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|  | awaiting us, a sreat deal of the creait is and must be due the the prominence |  |  |
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| fray |  |  | attention, and but for a rew mom to what the issue or Better really involves we have been |
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| mself linto the |  | Fhate | taxation in proportion to our popula- tion, than should reasonably be de- |
| rne |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { pald } \end{array}$ | manded of us as an inte |
|  | Canada, that did the trick in 1896. (Cheers.) And what is more, and now to the potnt! it is young victoria | videnced than has b which stands to the |  |
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| said that the reports sent in to him | near), and when I tell you that Mr. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { ing } \\ \text { ser } \end{array}$ |  |
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At the opera, in the home or on Government Street, you can easily identify a "CAMPBELL", coat or gown from its exclusive style, disalso quickly identifies it, by the extreme moderation of the cost.

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## Visitors Welcome

To the Most Interesting Store in the City-This Store TOURISTS AND VISITORS and, especially, those from across the "line" shouldn' Canada's largest complete homefurnishing store-this store. We heartily welcom urnishings shown here. The immensity of the showing will be a revelation to you You'll find here dozens of lines not shown in the U. S. or, at least, only shown in the goods are favored in the Canadian tariff, and the duty is but a fraction of that the U. S. dealers have to pay. We buy direct from the largest British makers
saving of the middleman's profits and the low rate of duty enable us to off exceptionally enticing prices, and you can effect quite a saving by buying in Victori Chintzes, Dimities, Cretonnes, Linens, Silks, Serges Velours, etc.; Irish Table Lin ns, Napin, Covers, British, French and Swiss Lace Cutains anit is the proper thing. There isn't any larger choice of the above goods


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IT The new importations disclose things, which properly belong When not in service, on the run-
ning shelf or side table in the dining room
II Ideal for ornamenting the din-
ing room of the country house. II The Jugs fro famons Doulton and Wedgwood factories with umderg laze decorations
in Idd and unusual among the finest examples of the character.
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ders receive our best attention.
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## Northern Interior of B.C.

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## The Employing of a Sultan

Trup sian ind

## A Naughty Prince Who Became an Emperor

.. Louis Napoleon was an adventurer of the mostr most
pronounced type. He was as shift in ideas
as the sands of the sea and as unstable as the sands of the sea and as as unstable as
Reuben, who is referred to in Holy Writ as
being like water, he could not excel Whe about I844, her, landed on the coast of France
he carried the tri-color in one hand and young eagle in the other. He called on the
people to fly yo his standard, asserting that he
was his uncle's legitimate successor and that people to tiy 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 the
political and personal rights. A manifesto
that effect had been circulated throughout th country before he landed, and the gend'alme
were on the alert. The few who rallied to hi
standard were dispersed and Louis Napoleo was caught and consigned to a dungeon in
castle. At first it was contemplated by caste. At irrst 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
martyr. After imprisonment for a few month
he was liberated-or escaped and fled to Ens land. He was then practically perniless. Fo
a time he was a charge on the finances of the
adherents of the Bonaparte dynasty adherents of the Bonaparte dynasty, who wer
themselves very poor, having been deprived
their possessions their possessions at the time of the Restora-
tion. Louis Napoleon, after a time, visited the
new world. He had some money, but not much. At New York he drew about him
number of dissipated young Englishmen and
Americans and they led a dashing career fo awhile. He remained in New York a coup of years. In California, firty-two years ago,
ran across an English gentleman named Lo
mas, in reduced circumstances. This gentle man was one of the boon companions of th
prince while he was "dong" prince while he was "doing" New York in
double sense and never tired of relating their
adventures. At that time, he said, the New adventures. At that time, he said, the Ne
York police force was composed of watchme many of them old and decrepit, and what after
years of toil, were deemed good efiough
watch over the lives and watch over the lives and propertiles of peacefit
and honest citizens while they slept. Th
watchmen wore helmets of leather, so heav watchmen wore helmets of leather, so heav
that they made a fellow's head ache to look popular name of the force was "Leatherheads
and the chief amusement of the young swell
at night consisted in knocking off the swel at night consisted in knocking off the helme
with theit canes and tumbling the senile wear
ets into the ditch. The watchmen carried rat Lles which they sprung to summon assistance
Louis Napoleon was a short, stocky ma
and very powerful. He could the old Leawerthul. He could handle two
been known to bring two heads to and ha hather with poor watchmen wish that they had sough
other employment. Sometimes the swell head, who would batter them into submissio
with his baton and lodge them in the station Mr. Lomas tor police courr for for isorderigned conduct. They had
been badly battered hats were boneetred. Wheir clothing taken in in rag
and their heads and faces were covered wit blood. They appeared before the magistrat
Asked their names, Mr. Lomas responded:

Wheir names, Mr. Lomas responded: of the prince.
A titter ra
culprit straightenod himself courtroom as and the
a loud voilied in 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
culld not bring himself to believe that the
clay of the forlorn-looking object before hion was any better than an ordinary young
Frenclman of fast proclivities who had hustle Frenchman of fast proclivities who had hustle
and assaulted a watchmand had been ig
nominously dragged to prison to answer for his offence.
"Well", the magistrate said at last, while
vainly trying to smothar a Laugh, in which the
hangers-on joined, "Mr. Prince Louis Napot Bonaparte, if that, is your name, you must un
derstand that $i$ in this free country there are no princes or nobles. Every
true citizen is a sovereign in his own right, and that watchman whom you assaulted ig as goood
as any prince or potentate that ever lived.
How do you plead?" How do you plead?"
Both men pleaded guilt
They were fined $\$ 5$ each. Louis Napoleon
had no money, but Lomas contrived to raise
ten dollars and the fines Years afterwards, when the prince had
been elected President of the Republic heen elected President of the Republic o
France (LLuxis Phiilippe, thé reigning mionarcl)




## A European Travelling in Tibet

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dent was closed when England flatly refuse
to allow the political offender to be extradite A couple of years later there landed on the
ocean ock at Esquimalt from an ocea steamer two well-appareled men of respectable
appearance and gentemanyl bearing. One
was a Frenchman who spoke broken English
and gave the name of Vorncent, the othe an
Englishman called H. Abbott. Thitey oo cured apartments in Victoria. At that tion
there stood on the west side of Church Hill
long, straggling building which had been ng, straggling building which had been buil tor, Rev. W. F. Clarke, had given offence to
his flock by admititig to membership several colored families. The whites organized a sec-
ond church with Rev. Mr. McFia
and built a temple on Fort street. The siter nd built a temple on Fort street. The site
now ocoupied by the office and residence
D. Meredith Jones. After a while
Clarke church dwindled and died Clarke church dwindled and died a
the building passed into the hand of
Hills, Bishop of Celumbia, who converted eacon Woods as principal. To the Ar
eacon one day came M. Vincent to apply
he position of teacher of languages. He a man of medium height, slender figure, ver ristocratic bearing. As it happened the A
eacon stood in need of a person of M. cent's attainments and as the applicant's de
mand in the way of salary was not large, he
was engaged. Those of the old collegiate chool boys now hasive will call to mind the the
rave and melancholy gentleman who taught grave and melancholy gentleman who tau
hem French nearly half a century ago, they will know for the first time toda, but
M. Vincent was an assumed name, that ther was a price set. on his head by the Firench
government and that he was a refugee from justice, 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 finally
enabled to kidnap and return them to Paris 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. Bow-
man on Yates street, and few suspeted that man on Yates street, and few suspected that
he was othe than a quiet English genteman
who had come to enjoy Victoria's pleasant One day, about two years after he had oc-
clipied the position at the eolliegiate school and cupied the position at the eollegiate school and
Won the confidence of all by his bearing and
ability, M. Vincent requested an audience with ability, M. Vincent requested an audience with
his principal in the latter'sprivate room. Af-
ter closing the door carefully M. Vincent said:

