continually barking and making frantic efforts to leap up, they keep the birds so engrossed that the gunner may stalk and shoot them with ease. In Scotland they great care to attack at a reasonable distance, I are driven much in the same way as pheasants noticed; but I have heard of them actually from the coverts, and afford good sport, as they travel fast. I cannot speak from personal experience, as I have never had the pleasure of a shot at a caper, my acquaintance being large feathers, and on going up to them saw a limited to the springtime. Before paying our caper on her nest; the ground around was litrespects to their household concerns I must mention the enormous capacity a cock bird has for stowing away food, not in quantities, but one might almost say in stores. Every book mentions this feature, and Mr. J. E. Harting says: "The crop of one shot in Perthshire during the first week in November contained a handful of oak leaves and 168 acorns," a very fair breakfast for a pig, one would have thought. I believe it is stated by Morris that upon the whole family scatter at an incredible another crop contained sufficient pine needles to fill a top-hat. The food consists of berries and seeds, a little corn, numerous insects and worms, but the mainstay is the pine shoot; without these shoots the caper will not thrive. I have often seen an old cock bird clipping off a tender green shoot from a Scots fir with his hawk-like beak. The hen carefully covered him up with a cloth, under feeds more from the ground than the cock, and so when purchasing a caper for dinner do not meanwhile, I rigged up the camera in readigo by external appearances; reject the magnificent male bird and buy the sombre hen; she is better on the table, not having such a strong in May, when the eggs are laid in a scrape in

T-TT raised by the government action in connection with the Eucharistic procession.

"Many people would have preferred an earlier and more definite determination on the part of His Majesty's government of the question or questions raised by the announcement of the proposed procession," writes the Post. "The decision, made at the eleventh hour and avoiding the issue of principle that had been raised, is peculiarly illustrative of the character not merely of the present government, but of all governments which are the outcome of democratic institutions. The habit of statesmen who owe their power to popular election, and to parties composed of a number of groups not quite identical in their political and social ideas, is not only to attach much stress to what Burke called the 'temper' of the people, but to adopt a way of judging of that temper which would hardly have commended itself to the eighteenth century orator. , Burke would have held it the statesman's function to divine the public instinct and to anticipate it in action. He would have expected the statesman to have his own instinct and his own will and to lead his followers.

"But a practice has long been growing up which is the reverse of leading. The statesmen of today are accustomed rather to scan the faces of their followers in the hope of receiving a hint as to the direction in which they are to move. Such a course may be thought to involve a renunciation of initiative and a shirking of responsibility. It does not tend to produce the strong characters who will risk themselves upon clear convictions of their own and trust to their own insight. To the hasty observer this kind of leadership may seem to imply a decay of what a century ago would have been called the art of government, and undoubtedly in some matters of great national moment, especially in dealings with foreign States in times of stress and strain, it carries with it the impossibility of rapid decision and of strenuous, or, at any rate, of sudden action. In purely domestic affairs rapidity of decision is less important than that the policy adopted should be in conformity with the general trend of public reeling and in-'telligence.

"The great significance of the habit, which has been adopted or has imposed itself upon British statesmen of both partres, of rather well as a brood of young birds, one on the shade of yellow and wary in num- some people can enjoy watching a parent bird considering the possible effect of their own have the newspapers we deserve."

government. Probably this is exactly what commends itelf to the theoretical advocates of democratic institutions. But the system implies in the people upon whom the responsibility is thus thrown qualities of character and intelligence of a very high order. The democratic theory asserts that in such cases the dedemand produces the supply."

#### TANTALISING TANTALUM

Ekeberg, the Swedish discoverer of tantalum, gave the name Tantalum to the metal now used as filaments for electric lamps, because of the tantalising difficulties that he encountered while investigating it," says the Engineer. "It is only recently that tantalum has been obtained in a state of purity, and the rapidity with which it has been produced in response to the demands of commerce and industry is almost unprecedented. Only a little while ago the mineral from which tantalum is obtained was so rare that not enough could be found to supply, specimens to all the mineralogical museums. Now Australia alone produces more than seventy tons of tantalite a year. This does not seem a very great quantity, but it is to be remembered that a single pound of tantalum suffices to furnish 23,000 lamps, each of twenty-five candle-power."

#### NEWSPAPERS WE DESERVE

"British Ass" writes to the Pall Mall Gazette stating that "attractive and useful abstracts" of Dr. F. Darwin's presidential address at the British Association meeting might very well have been published, adding :- "Yet what are the facts? On Thursday morning the great heart of the people of London was appealed to by its journalistic guides, philosophers, and friends as follows: I copied the contents bills on the bookstall at my own suburban station :- 'Earl and Gaiety Girl Married. Special Interviews.' 'Earl Marries a Gaiety Girl. Illustrated.' 'Wife and Boy, Friend. Lady's Dramatic Suicide. Two Juries for one Inquest.' 'Striking Photos, Earl Poulett and his Bride.' 'Gaiety Girl Weds Peer.' Only two bills that I saw mentioned the B.A. meeting or the address. Verily we

THE VICTORIA' COLONIST



HEN Prince Louis Napoleon, afterward Napoleon III., was a young man, his prospects of becoming emperor of the French were as remote as those of his illustrious uncle, the Little Corporal, when he attended the

military school at Biarritz. Louis Napoleon was an adventurer of the most pronounced type. He was as shifty in ideas as the sands of the sea and as unstable as Reuben, who is referred to in Holy Writ as being like water, he could not excel. When, about 1841, he landed on the coast of France, he carried the tri-color in one hand and a young eagle in the other. He called on the people to fly to his standard, asserting that he was his uncle's legitimate successor and that the Orleanists, who then reigned, were oppressive and had robbed the people of their political and personal rights. A manifesto to that effect had been circulated throughout the country before he landed, and the gend'armes were on the alert. The few who rallied to his standard were dispersed and Louis Napoleon was caught and consigned to a dungeon in a castle. At first it was contemplated by the government to hang the adventurer for high treason, but wiser counsels prevailed and the ministers declined to make the young rebel a martyr. After imprisonment for a few months he was liberated-or escaped and fled to England. He was then practically penniless. For a time he was a charge on the finances of the adherents of the Bonaparte dynasty, who were themselves very poor, having been deprived of their possessions at the time of the Restoration. Louis Napoleon, after a time, visited the new world. He had some money, but not much. At New York he drew about him a number of dissipated young Englishmen and Americans and they led a dashing career for awhile. He remained in New York a couple of years. In California, fifty-two years ago, I ran across an English gentleman named Lomas, in reduced circumstances. This gentleman was one of the boon companions of the prince while he was "doing" New York in a double sense and never tired of relating their adventures. At that time, he said, the New York police force was composed of watchmen, many of them old and decrepit, and who, after years of toil, were deemed good enough to watch over the lives and properties of peaceful and honest citizens while they slept. The watchmen wore helmets of leather, so heavy that they made a fellow's head ache to look at. to say nothing of having to wear them. The popular name of the force was "Leatherheads" and the chief amusement of the young swells at night consisted in knocking off the helmets with their canes and tumbling the senile wearers into the ditch. The watchmen carried rattles which they sprung to summon assistance.

Louis Napoleon was a short, stocky man and very powerful. He could handle two of the old Leatherheads at one time, and had been known to bring two heads together with a resounding whack that must have made the poor watchmen wish that they had sous other employment. Sometimes the swells would tackle a young and vigorous Leatherhead, who would batter them into submission with his baton and lodge them in the stationhouse over-night. Mr. Lomas told me that the prince and he were one morning arraigned in the New York police court for disorderly conduct. They had been badly battered. When taken in their hats were gone, their clothing hung in rags and their heads and faces were covered with blood. They appeared before the magistrate. Asked their names, Mr. Lomas responded:

New York escapades and asked for assistance. The return mail brought a substantial draft from the prince and a request that Mr. Lomas should send his eldest son, George, to Paris, where his future would be provided for. This was done. Numerous other instances of the kind were mentioned by the papers of the day, for the to-be emperor had long been regarded as a dead-beat and swindler. To escape imprisonment he was smuggled aboard a sailing vessel bound for London and landed there absolutely without means. At London, so great was his necessities, that he obtained employment as a special constable at the time of the Chartist riots.. Several keepers of boarding houses in New York and London whom the prince had neglected to pay were similarly, favored. To every response a substantial draft was sent until at last it was believed that every unpaid account had been liquidated a hundredfold. Those who had been kind to him and loaned him money when in exile were loaded down with favors and they and their families rewarded by the prince-president. He never turned his back on former acquaintances.

however humble, and his personal cheque-book was ever in requisition. It is pleasant to record these acts of gratitude. Louis Napoleon was a grateful man, whatever else may be written of him.

History says that he was cruel, bloodthirsty and unprincipled. It is known that when he had been firmly seated in the presidential chair he began to plot against the republic. All must have heard or read of the infamous coup d'etat, or stroke of state, by which he abolished the republic and proclaimed France an empire with himself as emperor. The people rose en masse in resistance. They filled the streets and squares and armed with every conceivable weapon prepared to expel the adventurer and his friends. But the usurper had laid his plans well. The artillery commanded every street and square and terrific discharges of grape mowed the people down like grain before the husbandman's sickle. It was estimated that fifty thousand citizens of Paris lost their lives on that occasion. The city was deluged in blood before the populace withdrew from the unequal contest and sullenly acquiesced in the new order. Louis Napoleon ascended the throne after scenes of butchery and destruction that have

venturess. Mlle. Montijo became Empress Eugenie. Shortly after har marriage, one morning, she encountered in the Champs de Elysees an Englishwoman of great beauty. This woman, who was known as Mrs. Howard, had been on intimate terms with Louis Napoleon. Eugenie was mounted on a horse, for she was an accomplished rider. Mrs. Howard sat in an open barouche, the progress of which was stopped by a jam of vehicles. Eugenie saw her rival and rode deliberately to the carriage side and dealt her several severe blows across the face with her riding-whip. Great welts rose and Mrs. Howard fainted. The next day she found it convenient to leave Paris for England and France knew her no

At the coronation there was another bloody scene, but Frenchmen gradually became accustomed to the splendor and gaiety of the court. Titles were distributed with a lavish hand. Money purchased the silence of some and the support of others. When these failed exile or murder cleared the political atmosphere.

Several years of quietude followed and the empire flourished greatly under Napoleonic rule. It was during the first years of Napoleon's reign that Great Britain adopted the ruinous policy of Free Trade, a policy that Mr. Chamberlain and his party now propose to abolish and return to protection. The first ironclad, La Gloire, was built in a Frenchdockyard. The vessel was plated with iron. Other nations copied and improved on that ironclad which was the forerunner of the Dreadnoughts and Invincibles of the present day. What a harmless tub Le Gloire would appear now by the side of a modern warship! In the Crimea the French and English were allied against Russia, and stayed the march of that nation toward Constantinople. It was in Napoleon's day that the Minnie rifle, the rifled cannon and the Mitrailleuse were invented. These weapons defeated the Austrians on the fields of Solferino and Magenta. Upon them the emperor relied for victory over the Germans in the war of 1870; but the Germans, with superior generals and weapons and larger armies destroyed the French forces and bore the emperor away a captive to their own country, as every one know.

But I must remind the reader that this is the police who had the Doctor in charge. scenes of butchery and destruction that have no parallel in the history of modern times. When president the emperor had cast about him for a consort. He selected a Mile. Mom-tijo, a Spanish girl of good family with a dash of Irish blood in her veins and who had come to the French court with her mother, an ad-

nobleman, who had become an anarchist. An anarchist's creed is death to all established government. In the early years of his exile, Louis Napoleon had joined the anarchists and taken the oath of annihilation to all rulers. Should he at any time recant, the oath read that his fellow-anarchists might kill him. When he became president and subsequently emperor, he committed an offence against the society and his life was declared forfeit. For a long time the conspirators awaited an opportunity to put the sentence of death in force. A bomb was prepared and Comte d'Orsini was selected to throw it. One evening, in 1857, while the emperor and empress were on their way to the opera house in a carriage surrounded by a life guard and a brilliant staff of offi-cers, the looked-for opportunity presented itself. The bomb was thrown and exploded with a deafening report. The driver, the horses and twenty or thirty soldiers and notables were blown to pieces, and 100 injured; but, strange to say, although the imperial carriage was shattered and the floor splintered by the

force of the explosion the emperor and his consort were not hurt at all. After the wreck had been cleared away and the dead and dying carried off the emperor appeared on the stage to show that he was not injured. He was received with deafening cheers, which showed that the populace had no sympathy with the assassins, although they did not admire the emperor. Among the list of the killed appear-ed the name of George Lomas, an aide de camp. I have often wondered if he was identical with the son of my California friend.

Orsini and several of his confederates were arrested and in a short time guillotined by the sentence of the court. Others fled to England. A Dr. Bernard was thrown into prison on suspicion of being one of the assassins. His guilt was clear. The emperor sent a despatch to the British government demanding the extradition of the prisoner. This demand aroused John Bull's ire. The people assembled in public meetings all over the kingdom and resolutions were passed calling upon the British government to resist the demand of the spurious monarch, as he was termed. The excitement increased and efforts were made to mob

took its name from Comte Orsini, an Italian dent was closed when England flatly refused to allow the political offender to be extradited. A couple of years later there landed on the

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ocean dock at Esquimalt from an ocean steamer two well-appareled men of respectable appearance and gentlemanly bearing. One was a Frenchman who spoke broken English and gave the name of Vincent, the other an Englishman called H. Abbott. They secured apartments in Victoria. At that time there stood on the west side of Church Hill a long, straggling building which had been built by the Congregationalists in 1859. The pas-tor, Rev. W. F. Clarke, had given offence to his flock by admitting to membership several colored families. The whites organized a second church with Rev. Mr. McFie as pastor, and built a temple on Fort street. The site is now occupied by the office and residence of Dr. Meredith Jones. After a while the Clarke church dwindled and died and the building passed into the hands of Dr. Hills, Bishop of Columbia, who converted it into the collegiate school with Ven. Archdeacon Woods as principal. To the Archdeacon one day came M. Vincent to apply for the position of teacher of languages. He was a man of medium height, slender figure, very bald, and about 35 years of age and with an aristocratic bearing. As it happened the Archdeacon stood in need of a person of M. Vincent's attainments and as the applicant's demand in the way of salary was not large, he was engaged. Those of the old collegiate school boys now alive will call to mind the grave and melancholy gentleman who taught them French nearly half a century ago, but they will know for the first time today that M. Vincent was an assumed name, that there was a price set on his head by the French government and that he was a refugee from ustice, whose every movement was watched by a detective, who had followed him and Abbott through the United States and finally to this place, in the hope some day of being enabled to kidnap and return them to Paris for trial. The detective bore the name of Strong. He was an Englishman and lived for some time at the boarding-house of Mrs. Bowman on Yates street, and few suspected that he was other than a quiet English gentleman who had come to enjoy Victoria's pleasant atmosphere and sunny skies.

One day, about two years after he had occlipied the position at the collegiate school and won the confidence of all by his bearing and ability, M. Vincent requested an audience with his principal in the latter's private room. After closing the door carefully M. Vincent said:

"I have a secret to impart to you, Archdeacon; I am here under an assumed name." The Archdeacon started, but said nothing,

'Yes," the teacher continued: "My name is not Vincent at all; I committed a political offence in France and I am here, an exile."

