

VOL. L. NO. 389.

URKEY ENTERS

and Welfare of Europe

bons, 6in., half bolts, etc., affetas and moires. Regand 35c. Friday, per oons, widths ½in. to 2in., d a few colors. Values . Friday, to clear them on of Dresden Ribbons, , many designs. Values

Scarves, fine net, richly silk. Handsome fringed hite, cream, ashes of rose et. Regular value, \$15.00.

DSIEry

hmere Hose, seamless le heel and toe-Cashmere Hose, seamdouble heel and toe. All

ares Section

nly. Sizes 21/4in., 21/2in., ort today. Regular val-..... 15è and the ribs taken out 3 sets for25¢ lors. Special10¢

Friday 20¢ Friday25¢ lastic, patent, non-tear-

Quick Neces-

Comforters supply? If examine the following

\$1.35 \$1.65 ull size, per pair, from \$12.50

ers, covered in rich silk size, covered in Florid\$2.75 covered in art cambric, in white, with pink and

je Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDA Y, SEPTEMBER 20, 1910.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 17.—Former Empress Marie Charlotte, widow of the late Emperor Maximillian, of Mexico, who has been ill for a long time, is reported to be failing rapidly.

IN MILITARY LEAGUE than last year. The increase, is altogether in domestic made cigarettes,
importations having slightly fallen off.

Developments Which Are McLEOD, Alta, Sept. 17,—At a cam-Fraught With Great Mo-paign meeting of Liberals here Premment to Future of Peace he made no definite declaration of and Welfare of Europe

he made no definite declaration of what the government intended to do. He said the legislature would be called upon to decide on a policy for the province and nothing would or could be said until that body met. Mr. Sifton emphasized importance of providing additional transportation facilities including roads and bridges.

ATTEMPT FLIGHT

AUTEMPT FLIGHT

ATTEMPT FLIGHT

OVER THE ALPS

Wrecked

TRIPLE ALLIANCE

TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Ottoman Empire Takes Place

Among Leading European Nations as Factor to be Reckoned With

Minimpsed 913 head of Hereford steers averaging 150 pounds, and soil for 38 seach.

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More Cigarettee Smoked

OTTAWA, Sept. 17.—According to a presented by the Inland Revenue

More Cigarettee Smoked

OTTAWA, Sept. 17.—County politicians from all parts of New York state gathered today at Col. Theodore Rooseveit's editorial offices to tell him where they stand in the fight now on where they stand in the fight now on the state publican party. The Concept of the day, the Government for Platting of Yan Canberra

More Cigarettee Smoked

OTTAWA, Sept. 17.—According to a presented by the Inland Revenue

As SETTLING

Republican reason.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—County politicians from all parts of New York state gathered today at Col. Theodore Rooseveit's editorial offices to tell him where they stand in the fight now on the state gathered today at Col. Theodore Rooseveit's editorial offices to tell him where they stand in the fight now on the state gathered today at Col. Theodore Rooseveit's editorial offices to tell him where they stand in the fight now on the state gathered today at Col. Theodore Rooseveit's editorial offices to tell him where they stand in the fight now one in the fight now on the state gathered today at Col. Theodore Rooseveit's editorial offices to tell him where they stand in the fight now on the state gathered today at Col. Theodore Rooseveit's editorial offices to tell him where they stand in the fight now on the state gathered today at Col. Theodore Rooseveit's editorial offices to tell him where they stand in the fight now on the state gathered today at Col. Theodore Rooseveit's editorial offices to tell him where they stand in the fight now on the state gathered today at Col. Theodore Rooseveit's editorial offices to tell him where they stand in the fight now on the state gathered today at Col.

Back From the Hague OTTAWA, Sept. 17.—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, who represented Great

Adding One More to His Italian Government Clears Nearly Nine Millions Through State Operation

THE VEXED QUESTION

THE VEXED QUESTION

THE VEXED QUESTION

Mr. George Cromwell, president of the Borough of Richmond and member of the Republican state committee was the only one who did not hesitate to say where he stood:

"I'm going to vote against Roosevelt," he said, "I have taken that resolution after thinking it over carefully and I heard nothing but condemnation from my people in Staten

Trouble

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—A profit of nearly \$900,000 accrued to the Italian government last year through the lottery run under the control of the government. The total lottery receipts were about \$15,600,000, haif of which the state paid out in expenses and winnings. The lottery business increased more than \$500,000 over the preceding year, according to a report by Consul General Smith at Genoa.

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When His Triplane is

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Sept. 17 .-Four men were drowned when the power boat "Comfort" was disabled and foundered off Plum Island today. The drowned: Pos. Baker, Wm. E.

March Mills of Europe

And Mil

maining sixty miles of the road are graded and raiss and bridge steels are being rushed to the front to insure completion of the road to the Bonan-aza copper field by January 1. The town of Chitina declared a holiday and welcomed a long train loaded with building material and supplies.

With the opening of the new route to Fairbanks the time of winter travel will be greatly lessened as well as its will be greatly lessened as well as its discomfort and danger.

PROFITS FROM LOTTERY

TORONTO, Spt. 17—Cardinal Vanisher and Carden.

TORONTO, Spt. 17—Cardinal Vanisher and Carden.

Toronto Vanisher and Carden.

FIFTIETH YEAR ENDS IN KILLING

Donald Macdonald, a Trapper of Salmon River, Charged With Murder of Frank Savage, Acting Policeman

NFURIATED BECAUSE HOUSE WAS SEARCHED

Waited for His Victim to Come Out When He Fired the Fatal Shot-Then He Calmly Walked to Gaol

AMALITY DE TO

MASS ENDRANCH

MASS E

ON THE VERE

OF A CRISS

OF A

P. C.

COMPLETE FAIR ON THE OPENING DAY

Exhibitors Must Have Displays in Place With Inauguration of This Year's Show--Will Merchants Assist?

When the exhibition opens on the 7th inst. everything must be in as ood shape as it can be made. There not going to be any waiting till the st minute for the erection of exhibit nds, if Mr. George Sangster, the etary, can prevent it. He explains hat in the past the first day of the ow has been considered both by com-titors and by the general public as get ready day." In his opinion is a mistake. He declares that ything possible will be done to ave the fair complete in every res-tet for the benefit of those who go it for the inauguration and expresses e hope that the merchants will help in his endeavor. That by so doing ent the success for which Victorians e been striving for many years is All that is needed now is patronage

he public turns out well through-the week there is no doubt that finances will take care of them-ves and Secretary Sangster will be the enviable position of being able eport a surplus .The buildings will filled in every nook and crannie th displays, the variety of which will raish entertainment rarely provided re. The entries in the stock, in the oultry, for the horse show and, in ct, the interest evinced in all the extion's features is so marked that officials have no hesitation in precting a gratifying outcome if the can be induced to come

Mr. A. C. Ruby, of Salem, Ore., in the last stock owner to inform Mr angster of his intention to contribute carload of horses to Victoria's show. Referring to the part the merchants nay take in the exhibition, yesterday fternoon Mr. Sangster specially re-uested that they be asked to render whatever assistance in their power to he association's special advertising representative who has been commissioned to place posters of an attractive character in all the windows available. The statement has been to the statement had been to the statem made that Victoria business men will not give the use of a small part of their glass front space to even such a public institution as the exhibition. It vas refuted by Mr. Sangster and other eir estimate of local spirit should be

A MISSING PREMIER

Nembers of French Government Get Police Aid to Find M. Briand

ndicated.

PARIS, Sept. 13 .- M. Briand, the French Prime Minister, who recently eturned from a holiday, was lost for a reek, and was finally discovered in the M. Briand wanted a real holiday, and

kept his movements so secret that he departed from Paris without leaving his address even with his private secretary. While he was away several in the secretary is the way away several in the secretary. absolutely necesary for the other mem-bers of the government to find their They hunted for him for a week, and eventually applied to the police to find him.

A detective discovered him at Pacy sed as a French fisherman in an immense beehive straw hat, an al-paca coat, soft shirt without a collar and trousers rolled up to the knees, showing bare legs and feet. The de-tective was clever enough not to recognize the premier openly, but talked to him about fishing, and gradually led the conversation round to politics, and the disappearance of M. Briand, which he said was public talk in Paris. M. Briand looked suspicious, and said he had heard nothing about it, but that same even-ing he telephoned to his secretary,

ing he telephoned to his secreta and told him of his whereabouts. Two Auto Holdups

PORTLAND, Sept. 16.-Two autonobiles, one carrying six people and he other two, were held up a short north of Oregon City late tonight. The robbers are reported to have secured considerable jewelry and

eorgian Bay Canal

OTTAWA, Sept. 16 .- It is stated that an the Georgian Bay canal project will lab kely be a prominent feature of dis-far ussion at the forthcoming session. Aligh a private company has the government to do this work, influences are ought to bear to have the gov- car ent take up the work as a state te ed is that the revenue derived om the development of water power ould be sufficient to pay the interest the cost of the undertaking. It is nown that the movement for a defin-te decision in the matter has some ery influential support.

Next U. S. President BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 16.—Presi-Taft is convinced that Col. Roosegive the colonel a clear field. The

mation came from an authentic source. It is stated that President Taft will not move against Col. Av sevelt, no matter what tactics the je may adopt. He regards the cols activity sorrowfully, not angrlly. not president has been advised that and the administration has not been advertised properly, and what it has accomplished has not been brought to the attention of the people vividly deeponer.

on, Richard McBride Pleased With Conditions in His Old Riding and Also With Week's

upon as a strong factor in the ailway Co, and the Canadian Dewdney Trunk Boad.

with a horse and buggy. This etween Webster's Corners and Mis-These two links are now receiving ttention of the Works Department. are covered today by means of mu and government roads that have ong in service, but which are too demanding as it does, directness am glad to find that generally shout the lower mainland, Victoria y and more favorably discussed ever before. The people of the to seeing great development in th future in our city and Island in equence of Canadian Northern conon here, as well as of the build-

old friends at New Westminster good enough to ask me to remain in that city today and face the ball great Minto Cup match, but ur alls at the Capital compelled me to from accepting this kind and apted invitation. As one of the trus-f the Minto Cup. I can scarcely be to say anything as to the match eir cousins from the far east of a among them as candidates for oud title of lacrosse champions of rld. The hospitality of New West er city and her lacrosse team is bial, and I am satisfied that the ls will find that their western

Electrical Inspector

D. P. Roberts, the recently ap-ed inspector of electrical plants mergy under the Provincial nment, arrived yesterday after-from London, Ont., where he atterly been engaged as city ical engineer, and reported to his mental Minister, Attorney-al Bowser, and its superior of-Superintendent Hussey, upon of whom—alert, clean-cut, de-and eminently business-like and eminently business-like-once made a very fovorable islon. Some time, later in the son, was spent with the De-ent of Public Works, and this ng's Charmer carried the new tor back to Vancouver, where es up the practcal work of his n today. Consideration of the of the Western Canadian Po-o., which desires to run its of the Western Canadian Po-Co., which desires to run its potential wires along the Dewd-runk road, and also the effect y) which the B. E. C. R. Co's are having upon the trans-r bridge will be among the im-t technical matters first com-ing the new invector.

19

COMPLETE FAIR ON

OPENING DAY

Nust Have Display

Be with inauguration

S Year's Show—will

hants Assist?

The early with a validament has been drived a content of the conten

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Two Auto Holdups

PORTLAND, Sept. 16.—Two automobiles, one carrying six people and the other two, were held up a short distance north of Oregon City late to night. The robbers are reported to have secured considerable jewelry and several hundred dollars in money.

Georgian Bay Cansi paca coat, soft shirt without a collar and trousers rolled up to the knees, showing bare legs and feet. The detective was clever exough not to recognize the premier openly, but talked to him about fishing, and gradually led the conversation round to politics, and the disappearance of M. Briand, which he said was public talk in Paris. M. Briand looked suspicious, and said he had heard nothing about it, but that same even-

The observed in the matter has some yinduential support.

Next U: B. Preside.

Texas a read project will be a prominent for proving of the principle of co-op- limited and support.

The observed has been considered a gold watch and proving of the principle of co-op- limited and support.

De about \$2,550.

Vancouver's Bank Clearings

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Vancouver Bank Cle

Next U. S. President EVERLY, Mass., Sept. 16.—Pres Taft is convinced that Col. Roos is planning to be a presidenti idate in 1912 and he is determine Seattle Landmark Going
Seattle Landmark Going
Seattle Landmark Going
SEATTLE, Wh., Sept. 16.—Demoisted the state of the st

NATURAL PHENOMENON

A MISSING PREMIER

The report of W. R. Trotter of the Winnipeg typos, which had been referred to a special committee Tuesday was up again the concrete subject of discussion being the proposition. The restate was sold some partial politics of discussion being the proposition to establish an office of the congress in England to keep artizans who contemplated moving advised as to the labor conditions here. In the end this was voted down principally on account of the expense it entailed.

A. W. Puttee, of Winnipeg, characterized old country societies interested in mismigration to colonies as humburg benevolent and religious organizations which are in the business for what they can get out of it. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Wm. Glockling, Toronto; vice-president, Gustave.