## eacon; $;$ a am here under an assumed name." The Archdeacon started, but said nothing

## $x=2=5$

 rence in France and I am here, an exile.""Good gracious, M. Vincent $!^{\text {" }}$ exclaimed "Alas! too well," he replied. "My name Visseux, not Vincent-Comte de Visseux.
was an Anarchist and one of the Oin was an Anarchist and one of the Orsini bomb
conspirators. I fled to the United States and atterwards came here with M. Abbott to es-
cape capture. II an evil moment we both was one of the original miembers when he was
penniless wanderer. Wee all penniless wanderer. We all subscribed to ye oath, and when the prince broke his word
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 nor was Inear the opera house when it was
thrown, but my name was on the list of mem-
bers and I believed the emperor deserved ers and I believed the emperor deserved
death. I do not think so now. My feelings 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 what 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 circur." 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
years. The former married but did not return ears. The former married but did not return
o France until after the dethronement of Louis Napoleon in 1870. Abbott made fre-
quent visits to London and Paris and was
never molested The origin and progress of the Franco-
German war are recorded in history. The German war are recorded yn history. The
French objected to a German prince being
placed on the Spanish throne, and Napoleon's maced on the Spanish throne, and Napoleons
ambassador to Berlin insulted the German king
in palace, because his maiesty 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
aptive and confined in a German fortress until peace was proclaimed, which was atter the
surrender and occupation of Paris by the Germans.
The French republic having been proclaimed, Napoleon's occupation as emperor was
gone. He purchased an estate at CCisellhurst
where he died some years later. gone. He purchased an estate at Chisellhurst
where he dided some years sater. The Empress
Eugenie is still alive. Her latest photograph 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 Imperia, havin, lost his life in Zulut
land while reconnoitreing with a small party

## 24. THE SIMPLE LIFE Hetm

THE HOME GARDEN garden calendar for october



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#### Abstract

















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the osen














 $\substack{\text { hatinee } \\ \text { cumas } \\ \text { Comas }}$


 ant hine invers porce
crinum $M$ arch
and


 | Gialathus |
| :---: |
| peerles |
| Sn |




where they wo
open exposure
Generally, Silghtereraly, coltulivation in wide pans ad







 Phif thedon Marie
that they flower
 ${ }^{\text {Apfins. }}$. peruviana and alta flower in Juyy (tenBubs for Rich Soilt
 Octoreremurus robustus and elwesiansus. Plant



 Por (orange) and Germanie (crimon) theses
 Narcissus is is lanted, this is preeminentity the
varied
E.
 Stenis y yellow
Plant in March.

## 

$\qquad$
















 Z.carinatio Z.zerandifiora, (Lindey) -Thi



 is bady n mamed. for there is nolhing suggesting akel inay partof tit and one can onty sut:
mon in al the countries and ishands of central











- $\quad$. (2)
of Mexico. The Cuban
Z. rose-:-
Zephyranthes is well
 pand fowers, which ex- how
greenish white throat.
grin





 I foot high bearing
white flowers 3 inches
long are-prolonged whind
greenish, and the reverse





## wibs. It has bright green, narr









 Netrie, Imene and Pand Paneatium and many




 difficult to grow. $-\mathrm{G}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{M}$

LATE-FLOWERING TULIPS

## A tield of the hate or May flowering Tuipe






## 

 Ine orm and rich and varied doioring they lave emanated from Tulipat geineriana, and moress one by their stately character and Bold and effective in the distance and mose no enul wien aproaine, these iunips denit Ma.. Those of your raders whot kiow
their value will need no reminder at at this seat son, but they whase kowedede of the Tuil
family is is inimed toe tew beds of the so-anled amid is inited to foum beds of the so-alled


 sot weakened by unduef forcing.
How to plant

> The

 fower is alwyys sen when the flants ant
 loged.

Where and When to Plant


 Tequired The sink garden, it this is istotect-


 Ienia conadions, oach garden atords. Had


 in size of hoom Depth to Plant
Onc of the most common errors in gardening is the fear on planting bulbous plants too face ot the sili is to ocont parailiure. The correct
 the surface In otiter yords. the ebese of the surface, or 5inchesis in the case of very cold or





 ated on light soils, its use on hayy soilis is
not recommended The
garden
trowel and soll hand foreked are boit gorded plativer tond Whire the beds are readired for orther

 years. The following are all Good and Showv Varities
Kurope, Flambean, ciow, Salmon King, Rev. sarieter or simiar shades. King Harold, Hecta
 May Queen and Clara But are among tho best Ot the delicate roesestades, The sultar Rand
 Of hefiatope that appeal to many. Surarand and
 SOME GOOD POINTS

spring the the somagus and rhumbrb beds with well roted manite In spring, whec When you reie eting an appide and run negkivecing to opray last spring is the cause.
 kerosene
Cutition, spraying, pruning, fertiling


## British Columbia's Fight Against the White Plague




 tion in the Dominion. The first pamphlet
reads: "Quis Custodiet Ipsos Custodes?"
TTis old Latin aphorisn has been recently
mployed -as well as it might be-by one of employed-as well as thight be-by one of
the foremost leaders of the legions of learn-
ing in approaching a duty similar to that
which, here in British Columbia, the present juncture seems to demand, Given a sone-
what free translation it may be read: Who
Shall teach-who shall presume to teach-our
teachers? Neachers?
Notwhstanding a feeling of diffidence in
undertaking the task, connidence and inspira-
tion return from tion return from appreciation of the fact that
t in on opoe of the epedagogue, but at mere
message to humanity, with which it is sought to engage your attention in the following
passages the message of ouitraged nature in
its most vengeful mood. Tuberculosis monsumption, as it is com-
monly called -is the subpect of this address.
The greatest scourge that has ever, in the world's history, beoset that pathway ovet, "s inffer-
ing, sad, humanity." More deadly, more cruel in its terrible swaye deady, more
sum of all other infectious ills the united
flesh is heir to. Complex and subtle thougn
隹 flesh is heir to. Complex and subtle though
it manay seem, it is in reality the exact measgre
and method of nature's switt vevenge for the
defiance of her laws of sanitaion and hydefiance of her laws of samitation and hy-
giene, and the adoption of unnatural and un-
healthy conditions of life.
Until within comparatively recent times,
 ignorance, prejudice and apathy; romance has
hallowed it and fiction claimed dit for her own;
untili in the mind of the masses it became a untin in the mind as "he mabses st became a,
thing spoken of as "nitale," hereditary,"
or the will of God." In the world of today.
however-thanks to the march of intellect and the searchlight'cf science-a period of sanity
and common sense hase supervered, and ail
the ffres of knowledge of thought and of
seience, are awake in all lands, and all civiliz science, are awake in all lands, and all civiliz-
ed peoples and Goveruments are strenuously alert and allied in one strong combined effort
for the immediate control and eventua) eradi-
cation of the disease; an effort based upon cation of the disease; an effort based upon
siniliar principles to those successfully em-
ployed for the extirpation of other unalignant
maladies. In this prosaic, commercial age, the prac-
tical and economic side of this gigantic prob-
lem is naturall' uppermost. Note, then,
these figures: these figures:
are annually sacrificed from this preventable
cause. that, at a very low estumate, at least
 onric loss to the State, by these deaths, is
\$48,ooo,0oo; and the further loss, through