"Good gracious, M. Vincent!" exclaimed the Archdea.on;" "do you know what you are

saying?" "Alas! too well," he replied. "My name is Visseux, not Vincent-Comte de Visseux. I was an Anarchist and one of the Orsini bomb conspirators. I fled to the United States and afterwards came here with M. Abbott to escape capture. In an evil moment we both joined the Anarchist society; Louis Napoleon was one of the original members when he was a penniless wanderer. We all subscribed to the oath, and when the prince broke his word by becoming emperor, the death penalty was passed upon him. I did not throw the bomb, nor was I near the opera house when it was thrown, but my name was on the list of members and I believed the emperor deserved death. I do not think so now. My feelings have changed and I await the day when I may return to my native land and reside there in peace. I had Mr. Abbott's consent to tell you what I have and as we cannot be extradited for a political offence I wish to have my true name inserted in the next term's school circular." This was done and the name of Vincent disappeared forever from the advertisements of the school, and the name of Visseux came in its place. Visseux and Abbott remained here many vears. The former married but did not return to France until after the dethronement of Louis Napoleon in 1870. Abbott made frequent visits to London and Paris and was never molested. The origin and progress of the Franco-German war are recorded in history. The French objected to a German prince being placed on the Spanish throne, and Napoleon's ambassador to Berlin insulted the German king in his palace, because his majesty declined to recall the prince. France declared war against Germany and the French emperor took the field himself. He was beaten in every conflict. At Sedan he surrendered his army, was made captive and confined in a German fortress until peace was proclaimed, which was after the surrender and occupation of Paris by the Germans.



RAVELLING in Tibet is not yet a to enter Tibet, but to stop Ghurkhas and other crossings, and encampments are recorded; a pleasant pastime, or one easily in- persons, and in case of refusal or resistance hundred astronomical points have been fixed. dulged in. The people of the mountains resent the approach of the European, and he penetrates their ders, for Umigri was the scene of a battle in s in peril of his life. Dr. Sven Hedin, the dauntless European explorer, has just returned from Tibet, bringing valuable geographical information. The tollowing description of some of his adventures throws much light on present day conditions in the Himalavas:

the Chinese soldiers would turn them out. Dr. Several thousand panoramas have been taken, Sven Hedin saw the significance of these or-with compass bearings and names.

Dr. Sven Hedin has brought back photo-

"William Henry Lomas."

"And what's yours?" asked the magistrate of the prince.

A titter ran through the courtroom as the culprit straightened himself up and replied in a loud voice with a French accent:

"Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte!"

"Any relation of the great emperor?" queried the incredulous beak.

"I am his nephew," replied the prince proudly, and with emphasis.

The magistrate laughed outright, for he could not bring himself to believe that the clay of the forlorn-looking object before him was any better than an ordinary young Frenchman of fast proclivities who had hustled and assaulted a watchman and had been ignominously dragged to prison to answer for his offence.

"Well," the magistrate said at last, while vainly trying to smother a laugh, in which the hangers-on joined, "Mr. Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, if that is your name, you must understand that in this free and enlightened country there are no princes or nobles. Every true citizen is a sovereign in his own right, and that watchman whom you assaulted is as good as any prince or potentate that ever lived. How do you plead?"

Both men pleaded guilty.

They were fined \$5 each. Louis Napoleon had no money, but Lomas contrived to raise ten dollars and the fines were paid.

Years afterwards, when the prince had been elected President of the Republic of France (Louis Phillippe, the reigning monarch, having meanwhile been driven from the country and found refuge in England) Mr. Lomas, who had become reduced in circumstances, wrote to Napoleon and reminded him of their

Journeying onwards Dr. Sven Hedin found himself at last involved in difficulties with Tibetan officials. Passing through a Nomad encampment he refused the offer of guides, though heavy snow was falling, wishing to avoid Raga, above the Brahmaputra Valley. While making the usual daily observations a party of chiefs with an armed escort appeared. They had orders, they said, to search the caravan. The usual story about their being Ladakhi traders was rejected contemptyously. "Hedin Sahib, who was sent back last year, is in your caravan. He has come back to do what he was forbidden to do last year. Write and sign a statement that no European is with you, and take responsibility." Those were the curt replies given to Abdul Karim's protestations. The Tibetans were encamped within a few yards of Dr. Sven Hedin's tent. The Ladakhis expressed a fear that he would be killed, and suggested an escape with the instruments and records in darkness. A panic unreatened, and Dr. Sven Hedin realised that the time had come boldly to declare himself. He went straight to the Tibetan camp fire and seated himself between two chiefs whom he knew, asking where they recognized him. Surprise kept them silent for a moment, but soon the chiefs, polite but shy, insisted that he must go to see the Governor at Sakadzong. Dr. Sven Hedin refused, saying that he had accomplished the object of his journey in spite of the prohibitions of the previous year, and he would proceed to Darieeling. A mutual agreement was reached that he should meet the Governor at Semoku. All proceeded there next day, April 24th.

Dr. Sven Hedin felt scarcely sure of freedom, as he had openly avowed himself a European. The Governor asked the object of his return contrary to orders, end suggested that Europeans visited Tibet in search of gold, though the country was poor. He knew Dr. Sven Hedin was a friend of Tashi Lama; and therefore welcomed him, but the standing instructions of Llasa had to be obeyed. It appeared that the Chinese Mandarin stationed at Mingri, on the Nepal frontier, with 200 soldiers, had orders not only to forbid Europeans,

which the Chinese had defeated the Gurkhas and invaded Nepal. Now they evidently regard it as the principal entrance from Nepal to Tibet.

Further conversation showed that the Chinese and Llasa are more than ever determined to keep Tibet closed, especially to Europeans. Tibetans are compelled to yield obedience to this policy of exclusion.

Dr. Sven Hedin resolutely refused to retrace his steps or travel by trade route to Ladakly. If he were killed the Governor, he said, would suffer afterwards. The negotiations ended in a compromise, the caravan being split up on the understanding that the parties should meet again. Dr. Sven Hedin left Bis on May 5 with his attendants, and an armed escort on thoroughly good terms. The caravan having been provisioned, he saw a chance of further exploitation in Bongha provinces. He travelled due north, crossing a pass of 19,000 feet in the great range, and made for Lake Tederany, the existence of which Nani Singh reported in 1873, its real name-being Terenam. He found the lake to be long, narrow, and salt, and enurely different from its representation on the map. He then turned westward, and visited Mending Temple, situated on the bank of Somathawgpo, the largest river in Tibet without outlet to the ocean. He failed to meet the main body of the caravan, but travelled in Tibet dress quite unmolested by a route west-south-west.

Crossing a range twenty thousand feet high he reached Kha-la, shown on the map as a great peak, but really a pass in a high range running from the main system. He then came to Ghalaringtso, which is described in maps as containing a monastery on an island. Its real name is Nquanglaringtso, and there are five islands. The shape given in maps is wrong, as it was east and west, and is intersected by three great rivers. The explorer crossed the great range for the tenth time, and reached Mansorawar on July 26 and thence by known roads made his way to Simla.

Geographically the two explorations are of the highest value. The blank space north and south of the island lake region have been traversed, and the mystery of Bougba has been solved. Bougba, though one of the grandest provinces of Tibet, has never before been visited by Europeans. The new map of Tibet will be of 900 sheets, which proves the extent of the exploration. All heights of the passes, river

graphs, pencil drawings, and water colors. Meteorological observations were made three times daily, and the explorer has geographical specimens with dip and fall of rock from twelve hundred different parts. The total length of his journeys was four thousand miles. There are practically now no fresh discoveries left in the heart of Tibet.

Dr. Sven Hedin sums up the results of his explorations as follows: First, the great discoveries are the true sources of the Brahmaputra and Indus and the generic source of the Sutlej east of Mansorawar lake; secondly, exploration of Bougba, which traverses twice, by different routes ; but, greatest of all, is the discovery of that continuous mountain chain, which, taken as a whole, is the most massive range on the crust of the earth, its average height above sea level being greater than that of the Himalayas. Its peaks are 4,000 to 5,000 feet lower than Everest, but its passes average 3,000 feet higher than the Himalayan passes. The eastern and western parts were known before, but the central and highest part is in Bougba, which was previously unexplored: not a tree or bush covers it. There are no deep-cut valleys as in the Himalayas, for rain is scanty. Dr. Sven Hedin proposes calling the chain the Trans-Himalaya range, a name which meets with the approval of the Viceroy, as one of the first to hear of the extent of the discovery.

#### CASHIER FOR 55. WEEKLY

"At the Glasgow High Court the other day. a young Falkirk girl of eighteen was charged by her employers with the embezzlement of £1200, whilst acting as cashier and bookkeeper at a salary of 5s. a week, raised at intervals to the maximum of 8s. 6d.," says the Woman Worker. "The jury came back three times to court, each time with the finding of Not guilfy,' and a rider attached that the girl had undoubtedly committed some defalcations, for which the loose system of book-keeping was largely responsible. After the third time counsel for the crown intimated that in the circumstances he would not move for sentence. and the girl was dismissed, amidst loud cheers."

How easy it is to borrow money when you haven't any use for it!

ent inter

The French republic having been proclaimed, Napoleon's occupation as emperor was gone. He purchased an estate at Chisellhurst where he died some years later. The Empress Eugenie is still alive. Her latest photograph shows the face and figure of a decrepit old woman. She is childless, her only son, the Prince Imperial, having lost his life in Zululand while reconnoitreing with a small party, of English officers.



and flatly refused to be extradited.

here landed on the from an ocean men of respectable bearing. One broken English ent, the other an bott. They seia. At that time of Church Hill a ich had been built 1859. The pasgiven offence to embership several organized a seccFie as pastor. treet. The site is and residence of ter a while the and died and he hands of Dr. who converted it with Ven. Arch-To the Archncent to apply for nguages. He was nder figure, very age and with an appened the Archrson of M. Vine applicant's deas not large, he e old collegiate call to mind the eman who taught entury ago, but time today that name, that there by the French is a refugee from ent was watched llowed him and States and finally me day of being n them to Paris re the name of man and lived for ouse of Mrs. Boww suspected that English gentleman ictoria's pleasant

s after he had oc-Hegiate school and his bearing and an audience with private room. Af-M. Vincent said: rt to you, Archassumed name." but said nothing. nued: "My name mitted a political here, an exile." acent!" exclaimed mow what you are

ied. "My name is te de Visseux. I f the Orsini bomb



THE VICTORIA COLONIST

#### THE HOME GARDEN GARDEN CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER

Prepare Borders, if not yet done. Plant: Hardy Border Plants, Alpines, Hardy Bien-s, Hardy Climbers, Shrubs, Deciduous Trees, Fruit es, Bulbs. And especially—Paeonies, Evergreen ubs, Flowering Shrubs, Phioxes, Irises, Carna-is, Pansies, Violets, Canterbury Bells, Foxgloves, Howers, Roses, Alliums, Chives, Watercress in ams, Pot Crocuses, Pot Tritonias, Pot Hyacinths, Narcissi, Pot Tulips, Lilles, Anemones, Conifers, bs, in Window Boxes; Cabbages, Coleworts, Savoy bages.

Sow: Sweet Peas, Broad Beans, Mushrooms, Cyc-nen, Corn Salad, Mustard and Cress in heat, Cumber in heat.

EW garden pictures are more interesting than those of spring, where bulbs are largely grown. The flowers range through every shade of color, yield endless variety, and,

being comparatively cheap and casily grown, they make the best of plants for amateurs. In most gardens there already exist positions where the judicious planting of bulbs would, in their flowering season, create a distinct break in the garden scheme. Daffodils and Crocuses are examples of bulbs that grow freely in grass when that can be left unmown until the foliage of the bulbs ripen. Chiondoxas (Giory of the Snow), Scilla sibirica, Fritillaria Meleagris (Snake's Head) and Dog's tooth Violets all readily increase in grass and flower during the opening months of the year. While the meadow and woodland offer unlimited scope for the naturalizing of bulbs, most amateurs are obliged to confine their efforts within the garden proper, and although the effects obtained are not so fine, still, where planting is skilfully carried out with selected varieties of bulbs, the limited border becomes a marvel of beauty, only in a more humble way. Too little importance is often attached to the planting season of balbs. They should not be exposed to the sun.

Where it is intended to plant this season there should be no delay in placing orders, and any necessary work in forming borders or preparation of the ground ought also to be put in hand at once. Bulbs are broadly classed under two cultural heads-first, those which are best planted in spring, including Crinums, Eucomis, late Gladioli, etc., and those which are delivered by bulb dealers in autumn and require planting before winter. A choice bulb border should have a sunny aspect, no position being more suitable than the foot of a wall. By marking out the border upon paper and indicating the position of bulbs, one gets a reasonable idea of what work is to be done. Use index figures, Nos. 1, 2, 3, to show the three grades of soil necessary for all bulbs: (1) A rich soil, composed of loam, charred garden prunings and well-decayed manure, all thoroughly mixed: (2) Ordinary garden soil, preferably light, to which well-decayed leaf soil may be added with advantage: (3) Very light, poor soil, best described as starvation ground. Preparing the Border

On well-drained land no artificial drainage is necessary, but in the case of close retentive soils the ground should be opened 30 nches deep, the lowest 6 inches being replaced by broken tiles, brickbats or similar material, covering this with rough cinders or small brick chips. The necessary positions of the various bulbs should then be filled with suitable soil, as advised above; old mortar rubble and stone chippings in moderate quantity mixed with heavy soils materially as-sist in keeping it open and warm, while similar material has a cooling influence on hot soils. Planting should be done as soon as der). the bulbs come to hand, always choosing weather when the soil works freely. The depth at which to plant bulbs is regarded as a debatable point, and certainly varies with locality. Where the rainfall is heavy shallow planting is advisable, and better results follow planting small bulbs at 3 inches deep than the same variety planted 6 inches deep. On heavy soils it is best to cover with light mulching any bulbs of doubtful hardiness in winter. Upon light warm soils I invariably practice deep planting. Triteleias, Crocuses and Brodiaeas having small bulbs are planted 6 inches deep, while large bulbs, like the Bel-

ladonna Lily (Amaryllis Belladonna) and

Eucomis, should have the crown placed 4 in-

ches to 6 inches below the ground level.

Varieties of Crinum Powelli will often re-

quire planting 18 inches to 24 inches deep in

The distance apart in planting may be

governed by taste. When only first size bulbs are used, a minimum distance of four

times the greatest diameter of the bulb will

form a safe guide, while in all permanent

planting the distance apart should be in-

Many bulbous plants such as Crocuses, Sternbergias and Amaryllis produce their

flowers in advance of the foliage. In the case of others, the icaves fade early in the year,

leaving no trace save a bare patch of soil, for example, Tulips, Alliums, Triteleias, etc., while alone stand the Camassias, whose leaves

depart with the opening flowers. As these

lose half their beauty without foliage, so with

many occupants of the bulb border, it is ne-

cessary to associate another bulb or plant

whose leaves are more persistent throughout

the year. Mossy Saxifrages, like muscoides,

Rhei and Composii give the brightest carpets

ulbs. Santolina incana, dwarf Lavender

and Cerastium tomentosum have shades of

grey leafage, and by frequent clipping during

green, and are suitable for the dwarfest

the soil.

creased one half.

summer they may be kept quite low. Geum montana and Heuchera glabra when kept to single crowns and grown in the sun produce rigorous rosettes of leaves, which color well in spring and autumn. All these plants are cheap and are :eadily increased by division during spring or autumn.

Selections of Bulbs-Poorest Soils Eranthis cilicius-This is a better garden

plant than the old winter Aconite; flowers ellow, in January and February. Leucojum autumnale, a dainty Snowflake,

which flowers in August, white. Iris reticulata and its varieties flower in March; they cannot be planted too freely. I. Stylosa, speciosa and alba often flower in midwinter, but yield their richest harvest in spring. Ostrowskia magnifica, a noble Campan-

ula. light blue flowers on 2-foot stems, in July. Sternbergia lutea and macrantha, glossy vellow Crocus-like flowers in autumn; fischer-

iana flowers in spring.