The report of W. R. Trotter of the With need disastrous resultes both and property. Moore bog is quite tiose to the public road, and along its border are located a number of small holdings. The estate was sold some years ago to the estate's commissioners, but the definition of the contraction of the public road, and along its border are located a number of small holdings. The estate was sold some years ago to the estate's commissioners, but the definition to establish an office of the contraction of the organizations who contemplated moving advised as to the labor conditions here. In the end this was voted down principally on account of the expense it entailed.

A. W. Puttee, of Winnipeg characteristical in missistence was was wakened by what he described as an awful roaring noise from the box. Steps were at once taken to remove household goods to higher ground, and assistance was obtained from local officials of the Congested Districts Board.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Wm. Glockling, Toronto; vice-president. Gustave

of the government to find their They hunted for him for a and eventually applied to the

By M. E. Morton, of Port Arthur, for legislation requiring the heating of vestibules to street cars, the same as interiors, for the protection of conductors.

permission to land in Canada owing to the fact that he was insane, managed to elude the vigilance of his guards and made a rush for the rail. Before anyone could stop him he had thrown himself overboard and disappeared from view.

CRITICIZE METHODS

CRITICIZE METHODS

OF OLD COUNTRY

O

the east coast is to start almost immediately. It, therefore, is thought not canada Collieries Company in-

AN IRISH TERROR

with most disastrous results, both 10 lives and property. Moore bog is quite close to the public road, and along its border are located a number of small holdings. The estate was sold some years ago to the estate's commissioners, but the drainage of the property, for but the drainage of the property show the property of the but the drainage of the property show the property of the but the drainage of the property show the property of the proper

OTTAWA, Sept. 16.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier left for his old home at Arthabaskaville, Que., this morning where he will spend three days. He will then proceed to his constituency, Quebec East, for two days, returning to the capital on Wednesday next. This constitutes practically the premier's only holidays this year.

CHOLERA AND PIG-IRON

stalling Plant at Puntridge River to Supply 50,000 Horse Power

ton was so keen that out of a registration of 7,272, 5,410 yotes were cast.

It was anoth that action of 7,272, 5,410 yotes were cast.

It mae in a porthwesterly direction, covering up the little tiliace plots of additional tenants, and conting dangerously near their dwellings. Huge flasures in the dwellings and torrents, and formed in the moving mass, from which the pent-up flood, which caused the movement was rushing in torrents, and formed in the pent-up flood, which caused the movement was rushing in torrents. The movement was rushing in torrents, and formed in the pent-up flood, which caused the movement was to their planting of the pent-up flood with the movement was to the property of the sultation, it was decided that the best personal of releving the pressure, and possibly checking the movement was to their identity. The robberles took place within half all right to save the property of the tannts. Given dry weather, the pre-ventative measures may prove successful, but if the rain continues there is no knowing how far the movement may extend.

Plurality Cut Down

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DANVILLE III, Sept 16.—Two years ago Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, who was renominated today as representative for the Eighteenth Illinois country in the first with revolvers. They were the property of the company of the first with revolvers. They were successful, but if the rain continues there is no knowing how far the movement may extend.

Plurality Cut Down

DANVILLE III, Sept 16.—Two years ago Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, who was renominated today as representative for the Eighteenth Illinois country in the first with revolvers. They were controlled to the property of the company of portland, was the first victim. He, and the property of the company of portland and Oregon City when a heavy timber raid and worked many like the property of the first victim. He, and the property of the first victim. He, a

Take notice that S. D. Sheringham, agent for Sidney Armstrong, of Chezacut, B. C., occupation gentleman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the N.E. corner of lot 328, thence S. 20 chains, thence E. 20 chains, thence N. 20 chains, thence W. 20 chains.

EDWARD S. SHERINGHAM

Agent for Sidney Armstrong.

August 29, 1910.



New Arrivals

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd., take pleasure in announcing further new arrivals of

FALL and WINTER

Suits Coats Evening Dresses Reception Gowns Children's Coats Eiderdown Robes and Sacques

Their Underwear Department has also received a new shipment of "Zenith" Underwear for Ladies and Children, and the Hosiery Section displays new importations in correct hosiery

Today is the last day of the Gossard Corset Demonstration



N.E. corner of lot 328, thence W, 20 chains, thence N. 20 chains, thence E. 20 chains, thence E. 20 chains.

EDWARD S. SHERINGHAM Agent for Helen F. Sheringham. Agent for Heler August 29th, 1910. LAND ACT Barkerville Land District, District

Take notice that E. D. Sheringham of Chezacut, B.C., occupation ranches intends to apply for permission to pur chase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 20 chains W. of the S.E. corner of lot 322 thence W. 20 chains, thence S. 20 chains, thence N. **NEW TIMES**

EDWARD S. SHERINGHAM

SOOKE LAND DISTRICT.

District of Socks.

TAKE NOTICE that Leone Dubois, narried woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following tescribed lands: Commencing at the northwest corner of lot 112; thence east 0 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

L. DUBOIS, Per J. Dubois, Agent.

August 2, 1910.

District of Scoke.

TAKE NOTICE that I, L. Harrington Ellis, clerk, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at the northwest corner of lot 112; thence west 74 chains, more or less, to the western boundary of lot 93; thence and 64 chains, more or less, to the northeast corner of lot 93; thence east 64 chains, more or less, to the cast boundary of lot 92; thence south 30 chains, more or less, to the southwest corner of lot 95; thence along the southerly boundary of lot 95, 10 chains, more or less; thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

All the Portland Cement

BUILDING

Portland Cement and Hard Wall Plaster for

PEMBERTON BUILDING

Contractors' Supplies and Materials, call on

For prompt deliveries of

Raymond & Sons 613 Pandora Street Phone 272 Res., 376

NOTICE

ESTATE OF ADAM (OTHERWIS

Formerly of the New England Hotel
Victoria, B. C.
TAKE NOTICE that Probate of the TAKE NOTICE that Probate of the will of the late Adam or Louis Young was on the 24th day of August, 1910, granted by the Supreme Court of British Columbia out of the Victoria Registry to the Executors, H. Wille, L. B. Young and H. B. Young.

All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to send full particulars thereof duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of October, 1910.

After that date the executors will proceed with the administration and distribution of the Estate, having regard only to claims of which they shall have received due notice.

Dated the 25th August, 1910.

CREASE & CREASE

CREASE & CREASE,
Temple Bldg., P. O. Box 625, Victoria
B. C. Solicitors for the Executors

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to and including the 30th day of September, 1910, for the purchase of the whole of Section 109, East Sooke District, Beecher Bay, B. C.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

DRAKE, JACKSON

Solicitors for the Owner, 542 Bastion street, Victoria, B.C. Dated at Victoria this 3rd day of Sep-

OCTOBER Columbia Double Disc and Cylinder Indestructible



ON SALE TODAY Come In and Hear Them

Fletcher Bros. Sole Agents 1231 Government Street

Phone 885

HUNTERS AND SPORTSMEN

Victoria Sporting Goods Co. C. V. McCONNELL JOHN P. SWEENEY

August 2, 1910.

L. H. ELLIS.

Per J. Dubols, Agent.

August 2, 1910.

August 2, 1910.

August 3, 1910.

August 4, 1910.

August 5, 1910.

August 7, 1910.

August 7, 1910.

August 8, 1910.

August 8, 1910.

August 9, 1910.

August 1, 1910.

Aug

The Colonist

An article appeared in the evening paper yesterday which we have read Province they and the people of Prince time, the wild animals might be bought with very great regret. It is headed "A Suppressed Report," and starts out travel by the G. T. Pacific boats. When with the assertion that the report of the University Commission has been handed in to the government and that the region to the government and that the region to come to Victoria for it. in it Victoria is recommended as the if the Journal does not quite under-imported. Some other things in that site for the proposed great educational stand this, let it send some one out line might be done, if we had a fedestablishment. Then our contemporary alleges that this report has been in the possession of the government for a month or more, and proceeds to surther enlightment than what he will will be met with frozen indifference, mise why it has not been given to the public. It professes to disbelieve that the alleged delay can arise from a desire to enable favored persons to secure options on property and details a but we doubt if its altruism extends far this luck in partis infidelibus. baseless story about a local firm having enough to lead it to carry the people already secured a large block of real of Prince Rupert and along its lines to estate near the city because of inside Victoria and turn them over to a rival knowledge on the subject. Then it sur- railway company for entertainment. mises that possibly Mr. Bowser is There may be other reasons for the terview, in London, that without tariff keeping the report back and calls upon action of the company in the prem-Mr. McBride to make it public and give ises, but these seem quite sufficient. reform in the United Kingdom and an his guarantee that he is going to act will the Journal please make a note of them? Moreover, the G. T. Pacific will not be permanent. We refrained from

the government has not yet received Victoria, the report and does not know what the Commission will recommend. Upon the appearance of the article referred to the Minister of Education was ask- Among Canada's grand old men none James did say, which we quote: ed if there was any foundation for it bears the weight of his years more All those of us who look forward to and he replied as is stated in the last sentence. Mr. McBride was asked by the Colonist not many days ago when the report would be received and he said that he did not know. There is absolutely no ground for thinking that the government is not acting in pertical conditions. All those of us who look forward to strengthening the bonds of Empire and to inducing the people of the Old World to understand that if they wish for the continuance of the Empire they must realize that the Overseas Dominions are not to be treated like dependents, must realize the necessity of giving a patient hearing to all proposted to inducing the people of the Old World to understand that if they wish for the continuance of the Empire they must realize that the Overseas Dominions are not to be treated like dependents, must realize the necessity of giving a patient hearing to all proposted to the continuance of the conti fect good faith in this matter. The ab- capacity or another for seventy-five ed measures looking in that direction. surdity of the insinuation about options and the purchase of land will be apparent when we repeat what was announced, when the Commission first met, namely that its duty was to select the location of the University in general terms and not the specific site. In other words, if the vicinity of Victoria should be chosen, as we hope it will be, we do not suppose for a moment that the commissioners will say what cartiouism along the vicinity of Victoria should be chosen, as we hope it far short of three score years and ten since he was entitled to cast his first ballot, one realizes how great a part thing else. What we are anxious for the preference of the people of the vicinity of Victoria should be chosen, as we hope it far short of three score years and ten since he was entitled to cast his first ballot, one realizes how great a part thing else. What we are anxious for the people of the p what particular place in this vicinity of the history of Canada his busy life is that something should be done to shall be selected. That, as we were spans. He has played many roles in- widen the Empire and broaden it out. shall be selected. That, as we were given to understand at that time, is cluding the highest that a citizen of a matter which the government itself canada has ever taken in this country, will have to settle. We can assure our support that a citizen of the greater subject is to be obscured and a refusal to consider it is to be given because of "Free Trade," and the door is to be "banged and bolted," you it is the intention of the government it is a great thing to have lived such day that the Empire is but a recollecto act upon the recommendation of the a life, to bear the burden of eightty- tion. Of course, I admit that the

one for a hotel site in Victoria for?

The Grand Trunk Pacific does not run to Victoria. Somebody please say."

judgment and as sound in its opinions as younger men, to be just as closely in touch with national life. We think we express what is a very generation, it is absurd to construe it as But the Grand Trunk Pacific does run at hope when we say that Sir Macken- reform, it is absurd to construe it as to Victoria, not just at present over zie ought, if he has not already, pre- meaning that he regarded this as a rails, but by means of two very fine pared his memoirs, and that he will sine qua non for the maintenance of steamships. In g few years from now give them to the world himself. His the Empire. Indeed he shows that he the Grand Trunk Pacific will have a memory must be a storehouse of things realizes the possibility of danger arisrailway from ocean to ocean, and it of interest to the people of Canada. ing out of tariff arrangements, for he will be carrying a great many people. It will be reaching out for business to the north and south as well as across the Pacific. One of the shrewdest Vancouver Island, we are apt to overin the first and last sentences. Engthings this company has done was its construction of extensive docks and warehouses in this city. It realizes drawbacks, when the conditions of drawbacks, when the conditions of the conditions that Victoria is already a great depot countries, that appear to attract Engof trayel and commerce and will be a lishmen the most strongly, are confar greater one in the immediate fusidered. For example: There is not a be clear for the further solidification thre. Every trip made by a G. T. P. venomous reptile in the Island, except be clear for the further solidification steamer into Victoria it brings some the variety that walks around on two of the Empire. one who goes to the Empress hotel, legs; there are no feroclous wild owned by the Canadian Pacific. It is beasts, except some of the biped class; Another Zeppelin airship has come a hotel calculated to prepossess every there is no sleeping sickness, or at to grief. A despatch says that these person in favor of the company own- least very little of it, since we have air-craft are now discredited in Bering it. The G. T. Pacific has no in- all awakened to the possibilities of the lin. There seems to be pretty good tention of hauling people over its line country; there-are no tse-tse or any cause for it. Our distinguished considand then carrying them on its steam- other kinds of flies on us; there is eration is extended to those contempor ers only to turn them over to the Ca- no malaria, if we accept the inclination aries that could not sleep o' nights for nadian Pacific. So poor would this to take things easy which seems to be fear that a fleet of Zeppelins might sort of business be for any railway indigenous, provided malaria and incompany that the Canadian Northern will also have to build a hotel here. Let the Journal a endeavor to understand the situation. A few years ago the C. P. R. completed the Empress hotel. Within a year from that time the necessity of enlarging it was realized. The enlargement has been made; but before the new part is ready for occupancy it is seen to be necessary to make another addition to it. Perhaps it will be large enough then for a few years, but we have our doubts. After the G. T. Pacific is completed the volume of travel to Victoria will be very much greater than it now is, If the G. T. Pacific did not build hotel to take care of a part of it, the Canadian Pacific would go on enlarging. The same will be true when the Canadian Northern is built. It would suit the pioneer transcontinental

road admirably If the later comers in clination can properly be called indithe field would be content to carry the genous; there are no troublesome na travelers and let it take care of them tives, unless the gentle Siwashes who at the end of their journey, but we decline to abandon their reservations have evidence that the G. T. Pacific when we want them to can be put in loes not propose to be guilty of such that category; the country is not in

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL

ontemporary and every one else that to be a sans peur et sans reproche, people in Great Britain will find som Commission and for that reason we hope the decision will be in favor of this part of the province.