These official statistics, as to the existing
ases, are based upon calculation of five cases oses, are
of, infection to every fatal case. In no other
conntry has the fliure been placed at less
than ten country has the trggre been placed at less
than ten. In densely populated centres in
Europe and America the average reckoned
has been as highi as twenty as been as high as twenty
In British Columbia,
In British Columbia, we are not yet in a
position to estimate the exat extent of the
evil. What we do know, however, from the evi. What we do know, however, from the
measures already adopted to cope with the
disease, is this disquieting fact. thit tit is
alarmingly prevelent and under conditions ararmingly prevalent and under conditions
which favor the spread of the trouble.
Called upon as $a$ body to debate in con clave as to how a danger so imminent shall
be met, the first question that naturally
arises is-What do we know of the malady? be met, the first question that naturally
arises is What do we kow of the malady?
The answer is this: We know just ten
things concerning it. I. We know the germ-the Tubercle Bacil-
Ius-the cuase, and the only one for without
this germ there cannot be consumption. this germ there cannot be consumption. from
2. We know whence it comes, namely, from








culiarly susceptible to infection, It is the
battle of the main in the street against the
known and defined forces of misguidance and
misfule . struygle of combined humanity
vith the Great White Plague, it is not by with the Great white riat ue, it is not by
curative methods alone that men may hope to
succeed. Prevention," says. the good old
aw, is better far than cure"; and to achieve saw, ention
irevention
education.
is mutually yours
Speaking of the success of Sanatorium It is on the patient's mode of living, after
It and the the is return home, that the influence of the
 of Samames, as the, result of their experience
It is obvious, thetefore, that what is needed is the eddication of the people to the
point of self-protection an edication which
will raise the zeneral standard of domestic life. It has been well said of the Tubercle
Bacillus that "it is an index by inverse ratio of the real progress of the race. Enverse rat For is it
not a bitter parody upon our boasted civiliza-
tion tion? is here, therefore, that the missioner's
It
work begins. To create public opinion; to work begins. To cteate public opinion; to
beget popularity and enthusiasm in the cause.
That is the poal towards which your energies must win. For the moment of popularity is
mee moment of sucess.
Nor is your mission to any one section of the mor is your mission to any one section o
the community alone. There is hardy a
trade, occupation, business or calling which trade, occupation, business or calling which
has not contributed its quota of human lives
in sacrifice to the "inexorable thing." in sacrifice to the "inexorable thing."
"The ravenither
strength that nena
spares nor feels." spares nor feels. In other words, the law on
natural principles,
fabric of which is founded the the dane sphere-- law immutable, implacable in
offence, like "tie laws of the Medes and
Persians," "t "altereth not." The offence, that we expiate at such ter-
rific cost, may fitly be defined as man's be-
trayal of his fellowemen; of those who in trayal of his fellowemen; of those who in
summerged masses iie, prone and helpless, be-
neath the chariot wheels of power, of luxury neat of greed.
Thus Shiller sings:

##  <br>  <br> In ghastly verity, the White Plague prove

 Nor, in an age of infidelity, is the impelient cause remote; for well we know that thefirst evolution of man, upon relaxing his hol
inoon religious beliefs, vers ever toward upon religious beliefs, veers ever towards
the confines of cruelty and license, where the sense of duty wanes. In tis the commen ponth-
way down which, throughout the ages. ivi-
(izations before us, great as is our own, have way down which, throughout the ages, civi-
lizations before us, great as is our own, have passed towards oblivion or decay.
We have dealt fully with the logical and economic phases of the subject, let us raise
but a corner of the veil, for one brief, anxious
glance at the hidden, silent. side. glance at the hidden, silent. side.
It it a pathetic picture, which might well Infants absorbing death germs with thei mother's milk. Parental kisses poisoning the
lips of the little ones. Children infected with
the classroom dust or snared with fair-seemths of the littie ones. Cnilleren iniected with
the classroom dust or snared with fair-seem-
ing sweetmeats from the stall, Students, teachers, muthors and divines breathing in
deread microbes amidst their dusty tomes.
Workers in shops and factories re-breathing Workers in shops and factories re-brathing
the impure air, infected by their fellows. the impure air, infected by the the dainty things over which some poor sweated woman,
perraps, has coughed her life eway, Rich and
poor, Dives and Lazarus, linked together, inpeor, Dives and Lazarus, linked together, in
extricably bound, in the levelling presence o
a common curse.
No feature of our vainted cuilture but this its silent footstep dares ;no home so guarded,
but its gaunt shadow falls. For at palace por tal and cottage door alike, the "Captain of the
men of Death," impartial, demands his toll
Think what the loss to this grim world has Think what the loss to this grim world has
been, in art, in leters, in pootry and in song,
from what might easily not have been. Think
of the "hearts still pregnant with celestial fire" that in this black holocaust tie 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 depart
ment of physics, is nobly fulfilling its appoint ed task. The issue is now a falfilling its appoint
out the nations of the world. Chrough
Cities town out the nations of the world. Cities, towns
and villages in Eatrope and America-and
largely too, in Canada-are up and doing. Every effort is being mate to check and,
may be, to stamp out the disease which de may be, to stamp out the disease which de-
cimmate the people. Everywhere there are in
dications of encouraging success. What redications of encouraging success. What re--
mains to be doue 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 In this, our national dilemma, it is to the
Cleggy and the Teachers we turn.
We are honored, as a society, by the gra We are honored, as a society, by the gra-
cious patronage of His Majesty the King. His
Honor the Lieut-Governor has genously
aided the campaign. The assistance and sup.
 That their public spirit will stand the test,
there is no room for doubth, 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 pallings to which they belong, 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 pre-eminent, as the greatest an strongest
combined eoonomic effort in the history of the
races of men, the greatest humanitarian movenent that the world has ever known.
Suggestions to the Teachers

> ould be manifestly of benefit, if not al-
reay 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 mechan-
ism of the disease. That during exercise and singing, abund-
ance 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 couraged, as much as possible, and
through the nose inculacted instad.
That school-rooms should be di
That dry sweeping with brooms should be
promptly stopped and the use of the mop and sweeping is found absolutely essential, wet
sawdust should first be sprinkled freely on the That children should be taught to be care-
ful in their own persons and careful in regard Age physical self-respect.
Advice to the Children
What is consumption?
It is a form of sickness due to the growtli
of a tiny fungus in some internal part of the body. The name of this plant is, the Bacillus Tu berculosis, or "Tubercle Bacillus. It is a germ
or microbe. "Germ" means "seed," the seed of or mease, and "mierobe" is the term used to de-
scribe the minute forms of living things visible

## In size, it measure andth part of an inch. Like all the

Like all the plants you know, it cannot
grow or multiply
substance, and witept in the fight soil or
substance, and with suitable surroundings.
The fungus that you see on trees belongs You never see fungus grow on healthy
tres, only on diseased or roting ones. The
more diseased or totten the tree the more diseased or rotten the tree the quicker
the fungus sprads. Its action is to destroy unhealthy trees, by
eating away the fibre of which they are com-
posed. Just in the same manner, in the human
body the Tubercle Bacilus, 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, unmilk, or food, may settle in some weak, un-
healthy or injured part, or in the soft tinner tissues of the nose, mouth, or glands of the neck,
or in the fung, and, unless you are careflu,
may take root and grow there what is known as "Cownsumption." produce
It is right that everybody should know this in order to protect themselves, but there
nothing about it that need frighten you, you are protected by nature in a hundred cu
ious and wonderful ways, which it is unnece tell you, however. These microbes get into
the bodies of nearly everybody or other, but there are millions of little cells, like the valves, or suckers, of the devil fish, ork
octopus, that you all know; and these corpusing and carryying off these danged in encrous litiole
plants. All that you have to do, to protect