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GOLDEN

LILLY

APANESE

sylvestris (yellow) should all have a place. Triteleia uniflora (Spring Starflower) makes lovely masses of white star-shaped flowers in April; the flowers only open in

sunshine. Zephyranthes candida, lowers white in autumn, is often used as an edging to beds and borders. Moderately Rich Soil Anemone (W i n dflower) apennina and blanda, blue Wood Ane-

mones. A. Fulgens, a vivid scarlet, flowers during April.

Allium neapolitanum, tall, globular, white flower heads, flowers in Brodiaea coccinea has pendent orange scarlet

flowers. B. Howelli, lilacina has lilac flowers, early, summer.

Camassia Leichtlini and its varieties are the best; flower-spikes like miniature Eremurus in June.

Chionodoxa (Glory of the Snow) Lucilia and gigantea, flowers porcelain blue in March.

Crinum longiflorum, flowers during August and September, the easiest Crinums to grow.

Galanthus Cassaba is' a peerless Snowdrop.

where they would be likely to thrive in more open exposures.

Generally, cultivation in wide pans and the slight protection and something of the general treatment given to tender alpines will prove the better way of growing these bulbs, and if an alpine house is available in which to protect the plants in very severe weather and display them when in flower, no better treatment can be given. They thrive in a strong loam rendered porous by the addition of broken sandstone, coarse basic slag or other hard porous substance, mainly as a means of draining the bases of the bulbs. If grown in quantit,y an open unheated frame well fitted to exclude frost when covered with mats, etc., will serve to grow all the hardier kinds, and these, fortunately, are both numerous and good.

Many Habranthus and some Prycellas are found in gardens' incorrectly labelled Zephyranthes, and at one time when Habranthus brachyandrum was scarce Zephyranthes carinata was substituted for it; now, the Habran-Tulipa Greigii (scarlet), kaufmaniana thus being common and the Zephyranthes (white, carmine and yellow) and the native scarcer, the reverse conditions prevail! All

Bin 25 Martine to your

mon in all the countries and islands of Central America, and is now widely distributed in all countries interested in horticulture, in many of which, and particularly in Ceylon, it occurs as a wilding, having escaped from gardens.

Z. gracilifolia is a dainty little plant. It has very narrow, rolled leaves, forming long slender tubes and lilac rose flowers on slender stems 6 inches high, narrowly funnel-shaped and not quite erectly poised. It prefers a damp yet warm site, and it is best raised from seeds every second year, for the bulbs are naturally short-lived under cultivation. It grows with Z. candida about Monte Video.

Z. lindleyana.-This was common at one time, but I have not seen it for years. It has slender, grassy leaves and equally slender stems bearing broadly funnel-shaped, rich red flowers with overlapping petals, 2 inches long. It inhabits the mountainous regions of Mexico.

Z. macrosiphon is another rare plant for a long time lost to cultivation, but reintroduced to cultivation by the late Mr. W. Thompson of Ipswich a few years ago. It has the leaves of carinata and the flowers like candida, but col-

ored red, and they are not held quite erect. The petals are spoonshaped and overlapping. A pretty Zephyranthes of singularly clear coloring and refined shape. It hails from the mountains of Mexico.

Z. rosea.-The Cuban Zephyranthes is well known in gardens. It has narrow, Crocus-like leaves and stems six inches high having rich rose flowers, which expand fully, showing a greenish white throat. It grows well in pans under quite ordinary treatment, and seedlings are easily raised and soon reach a flowering size. . It inhabits dry pastures in Central Cuba, and there is considerable variation in the vegetative powers of bulbs from varying dis-

tricts. Z. Treatiae is an early flowering kind from the marshes of Florida, requiring the protection of a temperate house for its proper development. It has narrow, grassy leaves and slender stems I foot high bearing white flowers 3 inches long, the tubes of which are prolonged and greenish, and the reverse of the broad white petals is lined with red. A scarce plant, pleasing in and quite easy to grow. Z. tubispatha is a common kind found in near-

we may have Tulips with us. For the moment, however, these Darwin kinds claim attention, and by reason of their giant stature, fine form and rich and varied coloring they are of the greatest value in the garden. They have emanated from Tulipa gesneriana, and impress one by their stately character and handsome flower-cups, largely of self colors. Bold and effective in the distance and most brilliant when approached, these Tulips have no equal-and certainly no rival-in the garden in May. Those of your readers who know their value will need no reminder at this season, but they whose knowledge of the Tulip family is limited to a few beds of the so-called bedding kinds certainly miss one of the finest hardy flowers. They are as easily grown as a Potato or Cabbage. A point of value has yet to be mentioned—it is their utility earlier in the season when gradually forced into bloom. The term "gradually" is employed advisedly, so that the splendid stature of the plants be not weakened by undue forcing.

#### How to Plant

These Tulips prefer deeply-worked and moderately rich soils, and in applying organic manure to the soil it should be well decayed and buried some 6 inches below the bulbs. These Tulips are by no means fastidious as to soil, but the greatest vigor of stem, leaf and flower is always seen when the plants are grown in a rather strong loamy soil. What is most important is that the soil be not waterlogged.

#### Where and When to Plant

Scorching sun and keen northeasterly wind play havoc with these lovely flowers, so that when selecting a position let it be one where shelter of some kind can be afforded. A thin evergreen fence, a belt of shrubs, a partition fence between gardens, will provide all that is required. The sunk garden, if this is protected around by raised banks and plantings of shrubs and evergreens, is an ideal spot, and, of course, the smallest of gardens boasts of its sheltered places. The bulb is perfectly hardy, and will ensure care when selecting a position that the growth is made under the most congenial conditions, each garden affords. Had I to name one month I should unhesitatingly say October. While this period may be accepted as the best, the bulbs can be planted over a much longer time. Experimentally and otherwise Tulips have been planted in the opening days of the new year, but such as these, while flowering well, lose in height and in size of bloom.

#### Depth to Plant

One of the most common errors in gardening is the fear of planting bulbous plants too deeply. To plant them practically on the surface of the soil is to court failure. The correct depth to plant these Tulips is 4 inches to 5 inches, measured from the top of the bulb to the surface. In other words, the base of the bulb should be, roughly, 6 inches below the surface, or 5 inches in the case of very cold or water-holding soils. The ground should be in readiness for the planting in October or No-vember. Where beds are being planted whol-ly with the bulbs, the soil to the above-named depth should be first removed, the bulbs arranged at one level and the soil replaced. The dibber is not a good plantnig tool as a rule, and not only are the bulbs inserted at different depths, but frequently when a tapering dibber is used the bulbs do not reach the bottom of the hole. If the dibber is used for planting, only a large blunt-ended one should be tolerated, and marked as to depth. While the dibber under the above conditions may be tolerated on light soils, its use on heavy soils is not recommended. The garden trowel and small hand-fork are both good planting tools.

nited States and M. Abbott to esnoment we both Louis Napoleon abers when he was all subscribed to ice broke his word leath penalty was throw the bomb, ouse when it was on the list of mememperor deserved ow. My feelings he day when I may nd reside there in consent to tell you not be extradited to have my true erm's school circue name of Vincent e advertisements of Visseux came

ained here many but did not return dethronement of Abbott made fre-Paris and was

of the Francoin history. The nan prince being ne, and Napoleon's ed the German king najesty declined to eclared war against emperor took the n in every conflict. is army, was made rman fortress until ch was after the Paris by the Ger-

ing been proclaimas emperor was ate at Chisellhurst ter. The Empress latest photograph of a decrepit old er only son, the his life in Zuluvith a small party,

Ixiolirion Palassi, a pretty June flowering bulb. Narcissus Queen of

Spain, a splendid sort. Platycodon Mariesii and alba are valuable in that they flower during September. Scilla sibirica, dark blue flowers. during

S. peruviana and alba flower in July (ten-

#### **Bulbs for Rich Soil**

Amaryllis Belladonna must have a warm corner to flower successfully; flowers silvery pink on 2-foot stems during September and October.

Eremurus robustus and elwesianus. Plant crowns 4 inches below surface of soil.

Gladioli Ardens (scarlet), The Bride (white), General Scott (white, yellow throat) and Peach Blossom, Plant in October and protect with light mulching. All flower in July. Plant late Gladioli during March. Montbretias Gerbe d'Or (lemon), Rayon

d'Or (orange) and Germania (crimson); these are cheap varieties with well-expanded petals. Plant in October.

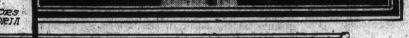
Narcissus Mme. de Graaff .-- If only one . Narcissus is planted, this is pre-eminently the variety.

Eucomis punctata has small, close-set spikes like Eremurus, 18 inches high, flowers greenish yellow in September and October, Plant in March.

Crinum Powelli and varieties require a warm corner; they are very beautiful in autumn.

#### **ZEPHYRANTHES**

The Zephyranthes form a group of slender bulbous plants inhabiting the temperate regions of America. They number about forty kinds, some of which are weedy and of little worth; others which were grown in quantity in Dean Herbert's time are now apparently lost to cultivation, leaving about a dozen that one can recommend as interesting plants of real garden value. Only one kind can be considered absolutely hardy-Z. candida. This can be grown well in open fields, but the others require the warmest position the garden affords and the shelter of a warm south wall in all counties save the extreme southwest, drawn up from a chance variation. It is com-



the Zephyranthes have erect flowers or but bulbs. It has bright green, narrow slightly inclined. All the Habranthus have and thin leaves one foot long, slenthe Zephyranthes have erect flowers or but bulbs. It has flowers much inclined, and the spathes are cleft nearly to the base.

Z. Andersoni is very hardy, with grassy leaves 6 inches long and copper-colored flowers I inch or 2 inches long, the petals of which are hooded, giving the flowers the cup-shaped outline of Sternbergia. The inside of the flower is pure yellow. Inhabits meadow land about Monte Video.

Z. Atamasco is an old garden favorite. It has narrow, polished leaves, stems I foot long, bearing white flowers of Crocus outline each 3 inches to 3 1-2 inches long, greenish below and lined with pale red externally. The petals are very wide and full, and the plant is pleasingly fragrant when introduced to a warm temperature. It inhabits the Southern United States of America.

Z. candida proves the most useful of the group. It has Rush-like leaves over a foot long, and white, Crocus-like flowers borne on long stems, forming in the course of years a strong tuft, bearing hundreds of flowers in succession during autumn. It inhabits marshy land about Monte Video, and several fine forms have been introduced from the meadows skirting the banks of the Rio de la Plata, a few hundred miles from its delta.

Var. major is an exceedingly fine plant, with flowers 4 inches long, borne on long, stout stems. It was introduced through Kew by Dr. Cantera from Monte Video about 1897-98. The plant increases fast, and when available in quantity it will be in great demand.

Z. carinata (Z. grandiflora (Lindley) .- The keeled Zephyranthes is a capital garden plant, and the most showy of all. It has stout but narrow leaves I foot long, and tall stems bearing rosy red flowers 3 inches to 4 inches long, which expand fully, showing the very large anthers clustered at the throat; the petals are nearly 1 inch broad and in some specimens zoned with white at the base. The plant is badly named, for there is nothing suggesting a keel in any part of it, and one can only surmise that Herbert's original description was

ly every collection of der stems six inches high bearing white flowers 2 inches long, broadly funnel-shaped, keeled green externally and with a greenish tube; the spathe or flower-envelope is quite intact and somewhat prolonged, with a very small slit at the top. It is found in all the West Indian Islands and many countries on the mainland.

Z. verecunda is another rare plant that at one time was quite common in cultivation. It has the leaves of carinata and the flowers are broadly funnel-shaped, white, tinged red externally, 3 inches or more long and narrowpetalled. It is found in the mountain regions of Central Mexico.

It is a matter for regret that so few of the smaller Amaryllids are known to general cultivation. There are many hundreds of pretty bulbous plants in the genera Gethylis. Sternbergia, Zephyranthes, Habaranthus, Phycella, Cyrtanthus, Gastronema, Crinum, Nerine, Ismene and Pancratium and many Alstroemeria that are just on the borderland of hardihood, requiring a cool house or frame for their culture, while a great number may be grown in sheltered places without protection. These properly treated would add immeasurably to the interest of the garden, particularly as many of them flower in winter. The Zephyranthes constitute a cliarming family, and it is a pity the various kinds are not more grown in our gardens. As I have mentioned, they are, generally speaking, not difficult to grow.-G. B. M.

#### LATE-FLOWERING TULIPS

A field of the late or May-flowering Tulips is a sight not easily to be forgotten, and one not readily pictured by the pen. When all the other Tulips have blossomed and their petals fallen, these late-flowering kinds keep the gar-den gay. From the earliest of the Van Thol kinds seen in the dull November days in West End florists' shops, with their 3-inch long stems and quaint little blossoms of scarlet, to the middle or end of May, when the giant Darwin kinds on 2 1-2 feet high stems are seen,

#### Treatment After Flowering

Where the beds are required for other things in summer, the Tulips may be carefully lifted in mid-June and laid in soil in the reserve garden to ripen. At the end of July lift the bulbs and give them a long rest in a dry, airy place. Thus treated they will last for years. The following are all

#### Good and Showy Varieties

Europe, Flambeau, Glow, Salmon King, Rev. H. H. D'ombrain and Pride of Haarlem, all of scarlet or similar shades. King Harold, Hecla and Negro are of maroon-crimson or scarlet or allied shades. Loveliness, Queen of Roses, May Queen and Clara Butt are among the best of the delicate rose shades. The Sultan and Zulu are of the darkest type, while Dream. Dorothy and the Rev. H. Ewbank are shades of heliotrope that appeal to many. Suzon and Margaret, sofe blush rose, are very charming. In all cases where possible beds or groups of one color should be planted.—E. H. Jenkins.

#### SOME GOOD POINTS

Look over young trees and remove any wired labels that may have been left on last spring

Mulch the asparagus and rhubarb beds with well rotted manure. In spring, when ground is dry, spade into the soil.

When you are eating an apple and run across a worm, it should remind you that neglecting to spray last spring is the cause. Remove black knots from those plum and

cherry trees and burn. When the knots are removed from a large limb, rub on a little kerosene

Cultivation, spraying, pruning, fertilizing are the four corner stones of orchard manage ment. In which one did you fail the past season?

#### THE VICTORIA' COLONIST

# British Columbia's Fight Against the White Plague



tion of the Provincial Government there have just been issued two highly instructive pamphlets dealing with the scourge of consumption and modern methods of combatting its ravages. They are herewith reproduced in extenso. The

NDER the authority and direc-

second contains some advice to children, couched in language easily understandable by those to whom it is especially addressed. The Government of British Columbia is displaying an enterprise and interest in this matter not equalled by any other provincial administration in the Dominion. The first pamphlet reads:

"Quis Custodiet Ipsos Custodes?"

This old Latin aphorism has been recently employed-as well as it might be-by one of the foremost leaders of the legions of learning, in approaching a duty similar to that which, here in British Columbia, the present juncture seems to demand. Given a somewhat free translation, it may be read: Who shall teach-who shall presume to teach-our teachers?

Notwithstanding a feeling of diffidence in undertaking the task, confidence and inspiration return from appreciation of the fact that it is no pose of the pedagogue, but a mere message to humanity, with which it is sought to engage your attention in the following passages-the message of outraged nature in its most vengeful mood.