The to bear the burden of eightty—seven years with a light heart, to have they please, but they ought not to do as they please, but they ought not to do so in utter ignorance of what the result is going to be. He must be a very set an example of good citizenship and superficial observer of what is goin now at an age, when most men crave on in this world if he does not see tha The Ottawa Journal says: "What is issues of the day, to be as acute in his from what they were thirty years ago retirement, to be as fully alive to the the conditions surrounding the British Pacific paying \$300,- suggested and as sound in his opin- and must be met manfully

SOME LOCAL DRAWBACKS

When we speak of the advantages of made in the interview is to be found

does not propose to be gunty of such accessible except to certain folk who live on the other shore of the Pacific Ocean. Unquestionably the absence of will be essentially a G. T. Pacific town. It will owe its importance to that rail-way, and to the people of a large area in the interior of the province the G. T. Pacific will stand for much. When the government ought to do under these distressing circumstances. When the circus comes here at Fair

A PERMANENT EMPIRE.

The telegram has said that Sir The answer to all this tirade is that one day have its rails running into despatch did the Ontario Premier full justice. We found in the illustrated Weekly of Canada just what Sir

says, "The feeling would be against

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Easy Chairs Hollow-seat Easy Chair, npholstered in tapestry. \$11.00 Fancy-figured Velour Easy Chair, a very pretty design. Price	Beautifully Upholstered in cretonne \$37.50 High-backed Chesterfield, upholstered in light floral design \$50.00 Sofas and Lounges High-backed Sofa, upholstered in green tapestry, with floral design \$50.00 Couch, upholstered in red velour \$15.00 Lounge, with fancy drape cover \$20.00 Lounge, upholstered in tapestry, old rose and green combination \$16.00 Lounge, upholstered in green tapestry \$18.00

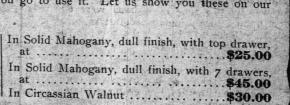
s, not for a few months only. Come and see what we have
Chairs
Reception Chair, beautifully inlaid in floral design, and up- holstered in heavy brocaded silk
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Reception Chair, Mahogany, upholstered in blue chintz. Price
Reception Chair, Mahogany, upholstered in green denim.
Price \$12.00 Arm Chair, Mahogany finish, upholstered in green denim.
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OUR CATALOGUE All Free

ENGLISH SOVERE

The French Revolution was English Revolution, as indeed American Revolution. The terrible excesses of the first r sent from the other great move sought in a variety of consider hich may be mentioned. Prin of the difference lay in the fact lish people had been familiarize turies with the idea of popular was mentioned in a previous art always "the ancient rights and the kingdom to be invoked in he stress, and this appeal was not tent because the definition of and privileges was never very cause consisted in the fact that England that broad gulf b and the common people t in France. This was largely that in England the sons an peers are commoners during the ime and they all remain comi those who succeed to the title. eral rank of society merge i and class distinctions are not cause was to be found in the es ous character of the English whom religion has always seem personal matter independent In France it was otherwise. T individualism was undeveloped try, either in politics or religio Sieyes, in a pamphlet that had circulation in France, declared t ties of the clergy and noblesse ! common with national represen was a "Third Estate" in the kin Sieyes pointed out, it was nothi should have been everything. people in these days and in attempt to pass judgment upo sponsible for the terrors of the tion. The winter of 1789 was Famine stalked abroad in the giving assumed enormous propo great houses of the nobility wer in order that the starving wre streets and country roads mig place where they could go and ke of cold. Meanwhile agitators eve preaching incendiary doctrines, clergy nor the peers seemed to re was not the time to insist upon t of their claims. The nobles we unreasonable. Mons. Malouet differences between them and the ple were not very embarrassing clergy were "pig-headed and points of discipline that were ance." Thus there was in Fr against the Church, and when t the people became fully inflam nothing to restrain them. T France were not without some i England; societies were formed to propagating the principles th lar in France, and for a time it there might be serious trouble sense of the nation prevailed, found himself compelled to acc France as an alternative to perm quest of Holland, the nation pres front. During the Napoleonic lowed, Great Britain was a unit, attempt to create disorder in Ire very little success. The Ninete opened with the United Kingdo compli and a general feeling of the government among all ranks Popular government was by tablished in the Kingdom upon

tion. George III., whose effe king" had cost the country so d come weakened intellectually to tent, and the affairs of the na managed so well by Parliamen fanatic could profess to believe office possessed any inherent essential to the public welfare. large number of the people had no the right to vote, and while the fairs was really vested in the har was recognized and our institut tablished upon a settled and we basis. The Crown had become bol of the power of the state. come what Tennyson afterwards "a crowned republic." The men the King grew weaker from yea in 1810 he was completely incapa exercise of any of his prerogati next ten years, that is until his he was sovereign only in name Of all the kings of England r sincere or more frequently George III. He was undoubte

high character. His courage w objects were good, but he wa wise in his efforts to attain them that in his dealings with the Thi he was establishing the British firm foundation, because he belie tralization of power to be essent existence. He was consciention ribly mistaken in his opposition. The catholic emancipation. He believed that it was his duty as the kingdom, and hence he exer in respect to the details of governo sovereign before him for se tions and none since has attem With the best of motives actu would have plunged the kingdom able confusion, if it had not been ence in Parliament of men strength. He was very religiou life was exemplary; his tastes we liked the simple career of a count

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CATALOGUE

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ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

The French Revolution was inspired by the nglish Revolution, as indeed was also the merican Revolution. The reason why the rible excesses of the first named were absent from the other great movements is to be ght in a variety of considerations, some of hich may be mentioned. Primarily the cause is the difference lay in the fact that the Engsh people had been familiarized through centries with the idea of popular supremacy. As vas mentioned in a previous article, there were always "the ancient rights and privileges" of the kingdom to be invoked in hours of national tress, and this appeal was none the less postress, and this appeal was none the less potent because the definition of those rights and privileges was never very exact. Another cause consisted in the fact that there never was in England that broad gulf between the nobility and the common people that was evident in France. This was largely due to the fact that in England the sons and daughters of peers are commoners during their fathers' lifetime and they all remain commoners except ime and they all remain commoners, except those who succeed to the title. Thus the several rank of society merge into each other and class distinctions are not rigid. Another cause was to be found in the essentially religious character of the English people, with whom religion has always seemed to be largely personal matter independent of the Church. France it was otherwise. The sentiment of individualism was undeveloped in that country, either in politics or religion. The Abbe eyes, in a pamphlet that had an enormous circulation in France, declared that "the deputies of the clergy and noblesse have nothing in ommon with national representation." There was a "Third Estate" in the kingdom, but, as Sieyes pointed out, it was nothing, whereas it should have been everything. It is unwise for people in these days and in this country to attempt to pass judgment upon the men responsible for the terrors of the French Revoluion. The winter of 1789 was a dreadful one. The pamphlet from which extracts were quoted last Sunday under the above caption, is Famine stalked abroad in the land. Almsgiving assumed enormous proportions, and the great houses of the nobility were thrown open order that the starving wretches in the streets and country roads might have some place where they could go and keep from dying of cold. Meanwhile agitators everywhere were preaching incendiary doctrines, and neither the lergy nor the peers seemed to realize that this as not the time to insist upon the recognition of their claims. The nobles were not wholly inreasonable. Mons. Malouet wrote that the ifferences between them and the common people were not very embarrassing, but that the clergy were "pig-headed and insisted upon points of discipline that were of no import-Thus there was in France a revolt against the Church, and when the passions of the people became fully inflamed, there was nothing to restrain them. The events in France were not without some influence upon England; societies were formed with a view propagating the principles that were popu-

lar in France, and for a time it seemed as if there might be serious trouble; but the better sense of the nation prevailed, and when Pift ound himself compelled to accept war with quest of Holland, the nation presented a united front. During the Napoleonic wars that fol-lowed, Great Britain was a unit, and even the ttempt to create disorder in Ireland met with very little success. The Nineteenth Century opened with the United Kingdom un fait acmpli and a general feeling of confidence in e government among all ranks of the people. Popular government was by this time es-tablished in the Kingdom upon a sure foundation. George III., whose efforts to "be a king" had cost the country so dearly, had be-come weakened intellectually to such an extent, and the affairs of the nation had been managed so well by Parliament, that only a fanatic could profess to believe that the kingly office possessed any inherent rights or was essential to the public welfare. While a very large number of the people had not yet received the right to vote, and while the control of affairs was really vested in the hands of a few families, the principle of popular representation was recognized and our institutions were esablished upon a settled and well understood basis. The Crown had become simply a symbol of the power of the state. Britain had become what Tennyson afterwards described as "a crowned republic." The mental powers of the King grew weaker from year to year, and in 1810 he was completely incapacitated for the

exercise of any of his prerogatives. For the next ten years, that is until his death in 1820, Of all the kings of England none was more incere or more frequently mistaken than George III. He was undoubtedly a man of high character. His courage was great. His objects were good, but he was not always wise in his efforts to attain them. He thought that in his dealings with the Thirteen Colonies he was establishing the British Empire on a irm foundation, because he believed in the cenralization of power to be essential to national xistence. He was conscientious though teribly mistaken in his opposition to Roman Catholic emancipation. He conscientiously believed that it was his duty as King to rule the kingdom, and hence he exercised powers respect to the details of government that sovereign before him for several generations and none since has attempted to claim. With the best of motives actuating him, he would have plunged the kingdom into inextricable confusion, if it had not been for the presence in Problems of the pro ence in Parliament of men of exceptional strength. He was very religious; his private life was exemplary; his tastes were simple. He life was exemplary; his tastes were simple. He liked the simple career of a country gentleman

better than anything else. The relations between him and the Queen were the theme of praise, and there is no doubt that the example set by these high dignitaries in this respect had a profound effect for good upon the nation. It is easy to see the errors made by him as we look back upon them from the distance of a century and more and record them in the century and more, and regard them in the light of subsequent events. It is easy to be wise after the event. Britain has paid dearly for his mistakes, and yet it cannot be denied that in many respects he was a man to be esteemed and that his reign was not wholly a failure, even so far as he himself was concerned. One thing that can be said of this period in English history, although it was not due to the King himself, is that during his reign, which lasted sixty years, the institution, which we mean when we speak of the British Constitution, were molded into shape and rendered permanent. If George meddled in matters of government that were beyond the grasp of his intellect, he did not endeavor, as some kings before him had successfully done, to corrupt the courts, and it was while he was king that the judiciary of the United Kingdom attained the high standard for justice and integrity that is the boast of the British people the world over. We may ascribe to this failure, even so far as he himself was conple the world over. We may ascribe to this reign in addition to what have been mentioned above, the establishment in its modern significance of the principle of parliamentary government, the recognition of the right of the Colonies to manage their own affairs, the naval supremacy of the United Kingdom, the recognition, not simply in theory, but in practive, of the right of freedom of speech and of the press, and the abolition of slavery, for alough the final step was not taken until 1825, the slave trade, which was the greatest blot upon the national escutcheon, was abolished during the reign of the third George.