 You will find it in wellis and cellast or oni








 Aow, ity your grater safety. I will tell you
vill cal them $\mathrm{The}^{\text {Two }}$ Dozeñ Don'ts.
The Two Dozen Don'ts.
First and foremost of these is-
I. Don't spit about. Why? First, because
it is a filthy habit. Secondy, because it is 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 knowgive disease to others, and prevent you shoul tine disease to others, and prevent others spit-
to you. We don't know the origin of the Bacillus,
or whence it originally came, but we do know or whence it originaly came, but we do know
that, in the spit of the consumptive, it exists
in enormous numbers. We do know that there in enormous numbers. We do know that there
are a very great number of consumptive people everywhere, who spit about at random; on the atres, saloons and public places, as as well as
about the stoves and heaters in their We do know that the microbes in this spit (o sputum, as it is called) stick to the dried parti-
cles of dust, and with the dust are breathed in to the mouths, throats, noses and lungs of healthy people, or stick to thes anood and candies
in the stores and are swallowed by 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
Consumption. Therefore, above all things, Consumption. Therefore, above all things, re-
member this warning: Don't spit. Remem ber-No spit, no consumption.
2. Dont cough or sneeze without holding handkerchief, or your hand, before your mouth,
3. Don't eat without first washing you hands, Don't put dirty fingers in your nose of
5. Don't put your pencils in your mouth or
use the pencils that others may have put in 6. Don't spit on your slate or use any, slate
6. that others have spit upon,
7. Don't use any whiste, trumpet, mouth organ, wind instrument or toy that others may 8. Don't moisten your fingers at you mouth when turning over the leaves of books.
9. Dont use books that have been treated 1o. Don't buy candies that have been ex-
posed to the dust in shop windows. Buy those in the bottles and packets.
II. Don't eat candies or chewing gum tha others have sucked or bitten pieces off; or fruit sharing an apple, cut it, or break it 12. Don't eat anything that others have
handled with unwashed hands. handled with unwashed hands.
I3. Don't keep soiled handkerchiefs in your
pocket. 14. Don't use other people's handkerchief.
I5. Don't forget to take a bath at least once I6. Don't forget to brush your teeth care-
fully daily. m. Dont neglect decayed teeth. Ask abou vice. Don't neglect a cold or cough. Ask ad 19. Don't sit about with damp shoes.
Change your socks and clothes when you get 2. Don't sleep with the window shut.
Don't believe what some people say about ght air" being bad for you 21. Don't smoke cigarettes; they weaken
r constitution and so make you liable to 22. Don't drink out of any cup used by oth
ers without thoroughly rinsing it first. ers without thoroughly rinsing it first.
23. Don't stooping posture.
Think how very important these simple
sounding little matters may be to yourselves and others.
the Tuny apparently healthy people, who have
Mubecle 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, scar or typhoid, or shakeng by worry, fatitigue and
overwork, or some mental trouble, which peo-
ple call "shock
 and the hazards ande sait witural per-
lunes.
Half the population of St. Andrews are golf
futhusiasts, who have built or bought or rentresidences here so as to have the advantage
playing on the celebrated course, and buying
uibs of famous makers, and being present at the many tourrnaments and matches that occur
tere annually. A large part of the town is 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, frome everypart of the
world, many of them rich, retired merchants,
manufacturers, bankers and other business men
mer manufacturers, bankers and other business men
who ore prolonging their lives by constant out-
door exercise and enjoying themselves beyond
description, and thousands of golfers come here to spend their vacations
There is surf bathing on the beach that
fringes the golf course, and several large openair swimming pools, made by building dams be-
tween the rocks, which hold the water when
the tide goes out Ghe tide goes out. They are quite a novelty.
Golf is supposed to have come originally
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
pur 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 A ub, which is still flourishing, wa
1754. The oldess club in the king
Royal Blackheath Club, near Lon
dates back to dates back to 1608 , and several
layed regularly on its links, which
thowever, with only onseven holes

## 

 $£ 5$ and annual dues of $£ 3$ The second clubin the kingom was organized in Edinburgh in
1635 and the third was organized here. 1635 and the third was organized here.
There are now 1,620 golf clubs in the United
Kingdom and ten of them are in St. Andrews. Golf begins at daylight here and ends at
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, 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 peoounted fifty-six. There are hundreds of peo-
ple on the grounds all day lony and sometimes ple on the grounds all day long and sometimes
thousands, including a multitude of American
enthusiasts. There are ten first-class hotels in enthusiasts. There are ten first-class hotels in
the town and nearly every house takes boarders or rents rooms. The winter population is 7,000
and the summer population varies from ten to
eleven thousand.
There are three links of eighteen toles each
or men, and one exclusively for women. Two of them, which belong to the town, including
the premier golf course of the world, are free oall comers under rules adopted by gate of the latter. Strangers and all non-tax-
payers are admitted on equal terms, by paying payers are admitted on equal terms, by paying
a shilling a day, five shillings a week or ffifteen
shillings a month. Men, women and children of whatever age or race, or condition whio pay taxes in the town or the fees named, have an
equal chance on the eliks daily by filling an an-
plication on a card which is prepared for that Every evening at eight o'clock these cards
re placed in a box, and after being well shaken, I20 are drawn out successively. The person
whose name is upon the ffrst card drawn, and
any partner he may choose, have the right to the premier links at nine e oclock the next morn-
ing, but they forfeit the privileg if the the are ng, but they forfeit the privilege if they are not
cady to drive their balls when the official startor, who occupies a booth at the starting point, At precisely four minter name hose names were on the second ticket drawn
e started, and this programme continues un1 six o'clock in the evening, the starts being

The lists of the order of starting are hung immediately after the drawing in the princi-
pal hotels, the post office, in front of the city hall and on a bulletin board at the clubhouse, that everybody may know how they run.
hree afternoons in the week the taxpayers of e town have every other go it they want if it,
ont ont half as many cards are drawn as usual, ut if no citizen taxpayer is present when the applies also to those whose names are on the pplies also to those whose names are on the
bulletin board. If they do not appear promptly e opportunity may be claimed by anypone. Therfore those whose names have not been
crowd of official caddies of all ages-
fthem men seventy years old, who have
me crowd of on ciaenty years ofdo, who have
one nothing else all their lives-are confined

EWS WMHRE


10 seife afietering opportuity, The seienticic


 sarily wronif beazue it ititers from ours and


 quenctie noise and fuss oceasioned by the


 dit not make asutieitat study of their prom
 readiness to take responsibility on the part of
the regimental officerss. That is the sin which,
with a club in his hand about to drive the ball.
The epitaph is as follows:
Ww wiwut
$=2=$
$=2 \pm=$

 men enemascd





Huxawaid
$= \pm 5=5$
The gradatater of Alen Roortion



Benefit of Cable Code Condensing




## 


 in its success.
iat ot home the manouvire of the Teritor-






 rect the men of the Aldershot division.
"The British Army is small in nu
The British Army is small in numbers,
and its administration still leaves much to be
desired while the and its administrationditions under which th it
desired, while the condither
is trained is trained are prohibitive of the development
of genius in the higher commands. But of the
ouality of the material and the exccllence of quality of the material and the excellence of
the regimental officers, to whom so much has
been entrusted, there can be no doubt been entrusted, there can be no doubt.
"We cannot afford to congratulate We cannot afford to congratulate our-
selves unduly on the superiority of our troops
as shown in manoeuvres. The advantage of as shown in manoeurres. The advantage of
superior training, great though it it, will van-
ish unless backed by a spirit of determina ish unless backed by a spirit of det
tion and self-sacrifice in the nation.