Tuberculosis-consumption, as it is commonly called-is the subject of this address. The greatest scourge that has ever, in the world's history, beset the pathway of "suffering, sad, humanity." More deadly, more cruel in its terrible sway, than the united sum of all other infectious ills that human flesh is heir to. Complex and subtle though it may seem, it is in reality the exact measure and method of nature's swift revenge for the defiance of her laws of sanitation and hygiene, and the adoption of unnatural and unhealthy conditions of life.

Until within comparatively recent times, this fell and fecund source of human loss and suffering has been fostered by the forces of ignorance, prejudice and apathy; romance has hallowed it and fiction claimed it for her own; until in the mind of the masses it became a thing spoken of as "inevitable," "hereditary, or "the will of God." In the world of today, however-thanks to the march of intellect and the searchlight of science-a period of sanity and common sense has supervened, and all the forces of knowledge, of thought and of science, are awake in all lands, and all civilized peoples and Governments are strenuously alert and allied in one strong combined effort for the immediate control and eventual eradication of the disease; an effort based upon similar principles to those successfully employed for the extirpation of other malignant maladies.

In this prosaic, commercial age, the practical and economic side of this gigantic problem is naturally uppermost. Note, then, these figures:

tanglements. Some fall victims to other friendly militant microbes. Some meet and succumb to the resistance of a strong and healthy constitution and vigorous habits of life. But to too many, alas, they come to stay; come as administers of the law of the "survival of the fittest"; as avengers of "the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation." 5. We know the conditions that encourage

them; they are five-(a.) Hereditary weakness of constitution.

(b.) Weakness, as the result of fevers or other enervating complaints:

(c.) Bad food and consequent malnutrition:

(b.) Bad air:

(e.) Bad living, i.e., the undermining of the constitution by improper use of drugs, alcohol, tobacco and similar enervating agencies. 6. We know how to recognize the disease,

and thus are enabled to treat it in its early and curable stages. This, indeed, is a great step; for it is a disease peculiar in every respect, but most peculiar in the variety of its manifestations. 7. We know how to cure the disease. On

this point both professional pessimism and popular prejudice have had, at length, to give way; for cure it we can, if only we can get the cases early?

8. We know that it is not hereditary (although a state of the constitution favorable to the germ may be passed on from parents to children).

9. We know that it is entirely preventable, and that by means extraordinary for their simplicity.

10. We know how to prevent it, namely, by rendering the conditions of the body unsuitable for the propagation of the germ; by the influences of a wholesome, healthy life, and by such proper care and instruction of persons suffering from the disease as will render them harmless to those they live amongst. Of the Tubercle Bacillus, its nature and its action, it need only be said, that it is not "an animal," as many suppose-it is a vegetable-and one of the lowest forms of fungus -you know the function of the fungi in the forest life around us. Its action is that of destruction-the disintegration of matter. So also is that of the Tubercle Bacillus.

The thing that has recently electrified the whole civilized globe is the belated revelation and realization of its appalling avages, which at length, have everywhere brought into action the first instinctive law of nature, the common law of self-preservation.

Lacking the gruesome picturesqueness of the plague, or similar sudden epidemic, and favored by many facilities, the disease has quietly pursued the even tenor of its way, unheeded and practically unchecked. But the facts of its record are, briefly, these:

In its ubiquitous destruction, no country in the world escapes.

The mortality for which it is responsible amounts, in Russia, to one in four of all deaths; in Germany, to one in six of all deaths; in Great Britain, to one in seven. Of all those persons who died in Great Britain during the past year, of the workers and ducers, between the ages of 15 and 45, over one-half died of pulmonary tuberculosis. In England and Wales, last year, 70,000 (seventy thousand) of the population succumbed to it. Think of it! It means that, day in, day out, every six minutes is marked by the loss of a human life from a known and preventable cause.

culiarly susceptible to infection. It is the battle of "the man in the street" against the known and defined forces of misguidance and misrule.

In the struggle of combined humanity with the Great White Plague, it is not by curative methods alone that men may hope to succeed. "Prevention," says the good old saw, "is better far than cure"; and to achieve prevention we must first have instructioneducation.

The work of both missioner and teacher is mutually yours.

Speaking of the success of Sanatorium work, a great authority made this assertion 2 "It is on the patient's mode of living, after

his return home, that the influence of the Sanatorium treatment is most markedly and most beneficially exercised. Such patients greatly improve the hygienic conditions of their homes, as the result of their experience of Sanatorium life."

It is obvious, therefore, that what is needed is the education of the people to the point of self-protection-an education which will raise the general standard of domestic

It has been well said of the Tubercle Bacillus that "it is an index by inverse ratio of the real progress of the race." For is it not a bitter parody upon our boasted civiliza-

It is here, therefore, that the missioner's work begins. To create public opinion; to beget popularity and enthusiasm in the cause. That is the goal towards which your energies must win. For the moment of popularity is the moment of success.

Nor is your mission to any one section of the community alone. There is hardly a trade, occupation, business or calling which has not contributed its quota of human lives in sacrifice to the "inexorable thing."

"The ravening strength that neither spares nor feels." In other words, the law of natural principles, upon which is founded the fabric of human existence within this mundane sphere-a law immutable, implacable in offence; like "the laws of the Medes and Persians," it "altereth not."

The offence, that we explate at such terrific cost, may fitly be defined as man's be-trayal of his fellow men; of those who in submerged masses lie, prone and helpless, beneath the chariot wheels of power, of luxury and of greed.

Thus Schiller sings:

"Who sows the serpent's teeth let him not hope To reap a joyous harvest. Every crime Has in the moment of its perpetration Its own avenging angel."

In ghastly verity, the White Plague proves the wisdom of the poet's words.

Nor, in an age of infidelity, is the impellent cause remote; for well we know that the first evolution of man, upon relaxing his hold upon rèligious beliefs, veers ever towards the confines of cruelty and license, where the sense of duty wanes. It is the common pathway down which, throughout the ages, civilizations before us, great as is our own, have passed towards oblivion or decay.

We have dealt fully with the logical and

port of the Provincial Government, its Ministers and the municipal and civil authorities is ours, and prominent citizens, too, have lent us their aid and energy; but still, it is to you we look for that radical reformation which shall turn the tide and prove the salvation o fthe generations to come.

One of our first pre-occupations must always be, the safeguarding of the children.

Placed at the centres of knowledge and information in their several districts, capable and practical, as members of the learned professions, vested with authority and commanding respect, the preacher and teacher are specially fitted to deal intelligently with this delicate task, where tact and firmness go hand in hand. As missionaries and apostles of hygiene, to convince the people of the necessity of altering their ways, no other class of men and women could do so much in their respective spheres as the school teachers and the ministers of religion; and, if in combined agreement these two great forces join, mutually to employ and apply the facts revealed to recent scientific research, the days of this trenchant evil would indeed be numbered in the land.

The onus of responsibility is great, but great in proportion to our confidence in them. That their public spirit will stand the test, there is no room for doubt, or that a sense of duty will actuate them in fighting the forces of ignorance and disease.

It is with a feeling of confidence, therefore, and keen appreciative, expectancy, that we look to them, trusting in their pluck and ability to face the position in a manner befitting the honorable callings to which they belong, and thus, with honor to each one, to play a prominent and a noble part in this great and world-wide campaign of culture, which stands pre-eminent, as the greatest and strongest combined economic effort in the history of the races of men, the greatest humanitarian movement that the world has ever known.

#### Suggestions to the Teachers

It would be manifestly of benefit, if not already in vogue-

That distribution of printed information, on the subject of the Tuberculosis campaign, in addition to the instruction orally delivered, should be made as freely as possible, amongst pupils, their parents and their triends.

That the young should be taught habits of good health, rather than the peculiar mechanism of the disease.

That during exercise and singing, abundance of fresh air should be admitted.

That the open-mouthed attitude, peculiar to many children, should be checked and discouraged, as much as possible, and inhalation through the nose inculcated instead.

That school-rooms should be disinfected periodically.

That dry sweeping with brooms should be promptly stopped and the use of the mop and damp duster substituted in their stead. Where sweeping is found absolutely essential, wet sawdust should first be sprinkled freely on the floor.

That children should be taught to b

yourselves, is to help them. The fungus, as you know, grows best and thickest in dark, damp or dusty, unwholesome places, where the air is close and stuffy and no sunlight comes. You will find it in wells and cellars or under old shacks and barrels. It cannot live where there is plenty of sunlight and fresh air, or in places that are kept clean and sweet and open to the refreshing breeze that wafts away bad air. For the air we breathe in living rooms, and especially in sleeping rooms, soon becomes bad and poisonous unless frequently and regularly renewed. The body quickly absorbs, or drinks up, all the good part of it as it passes through our lungs in breathing; and so, fresh, clean air must come in freely and constantly from outside, to drive away the bad. Here, then, is the great secret of good health; and if you want to feel always fresh and lively, and active, strong and happy, you must remember this and always demand plenty of fresh air and open windows in your homes, in your schools, and wherever you may be. If you do this, the Tubercle Bacillus will have a hard fight to get the better of you; for it will find no suitable ground within you to grow upon.

Now, for your greater safety, I will tell you a few little things that you are not to do. We will call them

#### The Two Dozen Don'ts. First and foremost of these is-

I. Don't spit about. Why? First, because it is a filthy habit. Secondly, because it is a dangerous habit, and your doing so encourages others to follow your example.

It is dangerous, because microbes swarm in the spit of many people, without their knowledge. Therefore, don't spit, lest you should give disease to others, and prevent others spitting, if you can, lest they should give disease to you.

We don't know the origin of the Bacillus, or whence it originally came, but we do know that, in the spit of the consumptive, it exists in enormous numbers. We do know that there are a very great number of consumptive people everywhere, who spit about at random; on the sidewalks, on the floors of post offices, theatres, saloons and public places, as well as about the stoves and heaters in their homes. We do know that the microbes in this spit (or sputum, as it is called) stick to the dried particles of dust, and with the dust are breathed into the mouths, throats, noses and lungs of healthy people, or stick to the food and candies in the stores and are swallowed by many of you, children. And, finally, we do know that this is the great chief reason of the spread of Consumption. Therefore, above all things, remember this warning: Don't spit. Remember-No spit, no consumption.

2. Don't cough or sneeze without holding a handkerchief, or your hand, before your mouth. 3. Don't eat without first washing your hands.

\_ 4. Don't put dirty fingers in your nose or mouth.

5. Don't put your pencils in your mouth or use the pencils that others may have put in their mouths.

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In Canada, statistics show that 8,000 lives are annually sacrificed from this preventable cause. that, at a very low estimate, at least 40,000 individuals, annually, become infected with the disease. That the consequent economic loss to the State, by these deaths, is \$48,000,000; and the further loss, through reduced productiveness of the infected, is \$24,000,000; making a grand total annual loss to the finances of the country of no less than \$72,000,000.

These official statistics, as to the existing cases, are based upon calculation of five cases of infection to every fatal case. In no other country has the figure been placed at less than ten. In densely populated centres in Europe and America the average reckoned has been as high as twenty.

In British Columbia, we are not yet in a position to estimate the exact extent of the evil. What we do know, however, from the measures already adopted to cope with the disease, is this disquieting fact: that it is alarmingly prevalent and under conditions which favor the spread of the trouble.

Called upon as a body to debate in conclave as to how a danger so imminent shall be met, the first question that naturally arises is-What do we know of the malady? The answer is this: We know just ten things concerning it.

I. We know the germ-the Tubercle Bacillus-the cause, and the only one; for without this germ there cannot be consumption.

2. We know whence it comes, namely, from two sources-

(a.) From the sputum of consumptives: (b.) From the milk of tuberculous cows.

3. We know how it enters the body-(a.) It is inhaled with the dust, or (b.) It is swallowed with the food.

Note.-The sputum of consumptives abounds with tubercle bacilli, in immense numbers. When spit about, or sprayed into the air in coughing, especially in rooms and places where fresh air and sunlight have not free access, these micro-organisms, in the moist state, mix with the dust, and adhering to the particles, when dried and disseminated, they may be inhaled in the atmosphere, retaining their virulent activity for long and indefinite periods.

4. We know what may happen after the entry of the germs. Some are secreted, car-

10 .

Is "appalling" too strong a designation ?-What a well of human tears! What a cloud of witnesses!

The economic incidence of the disease, as compared with other diseases, is also a matter of supreme concern; for whereas, of other infectious diseases, the average age of death is 10 years, in the case of tuberculosis the average age is 33 years. At the age of ten the individual is, technically, a burden to the State. At the age of thirty-three he is at the zenith of his powers and activity and constitutes an important integral part of the commonwealth-the backbone of the nation.

These are depressing facts, but true.

Looking on the brighter side, we find that, under the German sanitarium system, which forms part of an universal, compulsory, stateguided workers' insurance system, no less than 70 to 80 per cent. of the cases are eventually, wholly or partially restored to work as economic cures, and are enabled to earn at least, one-third of their normal wage.

Similar good results have accrued elsewhere; and here in our midst, at the new sanatorium at Tranquille, which, by strenuous endeavor, has been recently inaugurated, the work, though carried on at great disadvantage and still in its infancy, has produced most encouraging results.

In this country, too, the prevailing natural conditions are greatly in our savor, notwithstanding the overheated and ill-ventilated dwellings in which many delight, and not-withstanding the habits of the workers and the risks they continually run, in the hot, crowded and unsanitary bars and bunkhouses which are prominent features of the land.

The point to be especially emphasized, however, is this: That it is no mere battle of experts and physicians, striving with an occult and technical problem. It is (or should be) the battle of a people fighting for their lives-and not theirs alone, but the lives ried off or stayed by nature's defensive en- of the little ones-the children, who are pe-

economic phases of the subject; let us raise but a corner of the veil, for one brief, anxious glance at the hidden, silent side.

It is a pathetic picture, which might well appeal to harder hearts than ours.

Infants absorbing death germs with their mother's milk. Parental kisses poisoning the lips of the little ones. Children infected with the classroom dust or snared with fair-seeming sweetmeats from the stall. Students, teachers, authors and divines breathing in dread microbes amidst their dusty tomes. Workers in shops and factories re-breathing the impure air, infected by their fellows. Belles of the ball-room wearing the dainty things over which some poor sweated woman perhaps, has coughed her life away. Rich and poor, Dives and Lazarus, linked together, inextricably bound, in the levelling presence of a common curse.

No feature of our vaunted culture but this dread terror reaches; no precinct so sacred but its silent footstep dares; no home so guarded, but its gaunt shadow falls. For at palace portal and cottage door alike, the "Captain of the men of Death," impartial, demands his toll. Think what the loss to this grim world has been, in art, in letters, in poetry and in song, from what might easily not have been. Think of the "hearts still pregnant with celestial fire" that in this black holocaust lie hid.

What, then, you will ask, is the solution of a problem so enormous? What can we do to save and be saved?

The answer is this:

Pathological science, the detective department of physics, is nobly fulfilling its appointed task. The issue is now a live one throughout the nations of the world. Cities, towns and villages in Europe and America-and largely too, in Canada-are up and doing. Every effort is being made to check and, if may be, to stamp out the disease which decimates the people. Everywhere there are indications of encouraging success. What remains to be done is to prevent it. To stay and restrict the area of infection to existing limits, and thus to combat it upon its own ground. In this, our national dilemma, it is to the Clergy and the Teachers we turn.

We are honored, as a society, by the gracious patronage of His Majesty, the King. His Honor the Lieut.-Governor has generously. aided the campaign. The assistance and sup-

ful in their own persons and careful in regard to others.

Encourage physical self-respect. Advice to the Children

What is consumption?