EARLY CANADIAN HISTORY

very clear upon the point that the strife be-tween England and France over the possession of Acadie was inspired on both sides by a desire to control the fisheries off the coast of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. It was shown in the previous article that the Colony of Massachusetts contributed a great deal to wards overthrowing the claims of France, and in preserving for England those rights which the recent decision of the Hague Tribunal de-clares to be vested solely in the British government, and in respect to which the people of Massachusetts as well as the other inhabitants of the United States have only very slight privileges indeed. But the efforts of the Massachusetts people were not confined to military operations. William Shirley was appointed governor of that colony in 1755, and he set to work with a good deal of determination to Anglicize Nova Scotia. He offered rewards to all French Catholics living in Acadia, who would renounce their religion and become Protestants. When the King sent out a proclamation declaring that the people should be at liberty to exercise their own religion, Shirley promptly suppressed it. He urged the Home and advertisements were inserted in the Swiss papers and others asking for emigrants of the Protestant faith. This plan proved a failure, except so far as it resulted in the location of about 3,000 settlers at Chebucto Bay, where Halifax now stands. This was in 1749. Strained relations immediately arose between the English and France settlers, and the Indians were encouraged by prominent representatives, not only of the Acadians but also of the government of Quebec and even of France itself, to indulge in all manner of atrocities at the expense of the English. The Abbe de Loutre went so far as to offer a reward of 100 livres for scalps of Englishmen, and the government maintained by France at Louisburg reimbursed him all he expended for this purpose. Le Loutre seemed animated by a strange mixture of religious and patriotic fanaticism He was a man of extraordinary zeal and un bounded courage, but his passion was beyond all control, and dearly did the Acadians pay for it. The Quebec authorities ordered the Acadians, who were now, and had for some years been, the subjects of the King of England, to enroll themselves in the French militia, and ere long it became evident that an attempt was about to be made to reconquer the country. But the English, assisted by the forces of Massachusetts, struck the first blow. Fort Beausejour, which the Acadians had occupied, was promptly taken, whereupon Fort Gaspereau surrendered and Fort St. John was burned. Thus the whole country, except Cape Breton, passed into the hands of the English. Charles Lawrence was at this time governor of Nova Scotia, and he readily accepted the suggestion of Governor Shirley that steps should be taken to prevent any further uprising. It was de-termined to exact from the French Acadians an oath of allegiance to the English crown. This the people refused to take. They would have been ready enough to do so, if Jeft to themselves, but they were told that to swear allegiance to an English king meant eternal perdition, and the Viceroy at Quebec held out to them very strong hopes that France would to them very strong hopes that France would come to their rescue. Governor Lawrence in

promised to be faithful to the English crown, they persisted in their refusal to take an oath of allegiance, although most of them had been born British subjects. Their refusal was doubtless inspired by the hope that some day France would feel strong enough to send out an expedition from Louisburg to recapture Nova Scotia, and there is abundant evidence that the pólicy of expulsion, to which Lawrence gave his assent, was due very largely to a fear of such an eventuality. A decision was therefore reached to deport the Acadians and distribute them among the several English colonies. On September 29, 1755, Colonal Winslow, by di-rection of the Governor, issued a proclamation commanding the male inhabitants of Grand Pre and Fort Edward to assemble in church on the following Sunday. They did so to the number of 418. To the assembled farmers Winslow proceeded to read his instructions. They were to the effect that all the lands and personal property of the Acadians were for-feited, except money and household goods, and that they would be removed from the country. The order went on the say that the removal would be carried on with as little trouble to the farmers as possible, and that every opportunity would be given to families to go in the same vessel. Much of the sorrow that afterwards came upon these unfortunate people was the outcome of their own superstition. In many cases mothers refused to permit their children to go with them in the hope that they would be left behind and "not be exposed to perdition" among the heretics in the English settlements. Altogether about 6,000 people were deported. Many remained behind and were permitted to retain possession of their property. Some found their way to Quebec. Others took to the forests and waged a sort of guerilla campaign against the English. Those who were deported were taken to various points in the colonies. It is said that of them all none suffered so hardly as those who sought refuge in Quebec. Many of the exiles found their way to Louisiana, where their descendants live today. A very considerable number of them returned to Nova Scotia, where their descendants are living today. By Nova Scotia, what is now New Brunswick is meant as well as the province now bearing that name. The French population of both these provinces is largely made up of the descendants of the Acadians. Five years after the expulsion of the Acadians, a settlement of people from Massachusetts was made in New Brunswick, on the St. John River, at what is now called Maugerville, and from that time forward there was a slow but steady influx of English people.

THE EARTH

Men have been living on the Earth for a long time, but there are many things they do not know about it. For example, the great majority of the inhabitants do not believe the earth is round, and of these non-believers a sufficient number live in English-speaking countries to make profitable the publication of a periodical issued for the purpose of demonstrating that the earth is flat. The people, who are responsible for this publication, claim that the earth is a disc, the North Pole being in the centre of it, and what is Pole being the outside rim. As they point out, the circumnavigation of a disc is just as easy a matter as the circumnavigation of a globe, and thus they dispose of one of the arguments used to prove that the earth is spherical. It is not quite as easy to prove that the earth is a sphere as the geography books claim. Robert S. Woodward, President of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, has recently written: "The form and the dimensions of the earth have presented a problem of the greatest interest and difficulty to men of science for twenty centuries, and they omise to tax the resources of the ablest physicists for some centuries to come." Eraosthenes, a philosopher who lived in Alexandria about two thousand years ago, went down to a place called Syene, where he caused a deep well to be dug. He so chose his position that noon on the summer solstice the sun shone directly into this well. Then he observed the position of the sun on the same day of another year at Alexandria, and assuming that lines drawn to the sun at a distance of 500 miles apart on the surface of the earth would be substantially parallel, he reached the conclusion that the earth was a perfect globe, and so the world was content to think until Sir Isaac Newton made an elaborate series of calculations, which he claimed showed the shape to be that of an oblate spheroid, that is to say, a sphere slightly flattened at the Poles. The French philosophers did not accept Newton's theory, but in 1735 the French Academy of Science sent out an expedition to Lapland, which returned with data that seem to place Newton's claim beyond a doubt, and scientific people have since accepted it. The last calculation as to the dimensions of the earth were made in 1866, and the result makes the diameter at the Equator 7,926.6 miles, and the diameter at the Poles 7,899.6 miles, making the difference between the two diameters 27 miles. The circumference measuring around the Equator is put at 24,902 miles, and measuring through the Poles at 4,859.8 miles. These figures give a surface area for the earth of 196,940,000 square miles, and a volume of 250,880,000,000 cubic miles. come to their rescue. Governor Lawrence in his letters to the Home government insisted that he had done everything in his power to reconcile the French to the authority of England, but without avail. Shirley strongly recommended the deportation of the troublesome people; but Lawrence delayed taking this course as long as he could. He made frequent and, if we may judge from his correspondence, very sincere efforts to establish friendly relations with the Acadians, but although they

lieved, nor an oblate spheroid, as Newton taught and the wise men now hold, but pearshaped, the South being the part correspond-ing to the bulge of the pear. This suggestion does not receive any acceptation from men of science. A curious thing may be mentioned concerning the surface of the earth. One would naturally suppose that if the ocean were perfectly still and without tides, the face of the waters would correspond exactly with what would be the outside of a spheroid, but there seems to be reason to believe that it would not, but, on the contrary, would present a series of undulations. Why this should be the case we are unable to explain, if indeed there is any known explanation for it. It is inferred from the acceleration of gravity at different points on the earth's surface.

The measurements above given do not include the atmospheric envelope of the earth; but this is as much a part of it as what is called the lithosphere, or rocky crust. How thick the envelope is no one knows. It extends at least two hundred miles, or that is the conconclusion drawn from the fact that meteors, when they come within that distance of the earth's surface, become incandescent, which is assumed to be due to friction with the atmosphere. It may extend very much further. Now since anything is infinitely greater than nothing, it follows that, if space is empty, except where the stars and planets are, the earth and its envelope occupy a much greater place in space than is indicated by the figures above given. The volume of the atmosphere must be fully one-sixth that of what we call the solid earth. Its weight is easily calculated, for it exerts a pressure of a little more than 14 pounds to the square inch, and this makes its total weight about one-millionth part of the weight of the earth. Laplace, the French scientist, made some calculations that led to very different conclusions from these. He thought he demonstrated that over the Equator the atmosphere is 26,000 miles thick and over the poles 17,000 miles, and this would make its volume 156 times as great as that of the solid earth. This wide difference of opinion indicates how very far from being certain the most learned men are as to the principal facts concerning the earth.

Approximately three-fourths of the surface of the earth is covered by water, leaving one-fourth for the dry land. The areas occupied by lakes and rivers may be disregarded. These estimates are only approximations, the actual facts will perhaps never be ascertained. Speaking in round numbers, it may be said that the areas of the continents aggregate 52,000,000 square miles, of which nearly one-third is made up of Asia, and somewhat less by North and South America. Disregarding political divis-ions, we have Europe and Asia constituting structurally a single mass, having an area in round numbers of 21,000,000 square miles; Africa another with an area of about 11,500,000 square miles; the two Americas, which are structurally one, with an area of 16,000,000 square miles, leaving the remainder, somewhere between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 square miles for Australia and the islands of the Pa-

(To Be Continued)

Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master Pieces (N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING

Gotthold Lessing was in his youth quite a odigy of learning. Study and acquisition of bject-matter came readily to him. What other lads of his age found tasks beyond their mental strength, Lessing experienced delight in conquering. As one of his masters said of m, "He is a horse that needs double fodder. The lessons which are hard for others are nothing to him. We cannot use him here much longer; and this was when he was at a famous grammar school at Messen, whose curriculum was a far from easy one, though Lessing conspleted the six years' course of study in less than five years. He came of a long line of intellectual ancestors, tracing his ancestry back through six generations of "theologians, jurists, burgomasters, and other men of culture.'

He was born at Camenz, in the Saxon province of Upper Lusatia, in 1729, and lived to be fifty-two years of age. His influence upon the literature of his country was far-reaching and of inestimable benefit.

The public taste has changed in a very marked degree since the German poet's time. Problem plays like those with which we are familiar were as little known to European audiences as were our modern musical comedies. We like to think we have made a little ad-. vancement in regard to the first-mentioned style of drama, though we dare not claim as much in regard to the latter. At all events we have passed the period when melodrama gave us pleasure. In our very early youth some of us may have been moved to tears over the death-bed of little Eva or the return of Gwendoline through a paper snow-storm to the once happy home, but these sort of scenes, however heartrending they may be intended, are as a rule so badly overdrawn that they fail to move us at all, unless it is to smiles. It was not so in Lessing's time. The more extravagant a melodrama then, the better it pleased the public. His first piece to be played with success was a very sentimental tragedy in five acts, entitled "Miss Sara Sampson," which title alone would be quite enough to kill it now, and

we are told that the vast crowd of onlookers "sat four hours like statues and wept and

However, this early effort has long since passed into merciful forgetfulness, and to his later plays only praise can be given. "Minna von Barnhelm" is a study of German national life as it was then, and as such had a very great influence at the time of its production, especially upon young and impressionable minds. Goethe speaks very warmly in its praise and writes that it appeared upon the literary horizon like a "shining meteor."

The hero, Major Tellheim, an officer in the service of Frederick the Coast has desired the coast has desired to the coast has desired to

service of Frederick the Great, has during the Seven Years War advanced the money for the payment of a heavy contribution levied on a poor Saxon province. This noble and gener-ous act so deeply impresses Minna van Barnhelm, a wealthy young lady of the neighbor-hood, that she seeks his acquaintance and be-comes his betrothed. On the conclusion of peace, the draft given by the Saxon authorities to Tellheim is construed by the Prussian government into evidence of his having been bribed by the enemy; and he is therefore cashiered. His fine sense of honor makes him unwilling to involve the young lady in his dis-grace, and he accordingly releases her from her engagement. As all her protests against such a proceeding proves unavailing, she re-solves to accomplish her purpose by artifice, and pretends that she has been disinherited by her unite on account of her betrothal. The cunning device succeeds. Believing her to be poor and deserted, Tellheim is eager to wed her and take her under his protection; especially as meanwhile he has received a message from the king, recognizing the true state of the case as regards the draft, ordering it to be paid, and restoring him to his former rank in the army. It is now Minna's turn to scruple at such an unequal marriage, and to urge against it all the arguments he had used, but of which he would not admit the force in their present application. Finally the uncle, who has always held Tellheim in high esteem, appears upon the scene; the mystery is cleared up and the lovers are made happy.'

Another play which proved very popular was "Emilia Golotti." It is full of noble passages and points a lofty moral. It, too, had a great and beneficent influence upon his own times. The heroine, the daughter of a colonel and the betrothed of Count Appiani, has excited the admiration of the reigning sovereign, an effeminate and sentimental young man, whose few generous impulses have been checked and stunted by the consciousness of irresponsible power and the servile flattery of courtiers, and who has grown up into a pleasure-seeking and unscrupulous egotist. On learning that Emilia is about to marry Appiani, he gives his chamberlain, the sycophantic and utterly unprincipled Marinelli, carte blanche to use every means to prevent it; the result of which is the assassination of the groom on his wedding day, and the abduction of the bride, who, under the pretext of protecting her from the bandits, is carried off to the prince's castle. Her father hastens thither and learns the real cause of Appiani's taking off in an accidental interview with the prince's discarded mistress. Countess Orsini. who gives him a dagger and bids him do his The father, disarmed by a gracious word from his Serene Highness, lets the favorable opportunity pass, and finally thrusts the dagger into the heart of his daughter, who, fearing lest she might yield to the seductions of the court and to the suit of her princely lover, entreats him to do the deed. This denuement is the weak point in the play. Times have changed since the age of Virginia, and the heroic act of a father to whom the law gave the power of life and death over his children, does not fit into the plot of modern tragedy. The characters, however, are admirably portrayed, and the action of the play unusually dramatic and rapid.