## 'CRISIS IN THE BALKAN PENINSULA

## 露

Hit figat coreremonate of the


 visit to Belfrade the writer ob
fained from Servian officers full particurars through the courtesy of General Stepanovitch,
Minister of War, to see something of the work of the Belgrade garrison. The officers con-
sulted were most kridy disposed and anxious
to afford all information in their power. No to afford all information in their power. No
questions were of course asked regarding
matters which are understood to be of a conmatters which are understood to be of a con-
fidential uature, 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
intergurse 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 quan-
tite negligeable. In Servia, military service is obligatory on
all able-bodied men from 21 to to 45 years of age.
According to an authentic Austrian pubticaAccording to an authentic Austrian publica-
tion, the number of young men reaching the
age of 21 every year is approximately 25,000 , age of 21 every year is approximately 25,000 ,
of whom, after deducting absentees and those
medicalty unfit, about 18 ,ooo remain available for conscripfio.. Nearly half of this number
are taken for the full period of color service, iods acording to their occupation in tife. In
the infantry the period of color service is only
to months to me years. Serving men are divided into threc
classes or bans, as shown in the following
table:

## 

 Class I. provides men for the colors during
peace and reservists to complete the cadres
on mobilization. Class $\$ 1$. provides teinforcepeace and reservists to complete the cadres
on mobilization. Class 11 ...provides teinforce-
ments for the active army in the field as casualties occur. From this class, also, it it
intended to raise certain adcitional units dur-
ing war, but as far as can be ascertained, no ing war, but as far as can be ascertained, no
definitely organized cadres exist for this purperintely organized cadres exist for this pur Men of Class III are not
pailable for the field army, except when ighting within Servian territory. The num-
bers given in the thirr 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 out-
side Servian territory, taken from Classes I. and II., may be estimated at 220,0oo, about
45.000, men from Class III, remaining avail-
able for the home garrisons. How are those 220,000 men organized?
Servia is divided into five territorial divisional districts, as shown in the accompanying ion), Valievo (2nd Div.), Belgrade (3rd
Div.), Kracueveratz (4th Div.), and Zaichar
(5th Div.) The division, which has an unssually large effective establishment, is the
unit for mobilization purposes, and is in fact
a small army corps, taking the field with a small army corps, taking the field with a
ull complemment of administrative and technical units. It is built up as follow. Each
divisional district is subdivided into four regi-
mental districts. Each regment has a peace mental districts. Each regment has a peace
strength of three and a war strength of four
battalions, giving a total war strength of 16 battaions, giving a total war strength of 16
battailions (r6,ooo ment to the division. There
is a regiment of artillery for each division, conis a regiment of artillery for each division, con-
sistigg of nine bateres, giving 54 guns to the
division. No divisional cavalry is kept up during peace, but on mobilization each divi-
sion will have a cavalry regiment of four
suadrons (400 sabres), raised in the district squadrons ( 400 sabres), raised in the district
from men and horses all previously registered.
Without Without giving the detailed numbers of the
various adinisistrative and techincal units, it
may be stated that the total streagth of the
 ing a mobilized strength of about 115,000 fo
ine divisions with 2,000 sabres and 270 guns.
fin torial divisions there is a cavalry division
composed of two brigades, each of two regi ments. The nucleus of this force is maintain
ed during peace, the divisional headquarters
being at Belgrade with the 2nd Brigade, while being at Belgrade with the 2nd Brigade, while
the stst Brigade is at Nish. The war strength
of the cavaly divison is oofficer and 3,2oo
sabres. Two hoise artillery batteries (eigh sabres. Two horse artillery batteries (eieght
guns) will accompany the cavalry division in-
to the field. Besides the artillery allotted to each divi-
sion there are six howitzer batteries, and six mountain batteries, together with, two bat
talions of fortress artillery. All these units
are capable of are capable of immediate mobilization.
When added to the eive territorial divisi When added to the five territorial divisions
these troops bring the total mobilized strength
of the Servian Army up to about $\mathbf{1 2 5 , 0 0 0}$ of
ficers ficers and men, with 5,200 sabres, and 330
Thuns
which Servis represents the triking force
Sould concentrate on her fronguns. This represents the striking force
which Servia could ooncentrate on her fron
tier withn to doys of dhe date when mobiliza
tion takes place. The the tion takes place. The figures given may be
taken as approximately correct, in yiew of the


But the weak point of the Servian Army is paid to the ist and
ot so much want of training as want of moral. 6 the Regiments. of
 where the cry, and not the less bitter because
Austrian intervention saved Servia from the
consequences of her defeat by Bulgaria in 188. The battle of Slivnitza dealt a serious.
blow to the prestige of the Servian army.
That prestige :eceived a second stroke when the crues murderecived Serviaiscond Stroke when
by consp Quenen
allowed totors of the Belgrade garrison was alowed to go practically unpunished. What
steps ought to be taken to restore moral to
the Servian army are best known to the Ser vian people, for in their known to the Ser-
thoses. of other nations, the "sin and in the saving
lies." If they will pure sin lies.". If they, will purge themselves of the
"perious stuff, which at present. weighs up-
on their hearts, and paralyses all efforts on their hearts, and paralyses all efforts for
national progress, they need have no fears
about Austria interention, and they will re-
bover the regard about Austrian intervention, and
cover the regard of Europe.
Belgrade and Sofia
No two towns could present a greater con-
trast than Belgrade and Sofia -the one dull,
sleepy, and sordid the and progressive. As with the towns, so witt
and the people; the former, talkers and loongirs,
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 past, there can be no assimilation between
them in the future, for year by year the gulf
between the two is growing wider between the two is growing wider and deeper.
Educationally, commercially, industrially, the
Bulgarians ave proving their superiority over their Servian neighbors. What they can do
in war remains to be seen, but during peace they are avowedily preeparing with all theace their
might to realize their national aspirations. It was well said by Marshal Oyama that
the victory of Mukden was the triumph of Jhe victory of Mukden was the triumph of
Japanese national eddcation. The Bulgarians
have as great a passion for edication have as great a passion for education as the
Jepanese, and have made strenuous efforts to
educate the youth of the nation. The money educate the youth of the nation. The money
spent on education is well invested Natur-
ally slower minded than the Serb, coriscript is better educated, and therefore
easier moulded under the influence of military training. Bulgarians are proud of their army,
The and enjoy showing it to interested visitors,
The door is thrown open without any arried pensee, no attempt being mathout any arriere
what is exaggerate what is good, or to conceal defects. One of
the first visits tary school ,which is wow now under officers' minili-
of General Dikoff, late Chief of the Bulgarian General Staff. The fighting worth of milgariitan
officers largely, depends on the methods and

 the attack on an entrenched position. The du
training was on German rather than on Rus- ho
sian lines, entire freedon of action being given at
to company officers. In the Bulgarian infantry eff
the company,
during peace, two being horsed with Hungarian at the Government stud depots. Successful small, coarse, country-bred horses of Bulgaria
by the introduction of English and Arab blood. The Bulgar is a foot trian spirit for the formation of an effective cavarry force; but much has been done in in this
direction during the past twenty years.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The th Field Artillery Regiment, composed } \\
& \text { of nine batterees, was next inspected; but owing } \\
& \text { to the lateness of the hour it wad not oce }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { of nine batteries, was next inspected ; but awing } \\
& \text { to the lateness of the hour it was not possible } \\
& \text { to see the batteries manoeuvring. The horses }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { to see the batteries manoeuviring. The horses } \\
& \text { to } \\
& \text { were, however, seen on the picket lines, and }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { which ranges to the surrounding hills could be } \\
& \text { taken. Although the executive instruction was } \\
& \text { heing. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { menne The drill wes as unander unotentatious and } \\
& \text { mend } \\
& \text { realistic as that of the infantry, no attempt be- }
\end{aligned}
$$ ing made to produce effect. The Bullempt be-

artillery has recently been rearmed with the attrilery has recently been rearmed with the
French Creuzot ( $(.5$ c...ा) quick-friting gun, the
details of which are well known to British details of which are well known to British
tillery officers. A special feature of the ment is the cover given to the guinners by by the
shield attached to 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
titited into an upright position, thus affording
an effective screen from infantry fres an effective screen from infantry fire. Each
gun has three attedant wagons, and carries
320 toinds with it 320 rounds with it into actions, There carries
bo better field gun in Europe than the Creuzot,
unless exception be made in faver of the Brit-
ish gun, which has some unidoubted points of
superiority