It is a form of sickness due to the growth of a tiny fungus in some internal part of the body

The name of this plant is the Bacillus Tuberculosis, or Tubercle Bacillus. It is a germ or microbe. "Germ" means "seed," the seed of disease, and "microbe" is the term used to describe the minute forms of living things visible only under the microscope.

In size, it measures about a twelve-thousandth part of an inch.

Like all the plants you know, it cannot grow or multiply, except in the right soil or substance, and with suitable surroundings.

The fungus that you see on trees belongs to the same family, only it is a bigger kind. You never see fungus grow on healthy trees, only on diseased or rotting ones. The more diseased or rotten the tree the quicker the fungus spreads.

Its action is to destroy unhealthy trees, by eating away the fibre of which they are composed.

Just in the same manner, in the human body, the Tubercle Bacillus, which you may inhale, or draw into the body, any time, with the dust, in breathing, or swallow with your milk, or food, may settle in some weak, unhealthy or injured part, or in the soft inner tissues of the nose, mouth, or glands of the neck, or in the lungs, and, unless you are careful, may take root and grow there, and produce what is known as "Consumption."

It is right that everybody should know this, in order to protect themselves, but there is nothing about it that need frighten you, for you are protected by nature in a hundred curious and wonderful ways, which it is unnecessary to explain to you now. One thing I will tell you, however. These microbes get into the bodies of nearly everybody, at some time or other, but there are millions of little cells, called "corpuscles," in our bodies, which work like the valves, or suckers, of the devil fish, or octopus, that you all know; and these corpuscles are always busily engaged in enclosing and carrying off these dangerous little plants. All that you have to do, to protect

6. Don't spit on your slate or use any slate that others have spit upon.

7. Don't use any whistle, trumpet, mouth organ, wind instrument or toy that others may have put to their mouths.

8. Don't moisten your fingers at your mouth when turning over the leaves of books. 9. Don't use books that have been treated thus by others.

10. Don't buy candies that have been exposed to the dust in shop windows. Buy those in the bottles and packets.

II. Don't eat candies or chewing gum that others have sucked or bitten pieces off; or fruit that has been partly eaten by another. When sharing an apple, cut it, or break it.

12. Don't eat anything that others have handled with unwashed hands.

13. Don't keep soiled handkerchiefs in your pocket.

14. Don't use other people's handkerchiefs. '15. Don't forget to take a bath at least once a week.

16. Don't forget to brush your teeth carefully daily.

17. Don't neglect decayed teeth. Ask about them

18. Don't neglect a cold or cough. Ask advice.

19. Don't sit about with damp shoes. Change your socks and clothes when you get wet, as quickly as you can.

20. Don't sleep with the window shut. Don't believe what some people say about 'night air" being bad for you.

21. Don't smoke cigarettes; they weaken your constitution and so make you liable to disease.

22. Don't drink out of any cup used by others without thoroughly rinsing it first.

23. Don't sit at your desk in a cramped and ooping posture. Think how very important these simple

sounding little matters may be to yourselves and others.

Many apparently healthy people, who have the Tubercle Bacillus within them, successfully resist its growth, by attending to the rules of healthy life, until they become weakened by some other disease, such as measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, bronchitis, grippe or typhoid, or shaken by worry, fatigue and overwork, or some mental trouble, which people call "shock to the system."

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#### Little THE VICTORIA COLONIST

to seize a fleeting opportunity. The scientific use of artillery has also been studied better in the French than in the German Army. With the latter, indeed, grave fault is found by the critics.

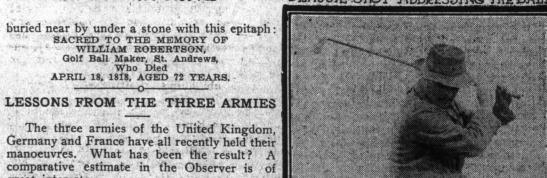
"Again, the bringing of the artillery into action under close infantry fire is in accord-ance with German theory, which is not neces-sarily wrong becaue it differs from ours and entails calling on the gunners for heavier sacrifices than public opinion at home would stand. The close formation of the infantry, in like manner, is perhaps due to idiosyncrasy, and may be counteracted by the willingness of the troops to stand losses and the possession of numbers which make them of small consequence.

"The noise and fuss occasioned by the shouting of orders by officers and sergeants, for instance, seems to indicate that the troops are not trained to think for themselves and to act with intelligence. The complete disregard of the use of 'ground' points in the same direction, and also indicates that the officers do not make a sufficient study of their profession. But, worst of all, there is discerned in the leading of the men a lack of initiative and readiness to take responsibility on the part of

the regimental officers. That is the sin which,



BEASSIE SHOT-ADDRESSING THE BALL



OR several centuries St. Andrews H was the ecclesiastical capital of

tion, and the city grew up around the institutions, but now all the pilgrims come to play golf, and they come from all over the world, ecause St. Andrews is supposed to have the inest links in existence, which lie upon the shore of the ocean, upon a sandy soil with perfect turf, and the hazards are natural sand

Half the population of St. Andrews are golf

enthusiasts, who have built or bought or rent-

ed residences here so as to have the advantage

playing on the celebrated course, and buying

ubs of famous makers, and being present at

the many tournaments and matches that occur

here annually. A large part of the town is

made up of fine stone residences, surrounded

by lovely grounds, which are occupied by such

people, golf cranks, from every part of the world, many of them rich, retired merchants,

manufacturers, bankers and other business men

who are prolonging their lives by constant out-

door exercise and enjoying themselves beyond description, and thousands of golfers come here

fringes the golf course, and several large open-

air swimming pools, made by building dams be-

tween the rocks, which hold the water when

from Holland and is of very ancient origin. It

was so common in Scotland in 1457 as to re-

quire the intervention of parliament to regulate

it and to direct the attention of the people to

archery and fencing, which were considered

more useful training for the defence of the coun-

try. How long it has been played at St. An-

drews cannot be stated, but the Royal and An-

it has 119 members, with an entrance fee of

 $\pounds 5$  and annual dues of  $\pounds 3$  The second club

in the kingdom was organized in Edinburgh in.

There are now 1,620 golf clubs in the United

Golf begins at daylight here and ends at

Kingdom and ten of them are in St. Andrews.

dark when the balls can no longer be seen.

The other morning at six o'clock we counted

twenty-five people playing on the old course, and after dinner at 8.30 o'clock at night we

counted fifty-six. There are hundreds of peo-

ple on the grounds all day long and sometimes

1635 and the third was organized here.

lub, which is still flourishing, was

1754. The oldest club in the king-

Royal Blackheath Club, near Lon-

dates back to 1608, and several

layed regularly on its links, which

r, however, with only seven holesa

Golf is supposed to have come originally

the tide goes out. They are quite a novelty.

There is surf bathing on the beach that

to spend their vacations

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e without holding a before your mouth. irst washing your

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ls in your mouth or s may have put in in a corral near the starting place and take their turns. No player can select a favorite, but if he wants a caddie he must go to the booth and get a card, which he hands to the man at the gate and the latter calls out the name of the caddie whose turn comes next. The regular fee is a shilling and sixpence, but a player may give his caddie as much more as he likes.

The same rules apply to the other links. Sunday playing is prohibited. Tom Morris, the famous golf champion, who died last May after having charge of these lings for half a century, was an elder in the Presbyterian church where John Knox preached his first sermon, and he used to say to those who wanted to play on Sunday:

"Ye mayna see the objections, but the green needs the rest." It may interest golfers who read these lines

to know that the total distance of the eighteen holes of the Royal and Ancient golf course at St. Andrews is 6,147 yards and that the dis-tances between the holes are as follows:

362 yards		323 yards		378 yard	
397	.,,	136	"	460	"
318		267	32	368	"
372	"	283	"	317	,
501	"	149	22	458	,,,
339	**	358	<b>33</b>	361	"
Tom	Monnia	diad 1			2.962

Tom Morris died last May at the age of eighty-seven years, beloved by every golf-player in the kingdom and admired by millions who knew him only by name. He was a model citizen, although he never did anything but play golf after he was twenty-seven years old. Before that age he made golf balls. He played his last game two years ago when he was eightyfive years old and received a large sum of money as a birthday present from his admirers. He was the champion of the world in 1861, in 1862, in 1863, in 1864 and in 1867. In the following year his son, "Young Tom" Morris, took the championship away from the father when he was only seventeen years old and held it when he died in 1875. James Braid of Walton Meath, near London is the champion now. He has played this course in sixty-four strokes, but a

Mr. Massey has gone around in sixty-two, and F. G. Tate in sixty-three. The successor of Tom Morris as captain of the Royal and Ancient Club is David Auchterlonie, a well known manufacturer of golf clubs at St. Andrews, whose brother William was champion of the world in 1893 and whose brother Lawrence has been the champion of America. David Auchterlonie was born here, has been a member of the club for twenty-five years and as an amateur has won all the matches he has played upon the course. He does not consider himself a professional, but is devoted to his business and plays as a recreation only. It is the precious privilege of the captain of the St. Andrews Club to use a locker that formerly belonged to old Tom Morris and to

Allan Robertson, his predecessor as champion. Nothing but golf is talked here. Nothing else is considered of importance. That sport thousands, including a multitude of American absorbs the entire attention of every person in enthusiasts. There are ten first-class hotels in the town and nearly every house takes boarders the community and every visitor, for nobody cares for anything else. They even refer to on the grave stones, and the monument of young Tom Morris, probably the greatest golf genius that ever lived, which was erected by the golf clubs of the United Kingdom in the grounds of the ruined cathedral, represents him

The epitaph is as follows:

Young Tom was borne in 1851 and made his debut as a professional golf player when he was only thirteen years old." He never did anything else. He was the champion of the kingdom when he was seventeen and his record has never been surpassed.

son last May, but no monument has yet been erected to his memory. A committee is receiving contributions for one. Allan Robertson, another champion, lies near by, and over his grave has been erected a tall shaft of granite

### IN MEMORY OF ALLAN ROBERTSON,

with a club in his hand about to drive the ball.

curate likeness. The inscription is as follows:

# MONUMENTS AND EPITAPHS IN MEMORY OF "TOMMY." SON OF THOMAS MORRIS, WHO DIED THE 25TH OF DECEMBER, 1875, AGED 24 YEARS. Deeply Regretted by Numerous Friends and All Golfers. He thrice in succession won the champion's belt and held it without envy, his many amiable qualities being and less acknowl-edged than his golfing achieve-ments.

Other famous golf players are buried in the same cemetery. "Old Tom' was laid beside his with a bust in relief which is said to be an ac-

Scotland, because the relics of the Apostle St. Andrew were here, and thus he became the patron saint of the country. So many pilgrims were attracted by them that large hospices had to be erected for their accommoda-

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fingers at your the leaves of books. t have been treated

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r rents rooms. The winter population is 7,000 and the summer population varies from ten to eleven thousand.

There are three links of eighteen holes each for men, and one exclusively for women. Two of them, which belong to the town, including the premier golf course of the world, are free to all comers under rules adopted by the Royal and Ancient Club, whose house stands at the gate of the latter. Strangers and all non-taxpayers are admitted on equal terms, by paying a shilling a day, five shillings a week or fifteen shillings a month. Men, women and children of whatever age or race, or condition who pay taxes in the town or the fees named, have an equal chance on the links daily by filling an application on a card which is prepared for that purpose.

Every evening at eight o'clock these cards are placed in a box, and after being well shaken, 120 are drawn out successively. The person whose name is upon the first card drawn, and any partner he may choose, have the right to the premier links at nine o'clock the next morning, but they forfeit the privilege if they are not ready to drive their balls when the official starter, who occupies a booth at the starting point,

sounds the gong and calls their names. At precisely four minutes past nine, the pair whose names were on the second ticket drawn are started, and this programme continues until six o'clock in the evening, the starts being only four minutes apart throughout the entire day.

The lists of the order of starting are hung up immediately after the drawing in the principal hotels, the post office, in front of the city hall and on a bulletin board at the clubhouse, so that everybody may know how they run. three afternoons in the week the taxpayers of the town have every other go if they want it, and only half as many cards are drawn as usual; but if no citizen taxpayer is present when the gong sounds, anyone can take advantage of the gap and start off on the game. This rule applies also to those whose names are on the pulletin board. If they do not appear promptly the opportunity may be claimed by anyone. Therefore those whose names have not been drawn are usually standing around the first 'tee" awaiting a chance. A crowd of official caddies of all ages-

some of them men seventy years old, who have one nothing else all their lives-are confined

AGED 44 YEARS. WHO DIED SEPT. He was greatly esteemed for his personal works and for many years was distinguished as the champion golfer of Scotland.

The grandfather of Allan Robertson is

troops with that of the Germans, it appears that modern conditions of warfare suit the Gallic temperament better than the Teutonic. The individuality of the Frenchman is more pronounced, and he is quicker in his readiness

'Comparing the performance of the French

great interest:

## Benefit of Cable Code Condensing

Y a system of cable code condensing, 1 introduced by the Cable Code-Con-RAD denser, of Kingsway-house, W.C., it is claimed that the cost of cabling can be reduced in some cases as much as 50 per cent below that en-

tailed by cabling the actual words which stand for phrases in the various code-books in general use, says the London Times.

The new Telegraph Convention, which comes into force on July I of next year, permits the transmission by cable of artificial words containing 10 letters or less, though it stipulates that they shall be pronounceable according to the current usage of the eight languages to which it applies. Taking advantage of this provision, the inventors of the Cable Code Condenser, who might have conveniently bestowed a more distinctive title on their device, have arranged that all messages sent by its agency shall be transmitted entirely in the form of ten-letter words, consisting of three pronounceable syllables, each beginning and ending with a consonant, together with a final letter which may be either a consonant or a vowel. Each of these syllables is made to represent a group of figures, and their constituent letters are stated to be so selected as to avoid combinations which experience shows are telegraphically unsuitable, as being specially liable to mistakes in transmission. The source of these figure-groups is the figures which are to be found with each code-word in most of the code-books now recognized; if any particular code-book which it is desired to use does not possess them, it must be numbered, numbers of four, five or six figures, beginning with 0001, 00001, or 000001 respec-tively, being employed. The same process may be applied to catalogues. When a man

customed to, and writes down his message, not in the code-words, but in the numbers attached to them; then, dividing these numbers into groups of three figures, he writes below each group the equivalent syllable, which he will find in the tables issued by the Cable Condenser Code at the price of 25s., and at the end of every three groups he adds a certain letter, the purpose of which will be explained directly, thus making words of ten letters. It will be seen that, supposing the numbers in the code-book used to consist of five figures each, a message which would require for its expression nine of the ordinary. code-book words can in this way be represented by five Condenser Code words; each Condenser Code word stands for 1 4-5th codebook words, and the cable companies are made to give full value for the money they receive, having to transmit ten letters for each word and not getting off with a smaller number of letters, as they do with many of the ordinary code-book words. The method thus means, in this case, a saving of four-ninths, or 44 per cent. In the case of a short message, expressible in two code-book words, there is a modified arrangement which enables transmission to be effected by one Condenser Code word, the saving then being 50 per cent. But a message of four code-book words would require three Condenser Code words, and the saving would be only 25 per cent; five code-book words could, however, be sent for the same money, since in the case of the four-word message the greater part of one Condenser Code word is wasted.