What is a hero? says the London Telegraph. The question may compare with the old unanswerable conundrum, "What is a gentleman?" It has been troubling the conscience of an American newspaper which desires a fresh word. A hero is by common consent the chief male character in a novel. To add thatthere can be no hero without fiction might seem cynical. The attention of America has been drawn to the fact that this creature of the novels is frequently lacking in any qualities justly to be called heroic. For example, he is now generally plain, and often middleaged. The same difficulty seems also to arise in the case of women. Some of the ex-officio heroines have not only a dubious past, but a far from dubious present. Yet we may not call them villainesses, for their intentions are virtuous. The difficulty is comparatively mod-Though Thackeray did call "Vanity Fair" a novel without a hero, it was some-thing of an exception even for him. And all the less critical spirits of his day gave us saintly heroes and heroines with moral zeal. What does the change mean? Is "the nasty preferred to the nice?" as Mr. Andrew Lang ng some while since. We need not believe We are more elaborate in our examination of character. We do not believe so heartily in the antithesis of the virtuous apprentice and the ne'er-do-well. And that, like everything else that makes for a better understanding of the world we live in, is all to the good.

AN OYSTER IF SHE WERE LUCKY

A woman in Wisconsin found a pearl worth \$800 in a clam shell. Great Scott! Whatever would she find if'she had an oyster stew?-Toronto News.

United States

LATTER MUST MAKE THE FIRST MOVE

President Taft Receiving Encouragement From Western Speeches of Sir Wilfrid to Act in October

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Fielding, who is in Nova Scotia and who will not be back in Ottawa till the middle of next week, nothing of a very definite character as to the resumption of tariff negotiations with the United States can be learned here. It will be recalled that learned here. It will be recalled that the negotiations of last spring in their later stages were carried on between Canada and the United States direct, and it is safe to assume that when resumed they will be conducted in the same manner.

Just who will make the first move is not known, but in view of the in-dependent attitude Canada has assum-ed, it is almost safe to assert that it

Canadian Government Ready to Enter Into Negotiations With Representatives of the United States

NELSON, B.C., Sept. 15.—The funeral of the late Charles H. Ink was held here today. Deceased was for many years foreman of the Daily News, and in partnership with the late John Houston founded the Donald Truth in 1888. Two years later, with Mr. Houston, he commenced the publication of the Miner, now the Nelson News. Later the Nelson Tribune was started by them.

He was president of the late Charles H. Ink was held here today. Deceased was for many years foreman of the Daily News, and in partnership with the late John Houston founded the Donald Truth in 1888. Two years later, with Mr. Houston to Court Orders G. T. P. Contraction to the Daily News, and in partnership with the Daily News, and in partners

by them.

He was president of the local Typo-graphical Union and was a famous shot. He is survived by a wife, two sons and two daughters.

Cholera Scourges Italy ROME, Sept. 15.—Five new cases and two deaths from cholera have been reported during the last twenty-four hours in Southeastern Italy.

Fire At Come. MONTREAL, Sept. 15.—Fire caused \$100,000 damage to the lumber and plaining mills at Como, Que, today.

Would be Retarded by Any ings thereon. Arrangement With U.S.

Arrangement With U. S.

Arrangement With U. S.

Arrangement With U. S.

Think the prosperity of Canada
in the season of the seas Presaged by Offering of Challenge
Trophy by Charles J. Glidden

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Aeroplane tours to be conducted on similar plans to those governing automobile tours are embraced in a proposition announced by Charles J. Glidden, originator of the Glidden tours for automobiles.

Mr. Glidden has offered a valuable trophy to the national council of ar-filiated aero clubs to be competed for annually under such rules as the national council may prescribe. It is

soon fall back to Canada for the raw materials is willing as the Concessions. But what can the materials is but what can that country give us compared with what can that country give us compared with what can that country give us compared with what can that country agreement is, signed between the two countries our raw materials will be shipped into the United States and manufactured there. What good will be shipped into the United States and manufactured there. What good will do to Canada? And in return what raw materials has the United States got to send to this country in exchange? Nothing that we have not got ourannually under such rules as the national council may prescribe. It is

Who Wants Reciprocity

soon fall back to Canada for the raw materials is willing to make concessions. But what can that country give us compared with votes cast and the second choice

WINNIPEG, Sept. 15.—Mr. William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, in an interview here said his company had a plentiful supply of labor for new lines under construction in British Columba and had no idea of attempting to secure Oriental labor.

P.-I. Changes Policy

SEATTIE, Sept. 15.—The Post-Intelligences, for many years an unswerving Republican newspaper will announce tomorrow that henceforth it will be an independent Republican newspaper, politics being treated only in so far as it concerns the moral, material, social and esthetic upbuilding of the city and state.

As there is a possibility that the specifications which now require that the guns and certain machinery be of English design and grant grant machinery be of English design and machinery be

of Way in Northern British

CUTS DOWN LUMBER WITHOUT PERMISSION

Mr. Justice Clement Says Railway Must Abide Consequences if it Does Not Expropriate Property NI MINE

VANCOUVER, Sept. 15 .- Mr. Jus ice Clement today issued an injunction estraining Mr. D. Rankin, a G.T.P. contractor, from further trespassing on certain timber limits at Harscrabble. 113 miles from the mouth of the Skeens river, on the Grand Trunk Pacific right-of-way. The limits belong to Mr. S. S. Rogers, and it was alleged Sir Mackenzie Bowell Says
Prosperity of the Dominion
Would be Retarded by Any

It was alleged further that Mr. Ran kin had a contract for the Grand Trunk Pacific construction and also to

annually under such rules as the national council may prescribe. It is planned that the initial tour shall start from the Harvard Boston aviation field in 1911.

Who Wants Reciprocity

"Who Wants Reciprocity

"Who wants Reciprocity

The manufacturers certainly don't. The Conservative party does not. I believe that the majority of the Liberal party is averse to any will go into camp for ten days. Later on Mr. Borden will address a number

Expects Democratis Wins

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—That the next congress will be Democratic by at least thirty is the opinion of Congressman James D. Watson, former Republican whip in the House. He has been campaigning for Republican congressional candidates through eleven states this year.

No Oriental Labor

WINNIPEG, Sept. 15.—Mr. William

WINNIPEG, Sept. 15.—Mr. William

WINNIPEG, Sept. 15.—Mr. William

Winniped that the majority of the Liberal party is averse to any such policy. It is wanted purely and simply by a certain section of the topper of tawa fiver. Where the on Mr. Borden will address a number of political meetings in Ontario.

Open to U.S. Yards

UNDON, Sept. 15.—The time in which tenders will be received for the construction of two battleships for the Chilean navy has been extended from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15. As there is a posperity of their own country.

"Canada is big enough, broad enough, now require that the guns and certain machinery be of English design and machinery be of English design and

HALIFAX, Sept. 15.—Earl Grey, Countess Grey and Lady Evelyn Grey arrived in Pictou this morning on the steamer Earl Grey, in company with Mr. E. M. Macdonald, M.P., the party also including Mr. Amery, of the London Times. They enjoyed a drive around the town and visited the famous country academy. Earl Grey addressed the students in the convention hall. In the course of his address he referred to Frincipal Grant, whom he ranked with Joseph Howe as a great Novas Scotian. At two o'clock the vice-regal party left on a special train for Quebec.

The new hospital suliding at Princeton is now ready for occupancy.

days before returning to his nome in Belleville, Ont.

Robbed U.S. Mails SPOKANE, Sept. 15.—A special from Ritsville. Wash, to the Spokesman Review, says Adolph E. Henry, a telegraph operator at Ritsville, has been a charge of robbing the mails. It is said he has confessed and admits get still the sale of the property of the company under foreclosure proceedings be stopped the alleges that there is collusion between large eastern bondholders and small bondholders to the number of 500.

Judge Wolverton granted the petition.

New Autumn Goods **Showing Today**

MILLINERY. SUITS FOR LADIES AND MISSES. LONG COATS FOR LADIES AND MISSES. TAILORED WAISTS FOR LADIES.

MISSES AND GIRLS' PANAMA AND SERGE DRESSES. GIRLS' REEFER COATS. CHILDREN'S CREAM SERGE AND BEARSKIN COATS. CHILDREN'S WATERPROOF CAPES.

When in the Store inspect our Art Department. We have a good assortment of Stamped Goods, Cushion Tops, etc., in new designs and a complete line of Belding's Embroidery Silks.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.,

EIT-REFORM

We Guarantee Every Stitch and Thread of These \$20 Fall Suits

1123, 1125, 1127 Government Street -

We put THE VALUE IN, so that you can get THE SATISFACTION OUT. We go to the best mills IN THE WORLD for our

cloths and linings. We have one of the best designers on the North American continent-a master of the craft-to create the styles.

And we have the Fit-Reform tailoring corps - the most expert organization of skilled tailors in Canada-to make every garment.

You can't buy any other suits for \$20 to equal these Fit-Reform \$20 Suits-simply because no other garments made in Canada have so much style, quality, service, value.

At \$20, we offer you the greatest suit values for the money in Victoria.

ALLEN & CO. FIT-REFORM WARDROBE

1201 Government Street, Victoria.

The store that serves you best

Ross' Friday "Special" Okanagan Peaches, Today, per box, \$1.00

PEARS, per box\$1.00 GRAPE FRUIT, per dozen\$1.00 Grapes, Bananas, Canteloupes, Watermelons, Oranges, Lemons, etc., etc. Every Fruit in Season, domestic or foreign, at Lowest Market Prices

Muffins and Crumpets Fresh Today Pies and Cakes good as Mother makes

DIXI H. ROSS & CO. Grocers, 1817 Government St. Tels, 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. Tel. 1890. These Are Not Saturday Specials but Our **Everyday Values**

Victoria, B.C.

COPAS & YOUNG SELL YOU ONE QUALITY—THE BEST.

ONE PRICE—THE LOWEST.

Morrell's Selected Picnic Hams, per pound..., 18¢ Nice Mild Cured Back Bacon, per pound 25¢ Travers' or Rowat's English Pickles, large Purnell's Pure Malt Vinegar, quart bottle 15¢ Finest Granulated Sugar (the sweetest sugar made., 20 lb. sack\$1.15 Canada First Cream, large 20 ounce can 10¢ Independent Creamery Butter, 3 lbs. for \$1.00 Fresh Cured Kippered Herrings, 2 lbs. for 25¢ Nice Ripe Pears, boxes of about 40 lbs., per box, 50¢ Calgary Rising Sun Bread Flour, per sack...\$1.75 California Sultana Raisins, per packet5¢

SEE OUR WINDOWS.

Anti-Combine Tea, in lead packet, 3 lbs. for. .\$1.00

COPAS & YOUNG

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS. Phones 94 and 95 Fort and Broad Sts. Phones 94 and 95

Our Hobby Again

B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD





Dog poisoners are operating in North Vancouver. The St. Ives hotel at Masset, Q. C. been granted license privilege The well known Nanaimo hotel een sold to David Mottishaw of Va

Port Hammond Presbyterians had just opened for public worship the handsome new church edifice. Nelson citizens have forwarde 06.50 as a contribution to the relifund for the Campbellton, N. B., fi

C. P. R. officials predict that the new tourist hotel at Balfour will ne year be taxed to the limit of its a Fernie property owners have refuse bylaw to provide for a free publi

brary in that otherwise enterprising Nanaimo's annual exhibition w ormally opened on Thursday, Mayo Planta doing the honors of the occa

The "Prince Rupert Optimist" cently issued an exceptionally credit "Progress and Opportunities Ed

The Tsimpsean Power Co's water ights on Kabaada river are estimate

as sufficient to give the compan ething like 40,000 h. p. Rev. W. F. Kerr, a New Brunswicke

has been called to the pastorate the new Presbyterian church October 1 has been decided upon a Tag Day by the Children's Aid so-ciety, who hope to raise \$20,000 in the

promise of a total loss consideral der first estimates. Hunter's m as saved at the eleventh hour.

Indefinite reports from Hazelme tate that the family of William Morson of that place have lost their lives in a bush fire. It is believed the report will prove incorrect. Port Mann, like Prince Rupert, laid out by expert landscape gardene

and architects so that a city beauti ful may be created instead of a slip-shod and unsightly western town. Fraser river fishermen are petitioning the Dominion government to with ld licenses in future from all Asi atic applicants, and also to refuse th ssuance of licenses to speculators. The fourth annual convention of the British Columbia Fire Chiefs and Firemen's Association is to be held at

ranbrook on Wednesday and Thurs A large vessel, name unknown, was ashore recently at Rose Spit, Q. C. I., but floated off with the rising tide af-ter firing guns and exhibiting signals

distress throughout the night. The bridge near Union Bay is now afficiently completed to permit of it eing used for automobile and general affic to Comox and other Northern sland points.

With the reopening of the city chools, Vancouver's educational auhorities are again faced by the probem of overcrowding. The enrollmen or August last exceeded by 1,000 all

Ald. Hepburn of Vancouver has lost his suit for criminal libel and unstated damages against Auctioneer A. M. Heattle, who had criticized with exceptional freedom Mr. Hepburn's official course.