## superiority,



 about 24,000 are taken by conscription for the
full period of peace color service-nominhly
two years for the infantry and three years for two years for the infantry and three years for
the cavalry and artiliery. After finishing thel:
color service the men are kept for i8 years in the Reserve. This unusually long, period in o.
Reserve sevrice eives the Rulgarian Genera
Staff a large effective force of trained Staff a large effective force of trained men for
mobilization purposes. It is difficult to ascer
tain the exact strength of the Reservists owing tain the exact strength of the Reservists owin
to the wastage which is atways going on; but
recent estimate published in an Austrian recent estimate published in an Austrian mutili
tary jourral, and verified as far as possible by
the writer's inquiries, the writer's inquiries, gives 380 ,ooo as the num-
ber of men serving with the colors and in the
Reserve Reaving the Reserve the men are passed into th Landwehr for six years, and would be available for active service in the event of a prolonged
campaign, There are approximately 6,000 of
these men, but without any sort of organization during peace, How are these 380,000 men organized when
mobilization in Bulgarian territory is divided into nine divi ing strategical centres: Sofar (Ist Division),
Philippopolis (2nd Division), Sliven (3rd Division), Shumla (4th Division), Rushchuk (5th
Division), Vratza (6th Division), , Dubnitza (7th
Division), Eski Zagora ( (th Division), Plevna (thit Division). Each of these divisionons has tw
brigades (four regiments) of infantry and on brigades (four regiments) of infantry and one
artillery regiment of nine batteries, except the
2nd, 6th and gth Divisions, whose artillery regiments only have sixis batteries. A cavalry
regiment is also allotted to the fist sions, and all have a full complement of administrative and technical troops, enabling the divi-
sion when mobilized to take the field for an of
fensive campaign. The Bulgarians are properl sion when mobiize. To the Bulgarians are properly
fensive campaig.
reticent about mobilization details; but knowing the number of peace cadres, and the ar
rangements made for their expansion in time o 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 ap
proximate total for the win proximate total for the whole nine divisions of
180,000 officers and men, with 180,000 officers, and men, with, 4,000 sabres
and 430 guns. In addition to the above troops
there is a separate cavalry division $(2,500$ sathere is a separate cavalry division ( 2,500 sa
bres), and certain corps troops and units fo the lines of communication, bringing the tota
mobilized strength of the Bulgarian field arm up to 210,000 officers and men, with 7 ooo cav
alry and 500 guns It it believed by Bulgaria
officers that this force could be massed at fixe points of concentration on the frontier withil
ro days of the order to mobilize. There would
隹 available to fill casualties, and form supple
mentary units, beides mentary units, besides some 60,000 trained
Landwehi men. If the above arrangements Landwehr men. If the above arrangement
can be carried out as expected, they will reflec
the highest credit on the Bulgarian Gerer the highest credit on the Bulgarian General
Staff, who will have achieved these remarkable Staff, who will have achieved these remarkable
results with only a population of 4.000,000 o
work upon, and with only a peace military bud-
get of $£ 1$, and get of £1, 150,000 .
Here eor the moment it is necessary to leave
the Bulgarian army, and cross the frontier into
Turkey. The strategical situation Turkey. The strategical situation as between
Burgaria and Turkey cannot be discosssed until
the strength of the Turkish army has been asthe strength of the Turkish army has been as
certained, and the frontier communications ex
amined. Enough amined. Enough, however, has been said to
enable some idea to be formed of the rapid
progress which Butgaria has made towards milenaboress which Bulgaria has made towards mil-
progren
itary efficiency since the consolidation of the
Principality in 1885 .

## CHURCHILL'S LUCKY DAYS

Winstoǹ Churchill, like many other public men, has some pet superstitions, and one
them is that Saturday is the luckiest day in th
week for him Ti week for him. If he can, he arranges all im
portant affairs for that day, and Miss Hozie portant affairs for that day, and Miss Hozie
readily agreed that their wedding should be on
a Saturday. It was on a Saturday that Mr. Churchil was elected for Dundee, and that he gained
northwest Manchester for Liberalism. It was
on a Saturday that he cabinet.
Furthermore, it was on a Saturday that embarked for South Africa in 1899, where h war correspondent. It was on a Saturday that at Oldham he opened his campaign a gainst Mr
Broderick's scheme of army reform and it Broderick's scheme of army reform, and it was
on Saturday, December I9, that he completed
the rupture between himself and his old asso cia rupture between himself and his old asso
ciates by helping a Liberal candidate for the and be-election and by firming that free traders of all parties mu
form a line of battle against a common foe.

PROGRESSIVE CHINAWOMAN Dr. Ida Kahn, a Chinese woman physician,
who took her degree several years ago from the Who took her degree several years a ao from the
University of Michigan, has returned to take a
post-graduate course in post-graduate course in Johns Hopkins. Miss
Kahn is a missionary for the Methodist Epis
copal Church and copal Church, and opened the city of Nanchan
to missionaries, after it had been forbidde ground for some, time, She accomplorishidded this
by curing the wife of Tastai Taeo, the viceroy.
 ickles the Chinese palate. Arrived at the cem-
tery, the dutifull Chinese unlooded the provistery, the dutiful, Chinese unloaded the provis
ons and formally offered them to the spirits o
heir departed relatives. Down at the bottom of the cemetery, on a
knoll facing the sea, are the furnaces for burn-
ing the offerings to the dead. The furnaces are two square structures of concrete, set about ten
feet apart, and connected by a concrete table about three feet in height. As the various par-
ties arrive they pile their offerings of food on
the table. There seems to be some general arrangement as to priority, for one group is al-
lowed to make its offering before another in
terferes, each ceremony occupying about ten There is nothing at air fuinereal in the de--
meanor of the mourners. They jest among
themselves, and considerable horseeplay is cat themselves, and considerable horse--play is car-
ried on, the Chinese throwing bites of biscuit
and such things at one another. Evidently, the feeding of one's ancestors is the occasion for
more or less merriment.- And it also seems that ancestors have very peculiar appetites, and are
easily appeased withal, for of the roast pig they
receive only the shiadow, the substance remaining for the delectation of the living. Boxes of
Cinnese cards, each inscribed with Chinese le-
gends which probably relate to gends which probably relate to various kinds
of food, are opened, and fed into the furnaces. he smoke from this burning is supposed to
he highly nourishing for ancestors. Also, the
hourners take biscuits and sweetmeats, and row them in the direction of the graves, to ap-
rase the spirits of their friends, and whatever her spirits may be loitering about the place. There was a time when the annual Yeremony
the Chinese cemetery was an annual event whatever siswashes might be in the viciitity.
culent roast oigs, delicacies of every sort,
ce in those days left in the center re in those days left in the cemetery, for the
irits to devour at their leisure. As son as
at
egivers had departed, the Indians descendupon the viands, and robbed the hungry an-
und stors. This procedure wasn't at all pleasing
the Chinese people, and now the foods are
tried back to Chinatown at the conclusion of riec back to thinatown at the conclusion of
service. All that the spirits get are the print-
cards and the biscuits with their stamped