The system also includes several tests by which the recipient can check the correctness of the messages as received by him. In the first place, since every word contains to letwishes to send a cablegram he takes any code-book that he and his correspondent are ac-ters, the dropping out of a letter, or the change of two letters into one, is at once apparent, as

also, from the construction of the syllables. is the substitution of a consonant for a vowel or vice versa. In addition to this visual check, there is a numerical one, afforded by the tenth or final leter in each word. In the tables check figures are allotted - to each syllabic combination of letters; these figures, however, are not cabled, but those of each group of three syllables are added together, and the result is indicated by the tenth letter of the word. This letter thus acts as a check on the accuracy of the three preceding syllables, and by its aid it may be possible to locate the mistake or even discover the correct reading. In the event of any discrepancy, however, the obvious course is to make the cable company repeat the word, as it will without charge, if there proves to have been a mistake in trans-

A blind man has been made to see through a rabbit's eye as the result of an operation performed by Dr. Henry R. Lesser, of No. 4 West Ninety-third street. The operation consisted in grafting the cornea from the eye of a rabbit upon the eye of the patient, who has been blind for fifteen years. He now is able to count fingers at a distance of twelve inches. distinguish color and go about unattended.

the identity of his patient, except to declare that he had performed the operation with unusually good results.

His patient, Dr. Lesser said, was twentyfour years old, and when nine years old developed leucoma, a disease of the cornea. He became totally blind. The operation was performed last May and now the graft is in perfect position and the sight appears to be improving day by day .- New York V



LEON APPROACH SHOT AT, TOP OF STROKET

in warfare, 'hath never forgiveness,' and that such a criticism should be levelled against it is the surest proof that the German Army has, in fact, deteriorated from its great days of 1866 and 1870, when the initiative shown by junior officers was one of the great elements in its success.

"At home the manoeuvres of the Territorials on Salisbury Plain in the early part of last month were full of promise for the new force, though they were marred by the atten-uated state of the brigades in the second week. The campaign of the Aldershot division is concluding as we write, and the conduct of the troops has won the warmest enconiums. The noticeable feature has been the intelligence displayed by the men. For the shouting of orders noticed in the German manoeuvres a whistle and a wave of the arm suffices to direct the men of the Aldershot division.

"The British Army is small in numbers, and its administration still leaves much to be desired, while the conditions under which it is trained are prohibitive of the development of genius in the higher commands. But of the quality of the material and the excellence of the regimental officers, to whom so much has been entrusted, there can be no doubt.

"We cannot afford to congratulate ourselves unduly on the superiority of our troops as shown in manoeuvres. The advantage of superior training, great though it is, will vanish unless backed by a spirit of determina-tion and self-sacrifice in the nation,"

Dr. Lesser declined to discuss the case or



VICTORIA COLONIST

THE

HE Belgrade correspondent of the London Times in a recent article gives an interesting description of the Servian army, which is of special value just now in view of the serious situation in the Balkan peninsula, as disclosed by the cables dispatches. During a visit to Belgrade the writer ob-

tained from Servian officers full particulars about the Servian army, and was enabled, through the courtesy of General Stepanovitch, Minister of War, to see something of the work of the Belgrade garrison. The officers consulted were most kindly disposed and anxious to afford all information in their power. No questions were of course asked regarding matters which are understood to be of a confidential nature, and it may be stated at once that the facts which will be given in this and in succeeding letters are perfectly well known to the general staff of every army in Europe. Owing to existing facilities for international intercourse, the progress of armaments can no longer be kept secret. Fortifications remain a closed book, but for the purposes of modern war fortresses may be regarded as a quantite negligeable.

In Servia, military service is obligatory on all able-bodied men from 21 to 45 years of age. According to an authentic Austrian publication, the number of young men reaching the age of 21 every year is approximately 25,000, of whom, after deducting absentees and those medically unfit, about 18,000 remain available for conscription. Nearly half of this number are taken for the full period of color service, the other half being enrolled for shorter periods according to their occupation in life. In the infantry the period of color service is only 18 months: in the cavalry and artillery, two years. Serving men are divided into three classes or bans, as shown in the following table :

No. of Class.	Age of Men.	Approx. Nos. in each Class.
Class I. Class II.	21 to 31	160,000
Class III.	31 to 37 37 to 45	80,000
Total No. trained a men available fo	nd partially trained or mobilization	290,000

Class I. provides men for the colors during peace and reservists to complete the cadres on mobilization. Class II: provides reinforcements for the active army in the field as casualties occur. From this class, also, it is intended to raise certain additional units during war, but as far as can be ascertained, no definitely organized cadres exist for this purpose during peace. Men of Class III. are not available for the field army, except when fighting within Servian territory. The numbers given in the third column of the above table are paper figures, and on mobilization would probably bear a reduction of nearly 10 per cent. Consequently Servian fighting strength of trained men for a campaign outside Servian territory, taken from Classes I. and II., may be estimated at 220,000, about 45,000 men from Class III. remaining available for the home garrisons. How are those 220,000 men organized? Servia is divided into five territorial divisional districts, as shown in the accompanying sketch, with headquarters at Nish (1st Division), Valievo (2nd Div.), Belgrade (3rd Div.), Kracujevatz (4th Div.), and Zaichar (5th Div.) The division, which has an unusually large effective establishment, is the unit for mobilization purposes, and is in fact a small army corps, taking the field with a full complement of administrative and technical units. It is built up as follows. Each divisional district is subdivided into four regimental districts. Each regment has a peace strength of three and a war strength of four battalions, giving a total war strength of 16 battalions (16,000 men) to the division. There is a regiment of artillery for each division, consisting of nine batteries, giving 54 guns to the division. No divisional cavalry is kept up during peace, but on mobilization each division will have a cavalry regiment of four squadrons (400 sabres), raised in the district from men and horses all previously registered. Without giving the detailed numbers of the various administrative and technical units, it may be stated that the total strength of the division is about 23,000 officers and men, giving a mobilized strength of about 115,000 for five divisions with 2,000 sabres and 270 guns. In addition to the troops of the five territorial divisions there is a cavalry division composed of two brigades, each of two regiments. The nucleus of this force is maintained during peace, the divisional headquarters being at Belgrade with the 2nd Brigade, while the 1st Brigade is at Nish. The war strength of the cavalry division is 80 officers and 3,200 sabres. Two horse artillery batteries (eight guns) will accompany the cavalry division into the field. Besides the artillery allotted to each division there are six howitzer batteries, and six mountain batteries, together with two battalions of fortress artillery. All these units are capable of immediate mobilization. When added to the five territorial divisions these troops bring the total mobilized strength of the Servian Army up to about 125,000 officers and men, with 5,200 sabres, and 330 guns. This represents the striking force which Servia could concentrate on her frontier within 10 days of the date when mobilization takes place. The figures given may be taken as approximately correct, in view of the

exaggerated statements which have been put forward regarding the strength of the Servian army. In Veltze's Armee-Almanach, Captain Hugo Kerchnawe, of the Austrian General Staff, gives the strength of the field army as 158,000 men; but there are not sufficient organized cadres to absorb this number of men, although suplementary units will doubtless be created, as time permits, and if the campaign continues, from the balance of men' (95,000) of Classes I. and II., for whom there will be no room in the field army.

What finally is the fighting worth of the Servian Army when mobilized? Smart in appearance, well dressed, well spoken, Servian officers are, as a rule, well educated, particu-larly those who have been trained at foreign military schools. About two-thirds of them pass through the Belgrade Military Cadet school, the remaining third being commission-ed from the ranks; but few of the latter rise to high position in the army. The men are nearly all recruited from the peasant class. For fighting purposes, the Slav is inferior to the Teuton. Physically and mentally, Servian soldiers are unequal to German conscripts; but they are patient, sober, hard-working and easily disciplined. Their demeanor before their officers is all that it should be. Drill in the Servian army is surprisingly smart, but drill is only the foundation of military training, and of this little was seen or heard by the writer. Content with surface drill, which is a means, not an end, Servian officers hardly seem to appreciate at its full worth the value of that rough field spade-work which is the first postulate of present-day fighting.

procedure of their antecedent education. The Sofia Military School is organized on a dual basis. There is a junior branch for the general education of officers' sons, and a senior branch for the technical training of military cadets. The boys enter the junior branch at 12, and those who wish to become officers move up to the senior branch at the age of 16 or 17. Both branches are under the same roof, but have different curricula and separate officers. The system is not quite satisfactory, and it is intended to abolish the junior branch, military cadets being in future drawn from the civil schools after an entrance examination. General Dikoff thinks that by this altered system the cadets would be more liberally educated on broader lines than they are at present, and that the entrance examination would secure a keener spirit for work than is now the case. The school buildings are capable of accom-modating 600 pupils, while the class rooms are as completely equipped as are those of Woolwich and Sandhurst. There is a very large riding school, and an establishment of 150 horses for the use of the cadets. The topographical drawings of the cadets were particularly good, showing a general level of all-round excellence. What was also specially apparent was the high tone of the officer instructors. Well commanded, and admirably staffed, the Sofia Military School is doing excellent work in preparing young Bulgarian officers for their future duties. There is at present no Bulgarian staff college, officers intended for the staff being sent abroad to study at foreign military colleges.

After seeing the military school a visit was

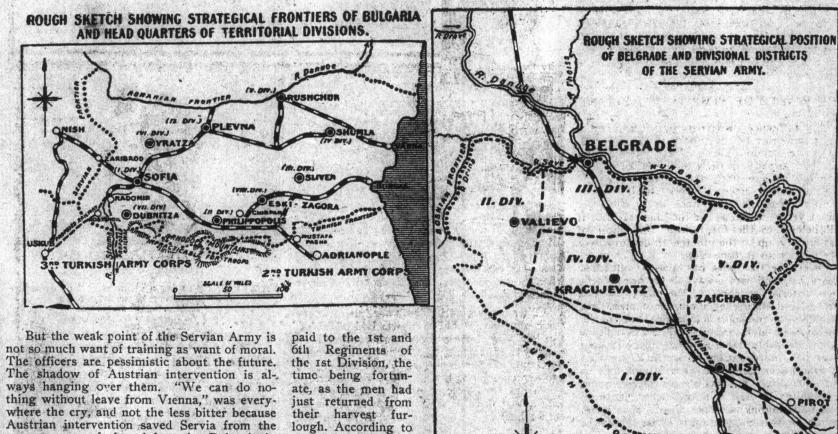
are careful, calm, methodical, rather slow but very sure; and the men respond accordingly. Bulgarian peasants make excellent infantry soldiers, their marching powers being above the average of European infantry. In 1885, when the Bulgarian army had to be transferred at short notice from the Turkish to the Servian frontier to repel King Milan's invasion, the infantry regiments made a forced march to Slivnitza of nearly 60 miles in 26 hours before attacking the Servian army. This is as good as any march on record. The Bulgarian infantry work tremendously hard while with the colors. Nominally enrolled for two years, owing to the two periods of harvest furlough, the conscripts are actually only 21 months under training. Not much time is spent on practice drill, but a great deal on target practice and field firing. The shooting records show admirable results.

Prince Ferdinand's Guard Regiment of cavalry was next visited. The regiment is commanded by Lientenant-Colonel Marholeff, and is the model cavalry regiment of the Bulgarian army, his Highness taking much personal interest in all that concerns the corps. The bar-rack rooms are remarkably light, airy, and scrupulously clean-certainly more comfortable for living purposes than are ordinary English barrack rooms. The walls were decorated with carefully chosen pictures of national historic interest, and with various instructional diagrams useful to keep before the eyes of the men. No cavalry officer could find fault with the stables, which compare more than favorably even with those of the British Household Cavalry. The regiment has three squadrons

this strength the figures of Captain Hugo Kerchnawe, of the Austro-Hungarian General Staff, have again been taken as a basis for inquiry. Nearly 80,000 young men annually reach the age of 21 in Bulgaria, and of these about 24,000 are taken by conscription for the full period of peace color service-nominally two years for the infantry and three years for the cavalry and artillery. After finishing their color service the men are kept for 18 years in the Reserve. This unusually long period of Reserve service gives the Bulgarian General Staff a large effective force of trained men for mobilization purposes. It is difficult to ascertain the exact strength of the Reservists owing to the wastage which is always going on; but a recent estimate published in an Austrian military journal, and verified as far as possible by the writer's inquiries, gives 380,000 as the number of men serving with the colors and in the Reserve. These men are all fully trained. After leaving the Reserve the men are passed into the Landwehr for six years, and would be available for active service in the event of a prolonged campaign. There are approximately 60,000 of these men, but without any sort of organization during peace.

How are these 380,000 men organized when mobilization is ordered?

Bulgarian territory is divided into nine divisional districts, with headquarters at the following strategical centres: Sofia (1st Division), Philippopolis (2nd Division), Sliven (3rd Division), Shumla (4th Division), Rushchuk (5th Division), Vratza (6th Division), Dubnitza (7th Division), Eski Zagora (8th Division), Pleyna (oth Division). Each of these divisions has two brigades (four regiments) of infantry and one artillery regiment of nine batteries, except the and, 6th and 9th Divisions, whose artillery regiments only have six batteries. A cavalry regiment is also allotted to the first six divisions, and all have a full complement of administrative and technical troops, enabling the division when mobilized to take the field for an offensive campaign. The Bulgarians are properly reticent about mobilization details; but knowing the number of peace cadres, and the arrangements made for their expansion in time of war, it is quite possible to ascertain the war strength of each division with sufficient accuracy for the purpose of this article. That war strength may be stated as 20,000, giving an approximate total for the whole nine divisions of 180,000 officers and men, with 4,000 sabres and 430 guns. In addition to the above troops there is a separate cavalry division (2,500 sabres), and certain corps troops and units for the lines of communication, bringing the total mobilized strength of the Bulgarian field army up to 210,000 officers and men, with 7,000 cavalry and 500 guns It is believed by Bulgarian officers that this force could be massed at fixed points of concentration on the frontier within to days of the order to mobilize. There would still remain 170,000 fully trained Reservists available to fill casualties, and form supplementary units, besides some 60,000 trained Landwehr men. If the above arrangements can be carried out as expected, they will reflect the highest credit on the Bulgarian General Staff, who will have achieved these remarkable results with only a population of 4,000,000 to work upon, and with only a peace military budget of £1,150,000. Here for the moment it is necessary to leave the Bulgarian army, and cross the frontier into Turkey. The strategical situation as between Bulgaria and Turkey cannot be discussed until the strength of the Turkish army has been ascertained, and the frontier communications examined. Enough, however, has been said to enable some idea to be formed of the rapid progress which Bulgaria has made towards military efficiency since the consolidation of the Principality in 1885.



885. The battle of Slivnitza dealt a serious blow to the prestige of the Servian army. That prestige received a second stroke when the cruel murder of Servia's King and Queen by conspirators of the Belgrade garrison was allowed to go practically unpunished. What steps ought to be taken to restore moral to the Servian army are best known to the Servian people; for in their hands, and not in those of other nations, the "sin and the saving lies." If they will purge themselves of the "perilous stuff" which at present weighs upon their hearts, and paralyses all efforts for national progress, they need have no fears about Austrian intervention, and they will recover the regard of Europe.

consequences of her defeat by Bulgaria in

#### Belgrade and Sofia

No two towns could present a greater contrast than Belgrade and Sofia-the one dull, sleepy, and sordid, the other busy, bustling, and progressive. As with the towns, so with the people; the former, talkers and loungers, the latter, doers and workers. Whatever the origin, history, and racial developments of the Serbs and Bulgars may have been in the past, there can be no assimilation between them in the future, for year by year the gulf between the two is growing wider and deeper. Educationally, commercially, industrially, the Bulgarians are proving their superiority over their Servian neighbors. What they can do in war remains to be seen, but during peace they are avowedly preparing with all their might to realize their national aspirations.