The first annual exhibition projected by the Skeena Agricultural & Mining Exhibition Association at Prince Rupert, has been abandoned for 1910 in consequence of no building of sufilent size for the purposes in view ing available. Lots in Port Mann will be offered at auction early in March. Tenders for the clearing of the townsite close on the 26th inst., and it is stipulated.

that the work must be begun by Oc-tober 5 and be completed within ninety days. J. H. Halpin, who completed the Zenardli rapids in record time, is to have charge of the construction of the G. T. P. bridge across the Skeena at Citseguekla. This bridge will be of teel, with five piers and three spans,

the latter of 240 feet. Three bronze medals have been received from the Royal Humane so-ciety by its resident Provincial offiers, two to be given to residents of Revelstoke (Masters James St. George the third goes to Miss Janet D. Fudge

The survey steamer "Lillooet" is ensaged in hydrographic work in Dixon's Entrance. The weather has been ex-cellent for the work during the past few months, the mountains being in sight most of the time. Before returning south the "Lillooet" will com-plete her work in Masset Inlet. While engaged in haymaking on a

recent Sunday (he being a Seventh Day Adventist) Aaron Kivet of Bella Cools was struck by a dead cotton-wood tree felled by the wind, both man and team being mangled beyond rec-condition and instantly killed. Kivet leaves a widow and large family. Charles Harrison of Masset, fisherharles Harrison of Masset, fisher-officer for the Queen Charlotte Isds, has returned from Ti-el river, making an examination of the

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RLADIES

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ot Saturbut Our Values

YOUNG

TY-THE BEST. LOWEST.

, per pound 18¢ per pound 25¢ Pickles, large15¢

et, 3 lbs. for. . \$1.00

YOUNG

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DOWS.

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uart bottle 15¢ unce can10¢

3 lbs. for....\$1.00 2 lbs. for 25¢ 40 lbs., per box, 50¢ r, per sack ... \$1.75

ROVINCIAL best in the district's history.

The new wagon road between Three Forks and McGuigan is in use.

Mrs. Jane Vipond, a resident of Nanaimo for the past thirty years, is dead. An exhibit of B. C. apples is to be sent to the Canadian commissioner for Australia.

Game—both deer and birds—is reported exceedingly scarce this year on the lower Mainland.

North Versuments and between Three Forks and McGuigan is in use.

Morth versuments are the series of the lower Mainland. HAPPENINGS

REVOLUTIONIZE

ment have this year been especially keen to secure the services of the best fruit packing demonstrators, and the department is to be congratulated upon the fact that in the case of each application received, it has been found possible to comply and to send an admitted expert. In addition to Mr. Denny, Mr. A. B. Cartwright of Salt Spring, will this season give fruit

Internal Combustion Enginess
Will Put Dreadnought Type
of Battleship Out of Commission
Sion

Denny, Mr. A. B. Cartwright of Sait
Spring, will this season give fruit
fairs, being assigned to Chilliwack and
Maple Ridge. Mr. Denny's fair assignments include:
Nanaimo, September 17; Ganges
Harbor, September 21; Duncan, September 24; Surfey, September 27; Victember 24; Surfey, September 27; Victember 29; Kaniloops, September 30;
Westminster, October 5, 6, and North

A Good Complexion

Of roses and lilies—a natural, youthful bloom, with an absence of lines, wrinkles, pimples, blackheads and other disfiguring blemishes is assured to those who use a

Turkish Bath at Home

In a Thermal Bath Cabinet. A great health-promoter. A positive cure for rheumatism and many other ailments. Call here for Free Booklet telling you all about this splendid device. Price of Bath Cabinets complete

The property of the control of the c

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HIS POLICY IS NOT APPROVED

Rumor That Minister of Interior

ROME, Sept. 16.—During the last wenty four-hours in the compart-ment of Apulia, in south-eastern Italy, here were five deaths from choises, and nine new cases of the disease.

Bail of \$50,000. umor That Minister of Interior
Has Tendered Resignation
May be Next Lieutenant

CHICAGO, Ill. Sept. 16.—George W.
Fitsgerald, former assorting teller in
the United States sub-treasury here,
who was arrested and charged with
the theft of \$173,000 from the subtreasury in 1907, was released today
on \$50,000 bonds.

Stories Current in Portland

BISBEE, Aris., Sept. 16.—Armed posses today are scourning the canyons and desert section near the Mexican line for the bandit who killed an unarmed Chinese early today after robbing him and a companion of \$50.

The murder was committed in the outskirts of Bisbee shortly after midnight. The highwayman, it is thought, will try to escape into Mexico.

APPCUINT AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPER

HOLT, Mo., Sept. 16.—One man was killed and 15 persons injured when two passenger trains met in a head-on collision on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad one mile north of here at 6:30 o'clock tonight.

Bomb on Railway Track. Transcontinental Road is Beaten in Race for Best Location Along Bank of Fraser River

River

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A special despatch to the Morning Post from Fund-kirshem, Hungary, says that a formidable bomb was discovered yesterday lying on the railroad track in front of the Emperor William's train in which he was going to the hunting lodge at Mohanes, 25 miles southeast of Funfkirshem.

OF THE DEAD

Unique Message Sent by Vis-

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PLANTING LILY

Success or failure with

largely on the planting of the position in which they are grow

plant is important. Some base of the stem above others only produce roots be It is thus obvious that the ster require to be planted deeper to The size of the bulbs has also t There are between seventy and lilis, but among the number twenty-five are generally grow who make a specialty of these difficulty in growing a number the other hand, some of them as that is, give nordinary treatm clude L. bulbiferum, L. croceu lily), L. dauricum and L. tigrit lily). All the foregoing make s tops of the bulbs should therefi inches below the surface of the planted. For the following kind inches will be sufficient: L. Madonna lily), L. chalcedonicus (the Turks-cap lily) and L. Nankeen lily). All the above wi dinary garden soil. If it is natur wet, it is advisable not to plant t so deep. To balance this the soi up over them. Plenty of sand mixed with the soil are also b plants. If the Golden-rayed lilauratum) and L. speciosum ar necessary to prepare a light, s preferably containing peat. De required, both of these being kinds. The present is a conve plant most of the lilies, the prin being the Madonna lily (L. cane already has the winter leaves ; Do not plant in positions exposimidday sun; on the other han them in odd, densely-shaded corn den: Shelter can often be obta ing suitable plants in the borders imity to the lilies, so that abou foliage affords a certain amount ing dug out a hole the required layer of sand where the bulbs are Groups of four to six bulbs or me gether are much prettier than dotted along the border; 5 inch apart is a good distance to set in a hole. Place the bulbs on cover with sand also. This keeps The hole is then filled up with stick in the centre of the group, so tion of the bulbs is readily ascerta sary, before the growths appear ground. When lilies are growin

A NOTE ON LILIE

ing freely in a garden they shou

Lilies are charming in masses clumps in shrubbery borders. are grown in the open borders peaty soil should be given. It is place a small quantity of sand bulb, and avoid over-watering. I turally dry soils, Lilium auratu of the others should not be pl spring. The bulbs may, howeve in pots or boxes if required to be early as possible, and the pots cor plunged below the surface of the border. The heads and also the plooms will not be quite as large would be the case if the bulbs we the open border. The pots should a cool frame during the winter frosts excluded by placing mats

As the young stems grow in spr need the support of stakes.

The White Lily (Lilium) uite hardy, and makes a good Where it is found necessary to li the bulbs, be sure that they are no osed to the drying effects of the If the bulbs are to be returned the same quarter of the garden

while the ground is being dub or their reception. Lilium lancifolium in several ilso worthy of a place. L. aurai Harrisii-the former known as rayed Lily of Japan and the latter muda Easter Lily, producing sp of pure white trumpet-shaped most satisfactory if grown in trenched soil with a background Given thoroughly good cultivatio bulbs of Lilium auratum will pr pearing from nine to eighteen or i

which are sweetly scented.-Avor A NEW VIRGINIAN CRE

(Ampelopsis Lowi) It is always interesting to see tion to a familiar family, and fe plants are more so than the Virg er, of which Veitchi is the best recent meeting of the Royal I Society, Messrs. H. Low & Co known nurserymen of Enfield, sh elty called Ampelopsis Lowi. It is ful, but it has two attributes w special mention—the warm purpl

he foliage and the fact that the gr clinging. This means that nails are unnecessary. A. Veitchi, an the form of it known as murali feature most marked.

Veitch's Ampelopsis, generall Ampelopsis Veitchi (though bota its correct name is Vitis inconstan the most popular climbers we have aspecially of dwelling houses and rposes. A great point in favor of

ake a report on the treaty of andion of Korea to the spirit of the Prince, your father." This was the e telegram sent by i, governor general of Kore ving the publication of the proclan of annexation, according to ad-received by the steamer Tamba

pecial envoy will be sent by the nese Emperor to the grave of the Prince Its to announce the amalation. Imperial messengers will be sent to notify the fact at the nes of Ise and at the tombs of the der of the Japanese dynasty and the reigning Emperor's father. Due to Ancestors

cial despatch from Seoul Iochi says Viscount Terauchi atimperial ancestors, to the deed e monarchs from Empress Jingo, first invaded Korea to Prince Ito, ormer governor." The farewellipt of the Korean Emperor was etic document. It ended with the tent: "Do not think we have oned you. Our desire was but to your straightened co the peace of the Orient and the of the people of Korea, who are or upon starvation." The Main-Dempo publishes the inner history annexation movement, which Yamagata has been pressing for l years. The coup was to have arranged when Prince Ito made with the ex-Emperor of Korea trip was the reverse of Japanese tations as it aroused Korean pa-sm, and following a sharp debate Prince Yamagata the late Prince signed his post at Seoul. He wa signed his post at Scoul. He was ed to return, and finally before purney to Manchuria, where he assassinated, a meeting was held Prince Yamagata, and Marquis ra at which annexation was de-upon. Viscount Sone, successor to a Ito at Seoul, who died a few ago opposed the movement as up their minds and secretly steps rried out to ward annexati the result that the proclamation ssued at the end of August se press opinion, while ng the event, points out the ne new territory. Mr. Takekoshi istorian, who recently predicted between Japan and America opposing the event. expansion in view of the cor of the Panama canal by 1914 ne probable expiration of the al-with England at that time was denounces the annexation as y toward a weak neighbor. Som Shanghai vernacular papers the Chinese government to pre or defence against Japan in dis g the happening in Korea.

HANGE REMINISCENCES

lle Acquaintances Greet Sir Mackenzie Bowell During

Victoria he had the pleasure many acquaintances whom he n days gone by in Belleville, his Nicholson, general manager of the P. Coast Steamship service, and . J. Taylor, the city barrister. Sir izie exchanged many interestin tes with his visitors and one o relating to the time when nzie visited Australia, is we

n in New South Wales the forme of Canada was entertained to et at which the governor of the was present. In the course of ming speech the governor men I that during his entire term of of had been on the most frien with the different pr

curiosity how long the pres

d how many premiers have there in that time?" he asked. Sir Mackenzie rose to reply to

ernor's speech he stated in t ntment in the Domir queried a member of the audien

people of New South Wales kne well as they know me in Canad uld not have asked the question.

USTRALIAN CHARITIES

BOURNE, Australia, Sept. 16.rt of charities, especially of hos-is diminishing throughout Aus-With a view of meeting the gency thus created, the Queensovernment is contemplating nazing their hospitals and impostax of one penny in the pound to

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nier Moore, of West Australia resigned his post owing to ill.

This is the sixth state Prevon has been prostrated by the of politics and public care dure past five years. All the politics are growing anxious over this pant breakdown of the strong the Commonwealth.

RURAL SUBURBAN~

tate

PLANTING LILY BULBS

Success or failure with liliums depends

largely on the planting of the bulbs and the position in which they are growing. The depth to plant is important. Some bulbs root from the base of the stem above the bulbs, while others only produce roots below the bulbs. It is thus obvious that the stem-rooting kinds require to be planted deeper than the others. The size of the bulbs has also to be considered. There are between seventy and eighty kinds of lilis, but among the number not more than twenty-five are generally grown. Even those who make a specialty of these plants finds a difficulty in growing a number of them. On the other hand, some of them are easy to grow, that is, give nordinary treatment. These include L. bulbiferum, L. croceum (the Orange ily), L. dauricum and L. tigrinum (the Tiger lily). All the foregoing make stem-roots; the tops of the bulbs should therefore be about 6 inches below the surface of the ground when planted. For the following kinds a depth of 3 inches will be sufficient: L. candidum (the Madonna lily), L. chalcedonicum, L. Martagon (the Turks-cap lily) and L. testaceum (the Nankeen lily). All the above will thrive in ordinary garden soil. If it is naturally heavy and wet, it is advisable not to plant the bulbs quite so deep. To balance this the soil can be heaped up over them. Plenty of sand and leaf-mold mixed with the soil are also beneficial to the plants. If the Golden-rayed lily of Japan (L. auratum) and L. speciosum are grown, it is necessary to prepare a light, sandy compost, preferably containing peat. Deep planting is required, both of these being stem-rooting kinds. The present is a convenient time to plant most of the lilies, the principal exception being the Madonna lily (L. candidum), which already has the winter leaves above ground. Do not plant in positions exposed to the hot midday sun; on the other hand, do not put them in odd, densely-shaded corners of the garden. Shelter can often be obtained by plantng suitable plants in the borders in close proxity to the lilies, so that about midday the foliage affords a certain amount of shade. Having dug out a hole the required depth, place a layer of sand where the bulbs are to be planted. Groups of four to six bulbs or more planted together are much prettier than single plants dotted along the border; 5 inches or 6 inches apart is a good distance to set out the bulbs n a hole. Place the bulbs on the sand, and cover with sand also. This keeps the bulbs dry. The hole is then filled up with soil. Place a tick in the centre of the group, so that the position of the bulbs is readily ascertained, if necessary, before the growths appear above the ground. When lilies are growing and flowering freely in a garden they should not be dis-

A NOTE ON LILIES

Lilies are charming in masses in beds or in clumps in shrubbery borders. Whether they are grown in the open borders or in pots, a peaty soil should be given. It is advisable to place a small quantity of sand around each bulb, and avoid over-watering. Except in naturally dry soils, Lilium auratum and some of the others should not be planted before spring. The bulbs may, however, be started n pots or boxes if required to be in flower as early as possible, and the pots containing them olunged below the surface of the soil in the order. The heads and also the individual blooms will not be quite as large, perhaps, as would be the case if the bulbs were planted in the open border. The pots should be kept in cool frame during the winter months and rosts excluded by placing mats on the glass. As the young stems grow in spring they will

need the support of stakes.