\section*{

## 1hin man Ger colle

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## $\checkmark$

 를 past history, ut the future, and the the fhetsoleonly supply an thenth introduction
civilization, and has always been one of the the chief material concerns of the more civilized
peoples; but until the invention of steam the
machinery of transport had gree, not in kind, for seyeral thousands of years. Probably Hadrian could travel about
his empire more c:ickly than anyone making his empire more cuickly than anyone making
the grand tour after Waterloo. Transport on
land up to that time was always dependent on the quality of roads wand the organization of
posts and wagons; and the size of towns, except on or near the sea coast or large naviga-
ble rivers, was limited by the narrow means of
Railways put an end to these limitations
and made the modern monster towns possible, wherever there were enough railways to fee
them. This new possibility took our civiliza tion by surprise; and the result was monster
towns in which civilization was lost in a new kind of barbarism.- We are scarcely yet recov-
ering from that surprise, and are still bewil-
dered by the barbarism which our own increase dered by the barbarism which our own increased
command over the forces of nature has produced; and now there are signs that that com-
mand is to be eyt further increased to an enor-
mous extent, and that the whole machinery mous extent, and that the whole machinery
transport is to be reyolutionized once again. It is not likely that there will be goods or
excursion airships in our time, but the fro excursion airships in our time, but the first
great difficulty in the conquest of the air has
been overcome. make a fight of an hour's duration, he can
learn by practical experience what hitherto could only be conjectured from theory, and he
can accuire the skill and confidence which orily practical experience can give. Therefore we
may expect a very rapid advance may expect a very rapid advance in the con-
struction of airships, and no one can tell how soon they may be of practical use.
Most of us,
Most of us, probably, look forward to that
time with some apprehension. We have learnt by painful experience that the millennium cannot be brought about by machinery. We have
even found some truth in those fantastic chapeven found some truth in those fantastic chap-
ters of "Erewhon" which expound the theory
that machines may get a life of their wwi and that machines may get a life of their own and
oust men from their supremacy on the earth oust men from their supremacy on the earth,
They seem already to have a blind power. of
their own, which civilization has not yet tered for its own true purposes, and which is
apt to pervert our very apt to pervert our very ideas of those purposes.
Civilization is not attained by moving swiftly from one place to another, but rather in mak-
ing places so delightful that no one would wish ing places so delightful that no one would wish
to leave them. Machinery has not yet dones much for us in that way; and it it little com-
pensation that it should provide pensation that it should provide us with swift
means of transport from ppaces which it has
miade hideous. And yet it would be useless and made hideous. And yet it would be useless and
foolish to oppose further mechanical advances nor need we a assume that they will always only,
provide us with minor conpensations for major
evils of their own creation. They may at last evils of their own creation. They may at last
be employed to abolish the major evils which they have created.
If one revolution in the means of transport
has produced the monster unmanageable city
of the present, another may help to
a manageable size. Men have been forced to congregate together in millions by defects as
well as by facilities of transport. The railway has this in common owith the road, that it con
centrates traffic; and concentration of traffic centrates concentration of oftration of trathic The
propution. The
flying machine would diffuse 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 aad to these advantages an enormous increase of
speed, it is evident that the flying machine, when lution in transportt even पreater than the revo-
lution caused by railways; and there is reason
for hopine that that

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { direction of what is good. } \\
& \text { Any mechanical tendency to difuse popula- } \\
& \text { tion will be furthered by the instincts and de- }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { the town to the dulness of the country. Brit } \\
& \text { the country has been made dull by the grownh } \\
& \text { of great towns and the concentration of all life }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { of great towns and the concentration of all ilife } \\
& \text { into them. If this concentration cease, if } \\
& \text { there were more numerous and smaller townot }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { into them. If this concentration ceased, if if } \\
& \text { there were more numerous and smaller towns, } \\
& \text { free fromi provincial. stagnation, the country }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { free from provincilel stagnation, the country } \\
& \text { would lose its dulness and huse cities would } \\
& \text { lose their attraction Alteady there ic }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { lould lose its dulness and huge cities would } \begin{array}{l}
\text { lase thcir attraction. AAready there is a con } \\
\text { scious effort towards diffusion, helped eve }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { transport, and already the size of our greatest } \\
& \text { towns is becoming a serious material disadvan- }
\end{aligned}
$$

tage to their inhabitants. The amount of time ting enorgy and mondey wastad every day in get
so enormous. that, ift it it and out out of it it, is so enormous. that, if there is much further in-
crease in that waste, it will go far to nullify even the present advantages of concentration. Those
divantages ale all material advantages are all material. Our spiritual in
stincts revolt against them, and their revol stincts revolt against them, and their revolt
grows stronger every day. Every further ad-
vance intrensport grows stronger every day. Every further ad
vance in transport will help that revolt; and per
haps some of us will live to
haps some of us will hive to see the decline of
London brought about by a great ring of sub-
sidiary towns, each getting its frst imple of London brought about by a great ring of sub-
idiary towns, ach getting its first impulse of
ife from the Metropolis.
from the Metropolis.
Thus it may be that all the conditions of our
will be swiftly altered again, and for the

Ine to be taken by surpisis yet again, Lititle more barbarous, as any one can see ind YorkA mere diffusion of London slums will not help small town of the future, and we must have the determination to make, that ideal come true.
For civilization consists, not tin For civilization consists, not in the peri-cting
of any kind of machinery, but in the use of maof any kind of machinery, but in the use of ma-
chinery, as for everything else, for the realiza-
tion of ideals. Without ideals there can be no chinery, as for everything else, fis the realiza-
tion of Jdeals. Without ideals there can Le no
civilization, and it is owing to the lack of the civilization, and it is owing to the lack of them
that machinery has so often producef only bar-
barism in the past.

VESSELS BEARING ROYAL NAMES One of the very strongest and most inef-
faceable of all superstitutions in the royal navy a. superstition almost as strong today as was-is that vessels bearing the name of
royal personages are doomed to ill tuck strange essonages it may seemo, thed to ill thack, and,
historical basis for this feeling undeniable Some asis 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 disos-
trous ends. One of them exploded, and some trous ends. One or them exploded, and some
8oo officers and seamen perished, the other
ship so named was actually carried out of the ship so named was actually carried out of the
mouth of the Thames by the Dutch under cirmouth of the Thames by the Dutch under cir-
cumstances disgraceful to those in charge of
Then there is the forever memorable disas-
er to the Royal George, that turned over and ter to the Royal George, that tumperable disas-
sank in sight of crovvs at Stithed, over and
souls, among whom were 300 women beoo souls, among whom were Sithead, over 1,000
sacrificed. And second only to this. hiden, being sis.
aster is that which afterwards befel the aster is that which afterwards befel the Royal
Charlotte, which was consumed by fire off Leg-
horn, over 80 of the very flower of
When in 1893 the Victoria, a new vessel and the very in riumph of mictoria, a new vessel and the very triumph of modern invention, was
tamned and sank in sight of the whole fleet
there was not a sailor, hewever

A Visitor's View of the Victoria Exhibition

 permited to visit menent J. J.E.S. Smitran H mas hibition of toos and wisisut on of of bou who
 One might call the show an eve-opener in-
deed for,
until the natural
gits oit
Vancouver


 missed them sorely, and was
by that there is something a
Vancouver Island hasn't got. The exhibit of fruits of all kinds, from the
luscious peach down to the blackberry, was be yond description. Apples with the glow Sentermer sunshine yet upon them-pears, gol
den and green, of splendid size and succulence.
"Crabs" close chase for the Mainland ran the Island close chase for homors; but "the Island" was
showered with red tickets most worthily won.
The flower exhibit was unsurpassable. 52 varier exhibit was unsurpassable. I sa er; the leaf of these of a diaphanous kind and
coloris tables were at all times surrounded by a thron of exclamation points in petticoats.
I found "the difference" betwixt Australian an Vancouver Island horey. I may add Austral
isn't in it when it comes to a comparison isnt in it when it comes to a comparison
flavors. $I$ would draw attention, therefore, our prairie importers to this fact: that Britis,
Columbia can provide the markets of the Mid
dium Columbia can provide the markets of the Mid-
die West with this table edelicacy at a tess price
and a greater desirable flavor than foreign and a.
bought.
The
but it c The vegetable showing was superb, indeed
buthln't begin to compare with a Man
toba toba exhibit ten years back. Saskatchewan also
has British Columbia "on the hip" in roots of
the field but Alberta the field; but Alberta, competing in horse fesh,
might walk away from and walk all over Brit-
ish Columbia ish Columbia. I may say it took our neigigbo
ing state of Washington to bring in the best ing 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" In arts and handicrafts the showing was
small. Britisk CClumbia women doo not seem
to pride themselves to pride themselves on domestic economy.
Neither was the exhibit of paintings or fancy
work anything of work anything of size; but certainly the wo
shown in knitting and art embroidery was goo
 The cattle show delighted my eyes: here exhibit in this class. No higher praise is n
cessary, is it? The poultry showing was goo
but I saw nothing but I saw nothing polse in the farm class; my
eyes were riveted on the race track, where eyes were riveted on the race track, where
fine programe of race, balloon ascension
Highland pipers and dances took place daily. The plaisance had the usual number of "at-
tractions" and "distractions"; Sunny South tractions" and "distractions"; Sunny South
singers, fortune tellers, deep sea divers, tcc.
There was a great lack of good accommodation in refreshment booths. No god liguor was adatowed
on the grounds, however; and I may add The The dress of the ladies was suittod to the oc-
casiori; this, I may add, is a marted feature in
British Columbia, especialy and. You never see a gentiewoman here whenever you see a monstrosity in hat or gown, you may safely say "strangers." retary of the exhibition, I make my best bow acknowledging the favor of a passs to "gates,
grand stand and horse show pavilion," all variety and immensity to my education in th yariety and inmmensity as the beaut
of the Victoria exhibition of 1908.