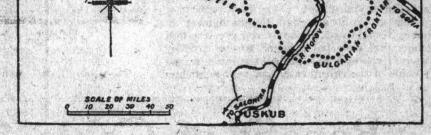
It was well said by Marshal Oyama that the victory of Mukden was the triumph of Japanese national education. The Bulgarians have as great a passion for education as the Japanese, and have made strenuous efforts to educate the youth of the nation. The money pent on education is well invested. Natur-ally slower minded than the Serb, the Bulgar conscript is better educated, and therefore easier moulded under the influence of military training

The Bulgarians are proud of their army, and enjoy showing it to interested visitors. The door is thrown open without any arriere pensee, no attempt being made to exaggerate what is good, or to conceal defects. One of the first visits made was to the officers' military school, which is now under the direction of General Dikoff, late Chief of the Bulgarian General Staff. 'The fighting worth of military officers largely depends on the methods and

Bulgarian custom, the regiments had been moved from barracks to camp for their summer training. Companies were working under their own commanders, some companies practising aiming drill, others bayonet exercises, and others

the attack on an entrenched position. The training was on German rather than on Russian lines, entire freedom of action being given to company officers. In the Bulgarian infantry the company, not the battalion, is the tactical unit, and much more so than it is with the British infantry, the old traditions of battalion leadership being difficult to leave behind.

The following is the Bulgarian method of company attack, which is divided into three stages. Before the company comes under effective artillery fire (5,000 to 3,000 yards) the advance is made in line of four company section columns-each section column marching in fours, with intervals of five to seven paces between columns. The object of this formation is to keep the company, as long as it is safe to do so, under the direct hand, eye and voice of its commander. When the company comes within the artillery zone of fire (3,000 yards) the same formation is generally maintained, but the sections are broken, first of all into columns of twos, and afterwards into single file. Nos. I, and III. sections then advance alone. Nos. II. and IV sections hold back in support at a distance of 500 yards. The company commander with his orderly men posts himself midway between the two leading sections and the two sections in support. The advance is continued in this formation till the company comes within the zone of infantry fire (1,500 yards), when the firing line is formed by the deployment of the two leading sections, the men rushing forward two or three together for 100 yards or more, and then lying down till the line is completed by the arrival of the whole of the men of the two sections. Further forward rushes are made in the same manner, the men of the two supporting sections being ordered up as casualties occur to reinforce the firing line. To the onlooker nothing could be better than the manner and methods of Bulgarian officers while training their men. They



during peace, two being horsed with Hungarian horses, and the third squadron with horses bred at the Government stud depots. Successful efforts have recently been made to improve the small, coarse, country-bred horses of Bulgaria by the introduction of English and Arab blood. The Bulgar is a foot-soldier by nature, and it will take time to develop the necessary equestrian spirit for the formation of an effective

cavalry force; but much has been done in this direction during the past twenty years. The 4th Field Artillery Regiment, composed of nine batteries, was next inspected; but owing. to the lateness of the hour it was not possible to see the batteries manoeuvring. The horses were, however, seen on the picket lines, and the men at gun drill in a large open space, from which ranges to the surrounding hills could be taken. Although the executive instruction was being carried on by captains and lieutenants, the whole of the officers were present, including Colonel Koucheff the commander of the regiment. The drill was as unostentatious and realistic as that of the infantry, no attempt being made to produce effect. The Bulgarian artillery has recently been rearmed with the. French Creuzot (7.5c.m) quick-firing gun, the details of which are well known to British Artillery officers. A special feature of the equipment is the cover given to the gunners by the shield attached to the gun carriage, as well as to the men serving the ammunition from the limbers and wagons, which when in action are tilted into an upright position, thus affording an effective screen from infantry fire. Each gun has three attendant wagons, and carries 320 rounds with it into action. There is no better field gun in Europe than the Creuzot, unless exception be made in favor of the Brit-

The war strength of the Bulgarian army must now be briefly considered. In estimating

ish gun, which has some undoubted points of

superiority.

#### CHURCHILL'S LUCKY DAYS

Winston Churchill, like many other public men, has some pet superstitions, and one of them is that Saturday is the luckiest day in the week for him. If he can, he arranges all important affairs for that day, and Miss Hozier readily agreed that their wedding should be on a Saturday.

It was on a Saturday that Mr. Churchill was elected for Dundee, and that he gained northwest Manchester for Liberalism. It was on a Saturday that he accepted a place in the cabinet.

Furthermore, it was on a Saturday that he embarked for South Africa in 1899, where he was to win fame both as an officer and as a war correspondent. It was on a Saturday that at Oldham he opened his campaign against Mr. Broderick's scheme of army reform, and it was on Saturday, December 19, that he completed the rupture between himself and his old associates by helping a Liberal candidate for the first time in the Ludlow bye-election and by affirming that free traders of all parties must form a line of battle against a common foe.

#### A PROGRESSIVE CHINAWOMAN

Dr. Ida Kahn, a Chinese woman physician, who took her degree several years ago from the University of Michigan, has returned to take a post-graduate course in Johns Hopkins. Miss Kahn is a missionary for the Methodist Episcopal Church, and opened the city of Nanchang to missionaries, after it had been forbidden ground for some time. She accomplished this by curing the wife of Tastai Taeo, the viceroy.

some had chickens in bread, biscu tickles the etery, the ions, and fo their depar Down a knoll facing ing the offe two square feet apart, about three ties arrive the table. rangement lowed to m terferes, e minutes. There i meanor of themselves, ried on, th and such th feeding of more or les ancestors h easily appeareceive only ing for the Chinese car gends whic of food, are The smoke be highly n mourners throw ther pease the s other spirit There w at the Chin to whateve Succulent were in the spirits to o the givers ed upon th cestors. to the Chin carried bac the service. ed cards messages One by process go

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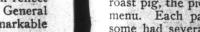
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HERE was a feast in Chinatown last afternoon. At last all the families have wor-Sunday, or rather many feasts. To the Occidental mind the occasion of a memorial service for the dead is not associated with merriment and wassail; but the Chinaman thinks differently. And so last Sunday, the occasion

SCATTERING FOOD WER THE GRAVES

of the annual ceremony of feeding the spirits of the departed at the Chinese cemetery, was a red letter day in the calendar of the Chinese colony here. The souls that hover about the cemetery at Foul Bay were propitiated with food, and at the same time there was much eating of pig and of dainty sweetmeats in all the Chinese homes.

The Chinese custom in this matter seems a little strange to the Easterner, but after all, perhaps it has as good a foundation as many European observances. One time a man wandered into a Chinese cemetery while the souls of the departed were being given their tribute, and he asked of a Celestial, in jesting guise, when the souls of the dead would come to eat the pig. With ready logic the Chinaman replied: "Allee same time soul of white man come back to smell flowers." There was no possible answer to this argument.

Last Sunday, then, scores of family parties years. Probably Hadrian could travel about went out from Chinatown to the cemetery on his empire more quickly than anyone making the sea shore. They went in carriages, each the grand tour after Waterloo. Transport on family group occupying three or four vehicles, land up to that time was always dependent on and each accompanied by an express wagon the quality of roads and the organization of loaded with all sorts of Chinese delicacies. posts and wagons; and the size of towns, ex-Principal 'among these latter, of course, was cept on or near the sea coast or large navigaroast pig, the piece de resistance of the Chinese ble rivers, was limited by the narrow means of menu. Each party had at least one pig, and some had several. But there were also baked Railways put an end to these limitations chickens in abundance, roast duck in profusion. and made the modern monster towns possible. bread, biscuits, sweetmeats, and everything that wherever there were enough railways to feed tickles the Chinese palate. Arrived at the cemthem. This new possibility took our civilizaetery, the dutiful Chinese unloaded the provistion by surprise; and the result was monster ions, and formally offered them to the spirits of towns in which civilization was lost in a new their departed relatives. kind of barbarism .- We are scarcely yet recov-Down at the bottom of the cemetery, on a ering from that surprise, and are still bewilknoll facing the sea, are the furnaces for burndered by the barbarism which our own increased ing the offerings to the dead. The furnaces are command over the forces of nature has protwo square structures of concrete, set about ten duced; and now there are signs that that comfeet apart, and connected by a concrete table mand is to be yet further increased to an enorabout three feet in height. As the various parmous extent, and that the whole machinery of ties arrive they pile their offerings of food on transport is to be revolutionized once again. the table. There seems to be some general ar-It is not likely that there will be goods or rangement as to priority, for one group is alexcursion airships in our time, but the first lowed to make its offering before another ingreat difficulty in the conquest of the air has terferes, each ceremony occupying about ten been overcome. Now that an inventor can minutes. make a flight of an hour's duration, he can There is nothing at all funereal in the delearn by practical experience what hitherto meanor of the mourners. They jest among could only be conjectured from theory, and he themselves, and considerable horse-play is carcan acquire the skill and confidence which only ried on, the Chinese throwing bites of biscuit practical experience can give. Therefore we and such things at one another. Evidently the may expect a very rapid advance in the confeeding of one's ancestors is the occasion for struction of airships, and no one can tell how more or less merriment.- And it also seems that soon they may be of practical use." ancestors have very peculiar appetites, and are Most of us, probably, look forward to that easily appeased withal, for of the roast pig they time with some apprehension. We have learnt receive only the shadow, the substance remainby painful experience that the millennium caning for the delectation of the living. Boxes of not be brought about by machinery. We have Chinese cards, each inscribed with Chinese leeven found some truth in those fantastic chapgends which probably relate to various kinds ters of "Erewhon" which expound the theory of food, are opened, and fed into the furnaces. that machines may get a life of their own and The smoke from this burning is supposed to oust men from their supremacy on the earth. be highly nourishing for ancestors. Also, the They seem already to have a blind power of mourners take biscuits and sweetmeats, and their own, which civilization has not yet masthrow them in the direction of the graves to aptered for its own true purposes, and which is pease the spirits of their friends, and whatever apt to pervert our very ideas of those purposes. other spirits may be loitering about the place. Civilization is not attained by moving swift-There was a time when the annual ceremony ly from one place to another, but rather in makat the Chinese cemetery was an annual event ing places so delightful that no one would wish to leave them. Machinery has not yet done to whatever siwashes might be in the vicihity. succulent roast pigs, delicacies of every sort. much for us in that way; and it is little comwere in those days left in the cemetery, for the pensation that it should provide us with swift means of transport from places which it has spirits to devour at their leisure. As soon as the givers had departed, the Indians descendmade hideous. And yet it would be useless and ed upon the viands, and robbed the hungry anfoolish to oppose further mechanical advances: cestors. This procedure wasn't at all pleasing nor need we assume that they will always only to the Chinese people, and now the foods are provide us with minor compensations for major carried back to Chinatown at the conclusion of evils of their own creation. They may at last be employed to abolish the major evils which the service. All that the spirits get are the printcards and the biscuits with their stamped they have created. If one revolution in the means of transport nessages of good cheer. has produced the monster, unmanageable city better. But the improvement will be great, only One by one the parties arrive and leave. The of the present, another may help to reduce it to if we have learnt the lesson of the past and reprocess goes on all forenoon and well into the

shipped at the shrine, and all the spirits are appeased. 'By that time, there is high feasting going on in the homes of Chinatown, for what the ancestors have not taken is being eaten with gusto by the living descendants. There is roast pig, baked chicken and baked duck for all, and to spare.

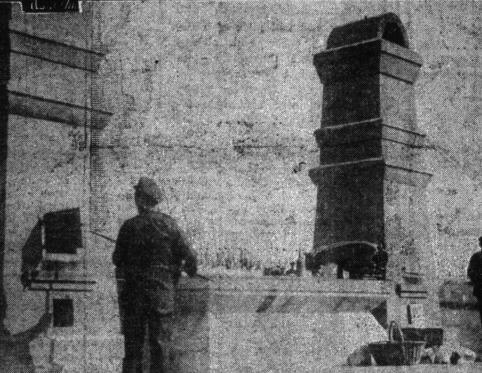
#### THE WASTE OF TIME IN TRAVELING

The influence of transport on civilization might some day be the subect of a great book, thinks the London Times. Very likely a German has already written about it at length. Germans have written about everything and collected facts concerning every subject under the sun. But the great book on this subject cannot yet be written; for the chief facts of it. still belong to the future, and the whole of . past history, up to the nineteenth century, will only supply an introduction.

Of course transport has always influenced civilization, and has always been one of the chief material concerns of the more civilized peoples; but/ until the invention of steam the machinery of transport had varied only in degree, not in kind, for several thousands of







#### A Visitor's View of the Victoria Exhibition



ARY MARKWELL" writes as follows in a recent issue of the Manitoba Free Press: By courtesy of the secretary of the Victoria exhibition man-agement, J. E. Smart, I was

permitted to visit the grounds of the great exhibition of 1908, and was but one of 50,000 who enjoyed to a supreme degree the sight of fulness in fruit, cattle, horses, poultry and other marvelous displays of this fairy island of the Pacific.

One might call the show an eye-opener indeed; for, until the natural gifts of Vancouver Island were gathered together in one market a body would hardly believe so much richness of native worth. One thing, however, was missing: the great bags and sheafs and arches of the golden wheat of the Western prairies. I missed them sorely, and was reminded there by that there is something "we" possess which Vancouver Island hasn't got.

The exhibit of fruits of all kinds, from the luscious peach down to the blackberry, was beyond description. Apples with the glow of September sunshine yet upon them-pears, golden and green, of splendid size and succulence. "Crabs" from the Mainland ran the Island a close chase for honors; but "the Island" was showered with red tickets most worthily won. The flower exhibit was unsurpassable. I saw 52 varieties of sweet peas, shown by one grower; the leaf of these of a diaphanous kind and a coloring incomparably beautiful. The flower tables were at all times surrounded by a throng of exclamation points in petticoats.

A honey table attracted everybody, and there found "the difference" betwixt Australian and Vancouver Island honey. I may add Australia isn't in it when it comes to a comparison of flavors. I would draw attention, therefore, of our prairie importers to this fact: that British Columbia can provide the markets of the Middle West with this table delicacy at a less price and a greater desirable flavor than foreign bought.

.The vegetable showing was superb, indeed; but it couldn't begin to compare with a Manitoba exhibit ten years back. Saskatchewan also has British Columbia "on the hip" in roots of the field; but Alberta, competing in horse flesh, might walk away from and walk all over British Columbia. I may say it took our neighboring state of Washington to bring in the best in this latter class. They were worthy of Ken-tucky, as we are used to hearing of "the blue. grass" runners.

In arts and handicrafts the showing was small. British Columbia women do not seem to pride themselves on domestic economy. Neither was the exhibit of paintings or fancy work anything of size; but certainly the work shown in knitting and art embroidery was good. There was an entire absence of piece-quilt and of rag mat, so I suppose the "old-fashioned mother" has been buried in British Columbia.

The cattle show delighted my eyes: here British Columbia quite came up to a prairie exhibit in this class. No higher praise is ne-cessary, is it? The poultry showing was good, but I saw nothing else in the farm class; my eyes were riveted on the race track, where a fine programme of races, balloon ascensions, Highland pipers and dances took place daily.

The plaisance had the usual number of "atinv South

tion of 4,000,000 to peace military bud-

is necessary to leave oss the frontier into ituation as between ot be discussed until army has been ascommunications exr, has been said to ormed of the rapid s made towards milconsolidation of the

#### JCKY DAYS

many other public itions, and one of e luckiest day in the e arranges all im-, and Miss Hozier edding should be on

hat Mr. Churchill nd that he gained Liberalism. It was epted a place in the

a Saturday that he in 1899, where he in officer and as a on a Saturday that ampaign against Mr. v reform, and it was that he completed If and his old assocandidate for the e-election and by afof all parties must t a common foe.

#### HINAWOMAN

se woman physician, years ago from the s returned to take a ins Hopkins. Miss he Methodist Epishe city of Nanchang ad been forbidden e accomplished this ai Taeo, the viceroy.