The White Lily (Lilium candidum) is uite hardy, and makes a good border plant. Where it is found necessary to lift and replant the bulbs, be sure that they are not unduly exposed to the drying effects of the atmosphere. If the bulbs are to be returned to the soil in the same quarter of the garden, bury them while the ground is being dub and enriched

for their reception Lilium lancifolium in several varieties is lso worthy of a place. L. auratum and L. Harrisii-the former known as the Goldenrayed Lily of Japan and the latter as the Bormuda Easter Lily, producing splendid heads of pure white trumpet-shaped flowers—are most satisfactory if grown in rich, deeply-trenched soil with a background of shrubs Given thoroughly good cultivation the largest bulbs of Lilium auratum will produce spikes

A NEW VIRGINIAN CREEPER

bearing from nine to eighteen or more flowers,

which are sweetly scented .- Avon.

(Ampelopsis Lowi)

It is always interesting to see a new addition to a familiar family, and few groups of plants are more so than the Virginian Creepr, of which Veitchi is the best known. a recent meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, Messrs. H. Low & Co., the well-known nurserymen of Enfield, showed a novelty called Ampelopsis Lowi. It is very graceful, but it has two attributes which deserve special mention—the warm purple coloring of the foliage and the fort that the growth is all the foliage and the fact that the growth is self-linging. This means that nails and shreds are unnecessary. A. Veitchi, and especially the form of it known as muralis, have this

feature most marked. Veitch's Ampelopsis, generally known as Ampelopsis Veitchi (though botanists tell us its correct name is Vitis inconstans), is one of the most popular climbers we have for walls, especially of dwelling houses and for similar purposes. A great point in favor of this pretty member of the Vine family is its self-supporting nature, for, once planted, the sucker-like discs at the points of the tendrils will attach themselves firmly to any roughened surface. This entirely does away with the trouble of nailing it in its place, which in the case of some climbers is so necessary. A new variety, with all the merits of the old kind and some additional of its own, was given an award of merit tional of its own, was given an award of merit unde the name of Ampelopsis Lowi. It was raised by Messrs. Hugh Low & Co., at their nurseries, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, from seed obtained from a plant of Ampelopsis Veitchi. The new-comer has small, very deeply-cut leaslets, mostly seven-lobed, and is altogether a more graceful plant of a lighter character than its parent. Despite this it is equally free in growth, and will no doubt soon become exfremely popular. During the summer the col-or of the foliage is a beautiful metallic green, while it changes to a warm red tint in the autumn. The elegant character of its leafage suggests that the long, slender sprays of this Vine will be valuable for table decoration, while its usefulness for the clothing of walls is sure to cause a great demand for it.-H. P.

LILIES

(Nat. Ord. Liliaceae.

Few bulbous plants are more appreciated than the Lilies, some species or varieties of which are to be found in most home gardens. With a good, rich, porous soil the major por-tion of the species may be most successfully grown outside in sheltered positions, if a few simple details are carried out. In the first place sound bulbs should be planted 6in. to 10in. deep, or as soon as possible after importation, as it is a well known fact that excessive drying of them has a very injurious tendency on the future growth. The depth will vary with the size of the bulb, and to a lesser extent with the species or variety. Such species as L. auratum, L. speciosum, and other robust-growing kinds should be inserted at a good depth. It is also advisable to plant in situations where the bulbs will not be disturbed for some years, as they will then increase in size and vigor. Lilies, too, are deserving of the most extensive planting, as by a careful selection of species and varieties our gardens may be rendered fragrant and beautiful practically from June to October. The first Lily to open is the charming L. davuricum. This is extremely showy when planted in the ordinary mixed border, or better still, in the shrubbery. These gems may be flowered early in June, when even at that prolific season they have few superiors amongst hardy plants. What davuricum and its varieties are to the garden in early summer, L. speciosum and its varieties are in the autumn, many of them lasting until October is well advanced. Another late

Lily is L. sulphureum, though not quite hardy.
Certain species of Lilies take a long time
to get established, even in suitable soils and amid congenial surroundings. Such is undoubtedly the case with all the Martagon kinds, and to this section belong many of the gems of the genum. L. monodelphum (Syn. Szovitzianum, is one of the best of the group, flowering early and showing considerable variation. Yet how many are the complaints as to its failings! Frequently this Lily does not flower the first season, but the display it will give the second, if left alone, will more than compensate for the disappointment. Each year the very large genus receives some additions either in the form of species or varieties. The most recent noteworthy introduction is the very distinct L. rubellum from Japan. This promises to be one of the hardy border kinds so generally useful, and therefore should have a big following. It approximates to L. japonicum (L. Krameri), and is of a beautiful

pink, the flowers being delicately fragrant. As the Liliums are moisture-loving plants while growing liberal supplies of water should be afforded in dry seasons, as well as a mulch of manure. After the stems have all died down naturally a thick mulch of cocoa-fibro refuse or other light covering should be placed round the bulbs to exclude frost, and this ould not be removed until spring.

Lilies make ideal pot-plants, and a few should always be grown as such. A very good compost for most of the varieties is two parts of fibrous loam, one part of fibrous peat, and one part of decoyed manure, with plenty of sharp sand. Clean, well drained pots should always be used; but the size of pot and number of bulbs to each will depend somewhat ipon the variety. For instance, a large bulb of L. auratum would require an 8in. pot; while in the same sized pot three or four bulbs of L. candidum would be none too many When potting, the bulbs should only be hall covered with soil, and the pots only two-third filled. Later on, as roots are formed at the base of the stems, the pots may be filled with a compost of half loam and half-decayed manure. At no time while growing must the plants lack moisture, or the lower leaves will fall and the size of the blossoms be materially reduced. Diluted liquid manure is a great aid to growing plants, and may be given free-ly at that period. Less water should be ap-plied after flowering, and the bulbs be gradually allowed to ripen. When the stems are quite dead re-pot the bulbs in entirely fresh soil as above, keeping them cool and moderately moist, increasing the supply of liquid as new growth is made, and rigorously keeping down

There is a very insidious fungoid pest which asserts itself frequently; it is popularly known as the Lily disease. The chaste and beautiful L. candidum is the greatest sufferer, though i by no means stands alone, L. auratum and L. umbellatum also being occasionally attacked. Shaking the bulbs in a bag containing flowers

of sulphur has been recommended; while spraying with liver of sulphur, 10z. to the gallon of water, will also be useful in keeping the pest in check.

In the Cardiocrinum group of Lilies we have two species, L. cordifolium and L. giganteum. Of these, L. cordifolium should be grown in pots; whilst L. giganteum is hardy and a really magnificent plant when in blossom, sometimes attaining a height of from 10ft. to 12ft., or even more. It especially deserves a place in the amateur's gorden a place in the amateur's garden.

In the Eulirion division are L. Longiflorum, L. l. Harrissi and L. l. Takesima, L. neilgher-rense, L. philippinense, L. Walichianum, L. japonicum (L. Krameri), L. j. Colchesteri (a very fine variety, at first pale yellow but afterwards white), L. nepalense, L. Parryi, and L. Washingtonianim, Of these L. candidum is quite hardy, and will grow almost anywhere, though it must not be too frequently disturbed. It will also force very well in pots, if heavenly into flower by decrease any treduce. if brought into flower by degrees, any undue haste being injurious. To this section also be-longs the newly-introduced L. rubellum, and the fragrant white-flowered L. Brownii suitable for either pots or the border. L. longiflorum and all its varieties are finest if grown in pots; for not only are the flowers larger but the markings are more eelgant than those found on outdoor plants. They make a splendid display in the amateur's greenhouse.

To the Archelirion group belong some magnificent species, indeed some of the very best for the general gardener—L. Henryi, L. auratum, L. a. Wittei, a pure white, banded with yellow; and L. speciosum, as well as L. s. roseum, a fine variety of the last named. All this section may be termed hardy if protected from severe frost, and planted in good, well drained soil. The last named two are also excellent subjects for pot culture, and by following the details already given any novice may successfully grow them. L. Henryi is a Chinese species of great beauty when associated with hardy shrubs. It is a tall grower (six feet), very distinct as to color (deep yellow) and free, and for both habit and character will be found an acquisition.

All the members of the Isolirion group are practically hardy, and will succeed in almost any fairly sheltered situation having a rich, well drained soil; they are moreover dwarf and early flowering. L. elegans is occasionally seen in grand condition in pots, but, as stated, all may be grown outside. There are stated, all may be grown outside. There are several well marked varieties like alutaceum, Wallacei, bicolor, venustum, and Batemann. Other species are as indows: L. philadelphicum, L. concolor, and its citron-yellow variety. Coridion, L. bulbiferum, L. Catesbaei, L. croceum, L. dauricum, and a few others. It sometimes happens that from an nunknown cause a number of the species refusable of the species refusable. sometimes happens that from an nunknown cause a number of the species refuse to grow where planted, and the idea is formed that they are not hardy, whereas it is probably something in the soil teat is wrong.

The Martagon is a large and beautiful section, nearly all the species and varieties of which are hardy and therefore highly desired.

which are hardy, and therefore highly desirable for the amateur's purpose. There are many varieties belonging to the following species, all more or less beautiful, and varying from 11/2 feet to 3 feet in height: L. canadense, L. nitidum, L. pardalinum (Syn. L. Doezli) (rather difficult to flower), L. superbum, L. colum bianum, L. Humboldtii, L. maculatum, L. Hansoni, L. Martagon, L. monodelphum, L. carniolicum (Syn. L. pseudo-trigrinum), L. Leichtlinii, L. testaceum, L. Callosum, L. chalcedonicum, L. pomponium, and L. tenuifolium, whose brilliant scarlet flowers never fail to enlist attention. To describe the colors, height, form of leaves, and other characteristics of the above numerous Lilium species and their varieties, a small volume would be necessary.-Popular Bulb Cul-

AN INTERESTING HARDY BULB THAT BLOOMS IN SEPTEMBER

The great majority of hardy blubs bloom in the spring, and the autumn-blooming species are so few that they are doubly interesting. We may mention the quaint little flower which the Japanese call toad-lily (Tricyrtis hirta). Its flowers are about an inch across, and thickly spotted with purple on a white ground. This genus is an outlying member of the hily family and differs from the common members of that family by reason of its season of bloom and the prominent nectar sacs at the base of the three outer perianth segments. Moreover, it has a short rootstock which emits bunches of

The toad-lily is a perennial plant which grows one to three feet high, and is rather comon in the woods of Japan. It sometimes blooms so late that its flowers are destroyed by early frost. The variety nigra is said to bloom

two or three weeks earlier. These plants should not be put in the ordinary mixed border where they might be overpowered by stronger-growing plants, but should be put in a bed by themselves where they need not be disturbed for years. The soil should be a sandy loam containing leaf-mold, and the bed should have partial shade. It is possible that trilliums would make a good companion for them, because they would give om in the spring of the year and die down about the time the toad-lilies need the ground.

THE NANKEEN LILY

This plant is well named the Nankeen Lily, as the color of the flowers is of a clear nankeen tint not seen in any other. It grows well wherever the common L. candidum is a success, and when well established attains a height of 5 feet or 6 feet, with six or more flowers to a stem. The sweetly seented flowers are produced towards the end of July, and even the weaker bulbs bear two or three flowers on stems of varying height, which much enhance the beauty of the clump. The petals are much reflexed, as in the Turk's-cap Lilies, and the color gives a pleasing contrast with the bright red anthers. Its origin is rather obscure, but it is considered by some authorities to be a hybrid between L. candidum and L.

PREPARE FOR CHRISTMAS

Plant Bermuda lily bulbs for Christmas om in the greenhouse. Sow pansy and English daisy seed for April

Sow seeds of Alpine and other rock-loving plants which are to be wintered in coldizanes and planted out next spring in permanent posi-

THE COW AND THE CALF.