## SHOEING THE FAMILY

Families of French-Canadian farmers often equally numerically those of the old New Eng-
land settlers. Visitors to the great country the north will corroborate this statement. Ad ditional proof, if any is needed, is given by a
writer in the Chicago News in the followin copy of an order received by the proprietor this, "You will put some shoe on my family like this, and send by by sam Jhoe on my family like the carrier:
One man, Jean St. Jean (me), forty-two years; One man, Jean St. Jean (me), forty-two years;
one woman, Sophie St. Jean (she), forty-one one woman, Sophie St. Jean (she), forty-on
years; Hermedes and Lenore, nineteen years
Honore, eighteen years; Celina, seventee Honore, eighteen years; Celina, seventee
years; Narcisse, Octavia and Phyllis, sixtee years; Olivia, , fourten years; Philippa, thir
teen years; Alexandre, twelve years; Rosin eleven years; ; Bruno, ten years: Pierre. nine
years; Eugene, we loss him; Edouard years; Eugene, we loss him; Edouard an
Eliza, seven years; Adrien, six years, Camille.
five years; Zoel, four years; Joseph, thre years; Moise, two years ; Muriel, onne 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. Some wames they have burst in the pockets or
the wand hands of the miners, due to the effect of increased ternperature. Large stones are
more likely to do this than small ones. Valu-,
able stones have beep destroyed in this way

## 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
emnants Worth to $\$ 1,25$ per yard for 65 c

 Horar peagns.
new patems.
Mana people are on thel lookeot tot this offering of rem. nants as good bargains are always to be had at these
clearing out sales of short ends, regular $85 c$, $\$ 1.10$ and
$\$ . .25$ per yard. Monday special at....... $.65 e$

Talk About Floor Coverings











## Coats for the Children

have them in all lengths, from the that we are showing, We have them in all engths, from the
reefer length to the full length, all colors and qualities, and
some pretty childish styles. The best assortment that win some pretty childish styles. The best assortment that we
have ever had, that is the verdict of all who have seen the
fange. One very attractive coat is made of heavy military range. One very attractive coat is made of heavy militar
serge, seven-eighths length, box back, double-breasted with
brass buttons and collar inlaid with red broadcloth and brass buttons and collar inlaid with red broadcloth and
trimmed with gold braid and buttons, outside pockets finish Infants' Bear Coats and comfort it is hard to beat a white bear clorth Nothing can take their place for childish simplicity and all round usefulness. They wash perfectly, coming through the
cleansing process unscathed, looking fresher and hetter tha cleansing process unscathed, looking fresher and hetter than
when neww and then they wear so wel, few children can wear
them out. We have many styles and different sizes, the

Monday Sale of Stair Oilcloth
End of asc end joc Oicictoth at isc



 pick up oilclo
prices on the
special price.

## 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 partons ane protected by bot carry

 produced. We can show you the new styles just as quickly as the big eastern centres, al-
lowing oniy for the difference in the time tukes the garments to reach here. We give lowing ony fror the difference in the time it takes the garn
detailed descripionse of some of the latest styles and mooeds.


## Artistic Millinery



Our


## WOMEN'S HANDSOME STOVE MAR- WOMENS WHITE FOX SET, Collar so

 OMEN'S HANDSOME STONE MAR-TEN SET, collar $\mathrm{F}_{2}$ inches long, with wide $\begin{gathered}\text { WOMENS WHITE FOX SET, collar } 80 \\ \text { inches }\end{gathered}$

$\$ 72.00$
$\$ 35,00$

## Treatment of Boots

## Alittle care and attent them last twice as long.

Many kinds of leather require to be cleaned with a particular kind of dressing. A dressing supSying to the leather a nourishment similar to that provided by nature to the skin of a living animpl. We have these dressings at our Shoe Shine stand, and we have an Expert Shoe Shine Artist who dhoes in a way that cannot be excelled.
We are particularty desirous of cleaning the shoes we sell; and to ensurg same we make the foi
.
These free shines go with boots purchased from us. With $\$ 3.50$ we will give 5 free shine cour
pons and one extra for every 500 additional; to coupons are given with $\$ 5.00$ shoes, with an extra pons and one extra or every 50 c add
one for every 500 above that figure.

Monday Sale of Silks oc China Sills on Sale at 35 C These silks are an excellent quality of China Silk. They
are 27 inches wide and are shown in all colors. 27 inches wide and are shown in all colors Pretty shades, many of which are new, suitable
vening dresses and waists, also many art coiors for use fancy work.
These Silks in the regula way would sell at soc, but we
bought this lot under the regular figigure and are able to bought this lot under the regular figure and are able to
offer them to you on Monday at, per yard $\cdots . .35 \%$

## Handsome Fall Waists

 DELAINE SHIRT WAIST, crearn ground delaine with colored spots to form stripes, in brow, green and blue, tucked
front, linen collar and bow. Price .. .. .in .. .t. $\$ 3.50$
. VELVET SHIRT WAIST, in green, light and dark blue
grounds, with black stripes, sadde or yoke back, linen collar
 WOMENS WAISTS, made of white silk with deep sailor
collar of tace and insertion, edged with fine white braid.


 cuffs and collar finished with hapif inch hon ho
linen, small colored neck bow to match.
Int


You begin to feel comfort the instant your foot enters a "Queen Quality" Shoe. When you find just the right length and width, it is iike a soft gentle caress of the whole foot. Try one pair and see for yourselif The new fall styles are now to be seen in our
Shoe Department, the biggest assortment and the hest styles that we have ever shown.

## Some Very Attractive Fall Coats

 Tarm We will be ghad toshow then to you, cearardess of wich her you buy or WOMEN'S COAT, made of good quality heavy fancy tweeds,
52 inches long, colors brown, light greys, fawn and dark 52 inches long, colors brown, light greys, fawn and dark
greys. The seams are double turned and stithed with sik:
Price . .................................. $\$ 30.0$ WOMEN'S COAT, seven-eighths length, in brown and blue,
heavy all wool herringbone stripe, finished with stitched heavy all wool herringbone stripe, finished with stitched
straps of self. and inlaid collar of velvet, outside pockets.
Price Price .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 21.00$ WOMEN'S STYLISH COAT, made of light grade fawn
covert cloth, in plain and stripe effect, seven-eighths length, with tight-fitting back and single-breasted, roll collar and
cuffs, body satin lined. Priced at .............. $\$ 30.50$

## About Fall Cleaning

Now is the time to brighten up the home for the winter
months, to have your couches, lounges, and casy chairs re
covered and refinished or repaired.

We have a large staff of expert workmen to do all this
sort of work. Any new sort of work. Any new or old work that
we can do to your entire satisfaction.
Draperies made and put up complete, and all kinds o work on upholstered furniture. Have our representative
call and give estimate on any work needed. Best workmanship guaranteed and charges most moderate.