## MALTHE BURNT OFFERING-

a manageable size. Men have been forced to fuse to be taken by surprise yet again. Little congregate together in millions by defects as well as by facilities of transport. The railway has this in common with the road, that it concentrates traffic; and concentration of traffic produces concentration of population. The flying machine would diffuse traffic instead of concentrating it, for it would need to follow no kind of beaten track and would have no points of departure and arrival fixed for it. If we add to these advantages an enormous increase of speed, it is evident that the flying machine, when it becomes of practical use, may cause a revolution in transport even greater than the revolution caused by railways; and there is reason for hoping that that revolution will be in the direction of what is good.

Any mechanical tendency to diffuse population will be furthered by the instincts and desires of the population itself. It is true that the poor now are apt to prefer the excitement of the town to the dulness of the country. But the country has been made dull by the growth of great towns and the concentration of all life into them. If this concentration ceased, if there were more numerous and smaller towns, free from provincial stagnation, the country would lose its dulness and huge cities would lose their attraction. Already there is a conscious effort towards diffusion, helped even now by the most modern improvements in transport, and already the size of our greatest towns is becoming a serious material disadvantage to their inhabitants. The amount of time and energy and money wasted every day in getting about London, and into it and out of it, is so enormous that, if there is much further increase in that waste, it will go far to nullify even the present advantages of concentration. Those advantages are all material. Our spiritual instincts revolt against them, and their revolt grows stronger every day. Every further advance in transport will help that revolt; and perhaps some of us will live to see the decline of London brought about by a great ring of subsidiary towns, each getting its first impulse of life from the Metropolis.

Thus it may be that all the conditions of our life will be swiftly altered again, and for the

towns can be as squalid as big ones, and even more barbarous, as any one can see in Yorkshire and Lancashire and the Black Country. A mere diffusion of London slums will not help us. We must be ready with our ideal of the small town of the future, and we must have the determination to make that ideal come true. For civilization consists, not in the perfecting of any kind of machinery, but in the use of machinery, as for everything else, for the realization of ideals. Without ideals there can be no civilization, and it is owing to the lack of them that machinery has so often produced only barbarism in the past.

#### VESSELS BEARING ROYAL NAMES

One of the very strongest and most ineffaceable of all superstitutions in the royal navy -a superstition almost as strong today as ever it was-is that vessels bearing the name of royal personages are doomed to ill luck, and, strange as it may seem, there is an undeniable historical basis for this feeling.

Some of the most terrible disasters ever known in connection with the British navy have concerned war vessels with royal names. Two vessels called the Royal James came to disastrous ends. One of them exploded, and some 800 officers and seamen perished, the other ship so named was actually carried out of the mouth of the Thames by the Dutch under circumstances disgraceful to those in charge of the craft.

Then there is the forever memorable disaster to the Royal George, that turned over and sank in sight of crowds at Spithead, over 1,000 souls, among whom were 300 women, being sacrificed. And second only to this hideous disaster is that which afterwards befel the Royal Charlotte, which was consumed by fire off Leghorn, over 80 of the very flower of the navy perishing with her.

When in 1893 the Victoria, a new vessel and the very triumph of modern invention, was rammed and sank in sight of the whole fleet there was not a sailor, however matter of fact he might be, who did not remember the dire fate of a royalty named craft.

ີ່ວເ singers, fortune tellers, deep sea divers, etc. There was a great lack of good accommodation in refreshment booths. No liquor was allowed on the grounds, however; and I may add I never attended a better conducted exhibition.

The dress of the ladies was suited to the oc-casion; this, I may add, is a marked feature in British Columbia, especially on Vancouver Island. You never see a gentlewoman here overdressed; jewelry is kept for social functions, and whenever you see a monstrosity in hat or gown, you may safely say "strangers."

To the obliging (and indeed handsome) sec-retary of the exhibition, I make my best bow, acknowledging the favor of a pass to "gates, grand stand and horse show pavilion," all of which I visited, adding to my education in the variety and immensity as the beauty and value of the Victoria exhibition of 1908.

#### SHOEING THE FAMILY

Families of French-Canadian farmers often equally numerically those of the old New England settlers. Visitors to the great country to the north will corroborate this statement. Additional proof, if any is needed, is given by a writer in the Chicago News in the following copy of an order received by the proprietor of a Quebec store:

"You will put some shoe on my family like this, and send by Sam Jameson, the carrier: One man, Jean St. Jean (me), forty-two years; one woman, Sophie St. Jean (she), forty-one years; Hermedes and Lenore, nineteen years; Honore, eighteen years; Celina, seventeen years; Narcisse, Octavia and Phyllis, sixteen years; Olivia, fourteen years; Philippa, thirteen years; Alexandre, twelve years; Rosina, eleven years; Bruno, ten years; Pierre. nine years; Eugene, we loss him; Edouard and Eliza, seven years; Adrien, six years; Camille, five years; Zoel, four years; Joseph, three years; Moise, two years; Muriel, one years; Hillaire, he go barefoot. How much?

A curious fact about diamonds is that it is not uncommon for the crystals to explode as soon as they are brought up from the mine. Sometimes they have burst in the pockets or the warm hands of the miners, due to the effect of increased temperature. Large stones are more likely to do this than small ones. Valuable stones have been destroyed in this way.

VICTORIA' DAILY COLONIST

Sunday, October 11, 1903

VOL L. NO.

SUFFRAG

Keir Hardie' tary Spen

AN EXTRAO

Women And

London, Oct. suffragette can night, when an in parliament all the streets For more than scuffled good n interfered wil

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Ability o

# The Real Secret of a Store's Success

Lies in their ability to sell at low prices, to be able to do business without having to put fancy profits on their goods. Buying the tremendous quantities that we do, it is possible for us to obtain the very lowest prices, and our enormous turnover enables us to sell at a very small margin of profit. We make every possible effort to increase the buying capacity of your dollars, our aim being to give you the very best and the very most for your money.

## Monday Sale of Linoleum

Remnants Worth to \$1.25 per yard for 65c

These are inlaid linoleums, the lengths range from four square yards to fifteen square yards, which will cover a fair sized room at small cost.

They are all good patterns, some black, principally floral designs in a lot of handsome color effects in many new patterns.

Many people are on the lookout for this offering of rem-nants as good bargains are always to be had at these clearing out sales of short ends, regular 85c, \$1.10 and \$1.25 per yard. Monday special at ..... 65¢

## **Talk About Floor Coverings**

Fall season is on us again, and the more we realize this fact, the more changes have to be made in the arrangement of the home in preparing and getting everything comfortable for win-ter. Our fall stock of new carpets and linoleums has just been opened up, and from this large and varied assortment of designs and colorings can be selected a shade that will blend with the color scheme of any room. We particularly wish to draw at-tention to our large stock of Inlaid and Printed Linoleums. These we are showing in a well selected range of Bedroom, Kitchen, Bathroom, Hall and Dining-room designs in art shades of reds, greens, fawns, blues, terra, etc.

NAIRN'S A QUALITY INLAID LINOLEUM, best grade, at per square yard ..... \$1.25 NAIRN'S B QUALITY INLAID LINOLEUM, best grade, at, per square yard ..... \$1.10 NAIRN'S C QUALITY INLAID LINOLEUM, best grade, at, per square yard ..... 85¢ PRINTED LINOLEUMS, from 65c per square yard to .. 40¢ FLOOR OIL CLOTH, at 35c per square yard, to ..... 25c

SHOE It has cost the makers over \$1,000,000 to create the reputation of the "Queen Quality" Shoe. Consequently the trademark to-day is an absolute WARRANT of quality. They cannot afford to jeopardize it. \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$5.50 Everything that is new in the footwear line will

TO THE EXCLUSIVE AND STYLISH DRESSER

Our assortment of high grade novelty costumes is sure to appeal. The lines we carry are all confined to us and we take care to see that our patrons are protected by not carrying quantities of any one style. Our garments reflect the very newest style ideas of Paris and New York. We are constantly adding new models that are forwarded just as soon as produced. We can show you the new styles just as quickly as the big eastern centres, al-lowing only for the difference in the time it takes the garments to reach here. We give detailed descriptions of some of the latest styles and models.

Skirt and other

\$40.00

Artistic

Millinery

and satin trimu

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throughout

Women's Costume, in very fine black serge, coat 36 inches long with tight fitting back and cluster of buttons at waist, single breasted with braid trimmings over shoulder seam to waist, roll collar and cuff finished with braid, lined throughout with satin, skirt twenty-gored, circular cut, with wide bias fold and buttons. Price .. \$45.00

Women's Costume, with 36-inch inch coat, semi-fitting back, braid trimmed, giving Empire effect, single breasted, with fancy vest and folds of satin, military collar and pointed cuffs, lined throughout with satin and button trimmings, giving new directoire effect, made of blue chiffon broadcloth. Price ..... \$50.00

WOMEN'S DIRECTOIRE COSTUME, in fancy stripe, diagonal serge, colors brown and grey, vest of black satin with gilt braid trimmings, military collar and wide reveres edged with satin and piped with fancy braid, lined throughout with satin skirt and circular cut with double bias fold, finished with satin and buttons. Price ..... \$70.00 Women's Tailored Costumes, in black diagonal serge, with fine white stripe, coat 36 inches long with semi-fitting back, singlebreasted with side pockets and finished with stitched straps of self and buttons, lined throughout with satin skirt, fifteen gored, circular cut, with double bias fold and button trimmed. Price .. . ... \$50.00

Nomen's Costume, made of dark green broadcloth, coat threequarter length, semi-fitting back, with long-waisted effect, finished with clusters of buttons, single breasted, with collar inlaid with black velvet, lined throughout with white satin, skirt fifteen gored, circular cut, with bias fold around bottom and finished with clusters of buttons. Price . . \$55.00

WOMEN'S COSTUMES, threequarter length Directoire Coat with Empire back, trimmed with military braid and clusters of buttons, roll collar and cuffs and reveres inlaid with satin, vest of satin with braid trimmings, lined throughout with satin, skirt circular cut with bias fold finished with braid and buttoned on side. Colors grey and blue. Price .. \$60.00

## Monday Sale of Silks

50c China Silk on Sale at 35c

These silks are an excellent quality of China Silk. They re 27 inches wide and are shown in all colors.

Pretty shades, many of which are new, suitable for evening dresses and waists, also many art colors for use in fancy work.

These Silks in the regular way would sell at 50c, but we bought this lot under the regular figure and are able to offer them to you on Monday at, per yard ...  $35\phi$ 



A beautiful assortment of all kinds of Waists for fall. The new tailored linen styles, velvet delaines, flannels and silks, plenty to choose from, and styles that will please you.

DELAINE SHIRT WAIST, cream ground delaine with col-VELVET SHIRT WAIST, in green, light and dark blue grounds, with black stripes, saddle or yoke back, linen collar with bow, one of the very smartest styles. Price .. \$3.50 WOMEN'S WAISTS, made of white silk with deep sailor collar of lace and insertion, edged with fine white braid. High lace neck band, finished with frill of net, long shirted sleeves. One of the handsomest models we have. Price \$8.50 **TAILORED LINEN WAIST-A Peter Pan style front, with** Gibson shoulders, box pleat and pocket, piped with colored linen in fawn, green, blue, heliotrope and pink shades. Soft cuffs and collar finished with half inch border of colored linen, small colored neck bow to match. Sizes 34 to 44 



a "Oueen Quality" Shoe. When you find just the right length and width, it is like a soft gentle caress of the whole foot. Try one pair and see for yourself.

new fall styles are now to be seen Shoe Department, the biggest assortment and the best styles that we have ever shown. orange sash distributing thirteen suff the police co fused admit fused admit tempting to men, with ness, were resembled : police were some other seriously h gettes and were arrest Many per and a few taken to th hurst, Miss rence were day for hoc This morni obey the su render them evening, wh night in Bo Sufragett had practice Some Very Attractive Fall Coats If you have not already invested in a new fall coat you prob ably soon intend to, and an inspection of our stock will do no harm. We will be glad to show them to you, regardless of whether you buy or not. These are some nice models. had practice on duty c hours. WOMEN'S COAT, seven-eighths length, in brown and blue, heavy all wool herringbone stripe, finished with stitched straps of self and inlaid collar of velvet, outside pockets. London, surrounded this mornin fragists an who were the disorde of parliame throng wer badges wit Women." The three fragists, M hurst and demanded a were postp WOMEN'S STYLISH COAT, made of light grade fawn **About Fall Cleaning** Now is the time to brighten up the home for the winter. months, to have your couches, lounges, and easy chairs recovered and refinished or repaired. We have a large staff of expert workmen to do all this sort of work. Any new or old work that you want done we can do to your entire satisfaction. Draperies made and put up complete, and all kinds of work on upholstered furniture. Have our representative call and give estimate on any work needed. Best workmanship guaranteed and charges most moderate.

be found in our showing of new fall styles in these high-grade shoes.

## **Coats for the Children**

Smart, jaunty and attractive are the coats for girls and misses that we are showing. We have them in all lengths, from the reefer length to the full length, all colors and qualities, and some pretty childish styles. The best assortment that we have ever had, that is the verdict of all who have seen the range. One very attractive coat is made of heavy military serge, seven-eighths length, box back, double-breasted with brass buttons and collar inlaid with red broadcloth and trimmed with gold braid and buttons, outside pockets finish-

#### Infants' Bear Coats

The comfort of the little one is most important, and for looks and comfort it is hard to beat a white bear cloth coat. Nothing can take their place for childish simplicity and all round usefulness. They wash perfectly, coming through the cleansing process unscathed, looking fresher and better than when new, and then they wear so well, few children can wear 



#### Ends of 25c and 30c Oilcloth at 15c

Monday we will close out a lot of remnants of Stair Oilcloth. These lengths vary from three yards to 12 yards. These Oilcloths are printed with canvas backs, in floral and tile patterns, in a good assortment of designs, and are a very good quality. These ends we are closing out to make room for new goods that we are opening daily in the linoleum room. This is a good chance to pick up oilcloth at a very small cost. The regular prices on the stair widths are 25c and 35c. Monday's 

These illustrations give some idea of the striking stylishness of this season's millinery. The large hat is a beautiful creation, in spite of all that is said against it, and it is Our millinery showroom fairly teems with novelties. You can hardly realize the full beauty of these wonderful hats, unless you see them and see a number of them together. A visit to our showrooms will be interesting to you. **FURS** Our Own Make from Selected Skins WOMEN'S HANDSOME STONE MAR-WOMEN'S WHITE FOX SET, collar 80 TEN SET, collar 72 inches long, with wide shoulder collar, finished at back with tails inches long, furnished at front with heads and tails as per cut, lined with satin. Price, and front with heads, lined with satin. Stole ..... \$50.00 Muff ..... \$25.00

## **Treatment** of Boots

A little care and attention bestowed upon boots will not only improve their appearance, but make them last twice as long.

Many kinds of leather require to be cleaned with a particular kind of dressing. A dressing supplying to the leather a nourishment similar to that provided by nature to the skin of a living animal.

We have these dressings at our Shoe Shine stand, and we have an Expert Shoe Shine Artist who will polish your shoes in a way that cannot be excelled.

We are particularly desirous of cleaning the shoes we sell, and to ensure same we make the following offer:

These free shines go with boots purchased from us. With \$3.50 we will give 5 free shine coupons and one extra for every 50c additional; 10 coupons are given with \$5.00 shoes, with an extra one for every 50c above that figure.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Hot Lunches, All Home Cooking Soups a Specialty, at our New Tea Rooms.

Afternoon Tea, Home Made Cake, Tea Parties Catered for at Our New Tea Rooms.