This is the time of year when many cows are being dried off preparatory to becoming fresh. She should have full four weeks' rest before time for the calf to arrive. During these last four weeks she should be fed on good nutritious food, consisting of clover hay with lib-eral messes of bran with tonics and condition powder if necessary, to keep her in the proper condition for the emergency to come. In nine-ty-nine cases out of one hundred these careful attentions may not be necessary, and the cow will get along all right and apparently do as well to rough it, but who knows but your cow may be the hundredth one and you lose her from milk fever or some other disease that can be attributed to improper care. I think I can hear you say that if I had fed her some bran a few weks before I believe she would have been all right.

A cow doesn't have to be fat to be in the proper condition for calving. She should be in good enough condition to be strong and healthy. A fat cow may be in the very worst kind of condition, and this is the reason why so many fat cows die of milk fever after be-

Keep their appetites good, bowels loose with plenty of exercise and good water, with proper feed, and there will not be much danger but the cow will come out all right with a good, big, strong, healthy calf, that is well born and ready to start on the way for a good, healthy, profitable animal. I will not say anything about teaching the calf to drink milk, for everybody has had his ups and down at that, and each has his own way, which is always the best way, and there is no use trying to change

But the ealf should in very early life be taught to eat hay and oats. Keep some good fresh clover hav where it can get at it at will; keep a shallow box of oats where it can nose around it, and if the oats get stale, clean out the box and put fresh in.

In a very short time your calf will be eating both oats and hay, which after learning to eat well you can fool him by skimming the a little water in, if milk is scarce. By working him gradually you can work off your buttermilk on him and lots of other things that you thought a calf would not eat or drink, and he will grow and do well.

Don't turn him out when the first green grass comes, but keep him shut up in a cool, dry place, where he can get all the good clover hay he can eat in connection with his other feed, and you will have a calf that will "knock the socks off" any grass fed calf you ever saw.

The calf pasture is one of the worst things a farmer ever had for his calf. Nine times out of ten young grass will give them the scours. When this happens your calf is practically ruined. Whatever you do, don't feed so as to give the scours. I have seen people so anxious to get the calf to drink sour milk that they changed too suddenly from sweet to sour. All

in a good healthy, roomy place all summer rather than turn it on young grass. Don't turn it out, any way, until July, and then it will be better to turn out only at nights to avoid sunshine and flies. Hot sunshine and flies do a whole lot of harm to young calves. Their skins are thin and it hurts and annoys them so they won't grow. But if kept shut up, their quarters should be roomy, healthy and not too light, so flies will not bother so

But some will say this is too much bother But it is not half the bother that it is to go down back of the barn to the calf lot to feed a lot of scoury calves twice a day. The men can keep hay before them and the boys and girls can carry them their slops and do it als easier than in the lot

Then think of so much better calves. If treated this way you will have yearlings as big as two-year-olds. If you dont believe it, try it. If you have two calves turn one out and keep the other shut up. See which enjoys it-self the best and note which brings you the

SOME GOOD ADVICE

The man who raises scrub stock usually raises scrub grain.

Thorough preparation is half the cultiva-tion. Our farm readers will realize this in

growth of crops next season.

A farmer should watch the market. A good seller is usually a successful farmer. With this watching seek to prepare for the market a prime article which will bring a high price on its merit.

Don't burn the straw. Use it for bedding for the stock and return it to soil to renew fer

The small potatoes and other refuse vegetables can be cooked up into good feed.

There is no play connected with earning a living, neither is there any play work connected with any department of farm work. Those spongy places in the road may be successfully drained with tile. Drainage is the

SHEEP RAISING

first essential in the improvement of a road.

Lambs make larger gains in feeding than old sheep.

Medium sized sheep usually have the heaviest fleeces.

Give a sheep a chance to gather up the harvest aftermath Sheep should always have shelter when needed, more especially from wet than from

The man who suffers his flock to be picked, let the price be ever so large, is in the end

Sheep require a clean place to eat and must have it, or else their health will be impaired

and food wasted. Mutton raising, when properly managed, is one of the greatest money-making industries known to the American public.

You must give careful atention to both the selection of the ram and ewes in order to "do your best" in the sheep industry.

When starting in the sheep business, use sound judgment and continue to do so, and your reward will be bountfiul in every way. About the most unfavorable condition under

which sheep can be kept is to constantly subject them to feeding in low marshy pastures.

A ewe in very poor condition is very apt to own her lamb, so that it is an item to ep the ewes in a good condition at this time. It is the manner in which wool is cleaned, not its condition, that gives to it the proper class where it belongs among the three condi-

tions of wool. Breed for size, weight of fleece, evenness of distribution over the body, for length of staple and firmness; for vigor, healthfulness and constitutions

He who teases the ram lamb is sowing the seed for future trouble. Rams will generally remain gentle and easily handled when they are not tormented into rage.

Sheep and swine, kept constantly on wood-en floors, often have hoofs grown badly out of shape; such hoofs should be frequently pared and shortened to bring them in shape.

The only safe rule is to keep the best, cull-

ing out what are the least desirable, selling to ose willing to put chore thereby, keeping the best results of your own breeding.

While a small bunch of sheep can be kept on

any farm to good advantage, they serve a dou-ble purpose, as they enrich the farm and bring a cash income at the same time. Usually there is more dirt in the neck than in all the rest of the fleece put together, and this is generally the fault of the racks. A little attention to their construction may remedy this

Too many, in estimating the returns from the flock, fail to count the manure, and yet, if properly managed, the manure will pay well for the time and labor required to care for the

Sheep ought not to be compelled to drink ice-cold water. Usually fresh pumped water from the well is several degrees above freezing and this should be supplied to the sheep whenever possible.

Rape seed sown in the corn fields at the last cultivation will produce, at a low cost, a very heavy forage crop. Sheep turned in such a patch will in no way damage the corn, but will gather up the fallen ears.

Whenever a sheep boom begins to show itself people try to see how deep they can get in the sheep business. The right way to do is to changes should be made very gradually. figure how many sheep you think you need,
I would like to emphasize the fact that it then buy half as many. You can raise the
is not best to turn the calf on grass. Keep it other half and sell them to yourself, getting some valuable experience at the same time.-American Stockman.

POULTRY NOTES

There have been many reports of artificially hatched chicks dying during the first ten days in the brooder. Most of these die from looseness of the bowels, or what is commonly known among poultrymen as white diarrhoea.

Different breeders have different theories as to the cause of this trouble, among them being irregular temperature, lack of vitality of breeding stock, improper feeding and poor ventilation; the latter applying not only to the breeder, but also to rooms in which the incubators are run

The department of agriculture has just received a report from the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station on experiments and observations made along this line, the conclusions being that the trouble lies in use of musty food. with the aid of faulty brooders, chills, overheating, improper ventilation and lack of vitality of parent stock.

If the flock of poultry is kept confined in beef scraps or cut bone will be needed in summer as well as in winter. Green food in some form will also be needed, but this generally can be supplied in sufficient quantities from the vegetable garden or by using lawn clippings. Oftentimes it is possible to let the hens out of their yards for an hour or two just before dark, when they will not roam far from their quarters and will secute enough grass and other green food to balance their rations.

We Serve Delightful Tee in Our Tea Room. Pay it a Visit.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

We Serve Delightful Tea Our Tea Room, Pay It a Visit, Third Floor.

Important Silk Purchase--Special Value for Mon.

Our buyer, now in England, was fortunate in getting this lot of colored silk. Monday, we will place the whole shipment on sale at, per yard, \$1.00. Comprises rich Brocades, Dresden Tartans, Twill Surah, Peau de Soie, Shot Merv, Shepherd Checks, Paisley's Paillette, Shot Taffeta, including 500 yards Black Armuir Silk, rich satin finish, wears good. On sale, Monday, at SEE GOVERNMENT STREET WINDOW



Wilton Rugs, Mon., \$21.75 Strong Values in Men's and Boys' Clothes

Wilton Pile Rugs, the best wearing make that can be procured, in the latest designs and colorings, both conventional and floral, Suitable for every room in the house. These come in beautiful colors, greens, reds and browns, and are recognized as the very best floor covering where carpets are in demand. Size 9 x 12. Special for Monday

Special for Mon.---Parlor **Tables**, \$1.75

Mufflers Just In

Our 1910 Fall Mufflers and Neck Scarves are now to hand, an excellent display of

Highest Grade, All-Silk Mufflers for ladies

Washstands, Monday,

faced oak, quarter cut grain, strongly built of hard wood, and in high grade finish, fitted with towel rail, drawer, brass trimmings. Only having a limited number, we are making a special price to clear them out on Mon-

In pricing these garments, a sharp pointed pencil was used, keeping the price down as low as it was possible. Coupled with this, our tremendous purchasing power enables us at all times to give you the most clothes value for the money spent.

Men's Overcoats---Just When Needed

Men's Overcoats at \$12.50 to \$25.00

Men's English Beaver, Melton, Frieze and Niggerhead Tweed Overcoats, extra fine quality, in a number of very neat shades of fawns, greys, greens, blues and blacks, some furnished with velvet collar, others with plain military collar. Priced at from \$25.00 to \$12.50



This year our Men's Suit Department is just twice the size it was last year, that is to say in stock. A specially fine line of Tweed Suits, in single and double-breasted styles, well tailored and trimmed, in greys, browns and green mix-

Men's High Grade Suits, \$15 to \$32.50

A very fine line of Men's English and Scotch Tweed Suits are now on display. These are made from the finest imported materials. They are in two and three-button effects, with long lapels, at prices ranging from \$32.50 to \$15.00

Suits for the Boys

Our Boys' Clothing Department is overflowing with all the newest and latest up-to-date Boys' Clothing.

Boys' Three-piece, Double and Single-breasted
Suits, some with plain pants and some with

knickerbocker, in tweeds, fancy worsted, black and blue serge. Prices from \$12.50 to \$3.75 Boys' Two-piece Norfolk, in tweeds and worsteds, pants, in a large variety of shades and patBoys' Two-piece, double-breasted, with bloomer pants, fancy pockets and cuffs, in shades of green, dark fawn, grey and blue. From \$12.50 to\$5.75

Overcoats for Boys and Youths, in long threequarter and full length, of beaver cloth, melheavy tweeds. Military collars, and some with two-way collars. Prices \$12.50 to\$4.50



Cloak, \$20.00

Ladies' Stylish Opera Cloak,

made of a very fine ladies' cloth.

trimmed with braid. Collar and

cuffs are made of black satin.

Large kimona style sleeves.

Exceptional value at \$20.00

Our Exhibit of Fall Costumes | Some of the New Coats a Worthy One

White Silk Muffler, honeycomb and inter-

A Muffler for those who want all wool. This

line is a good weight, all-wool, is a neat pattern and interwoven with silk, one that

woven pattern, extra size. Our Fall Leader

75¢

Ladies' Costume at \$60.00

Ladies' Costumes, made of an extra line serge, in new military style. Coat is 34 inches long, beautifully trimmed with braid. Velvet collar with Oriental facing. Skirt is in the new pleated effect. This is a most attractive model. Price\$60.00

Ladies' Costume at \$25.00

Ladies' Costume, made of a fine Venetian cloth, in brown. This is strictly plain tailored. Coat is 33 inches long, trimmed with button and braid. Skirt is box pleated front and back. A

Ladies' Costume at \$30.00

Ladies' Costumes, made of a very fine grey tweed, plain tailored.

Coat is 34 inches long, satin lined, trimmed with metal buttons, outside pockets. Skirt has one large box pleat in front.

A very pretty model indeed and splendid value. Priced

Our position as leaders in the supply of School Pootwear is unquestioned, and the very large business we do in this department is ample proof of superior values given.

Boys' Boots, of strong satin calf, Blu-cher cut, with heavy soles-

Sizes 8 to 10½, \$1.75 and\$1.50 Sizes 11 to 2, \$2.00 and\$1.75 Girls Boots, of good quality dongola kid—

Ladies' Opera Boots for the School Children

Ladies' New Fall Coat, \$27.50

This is the ideal coat for winter wear. It is strictly tailored in semifitting, full length, with belt of self, trimmed with large buttons, and

Ladies' New Fall Coat, \$30

A very fine coat for everyday use. Made of an exceptionally heavy tweed, belt at back, outside pockets in patch style, double-breasted. Cuffs are in plain broadcloth, piped with green. Price ... \$30.00

Ladies' New Fall Coat, \$17.50

Ladies' Coat, made of an exceptionally fine broadcloth, in taupe shade. Roll collar and cuffs, trimmed with fancy buttons. Full length.

Ladies' New Fall Coat, \$20

Ladies' Fall Coat, made of a black broadcloth. Braid trimmings and corded silk collar, outside pockets, roll cuffs. This is a very attractive coat and good value at\$20.00

The New Raincoats Are Here

Ladies' Raincoats at \$20.00

Ladies' Raincoats at \$25.00

Ladies New Style Raincoat, in very attractive style. Made of extra fine shower-proof cloth. Specially good value

A Large Shipment of Books from the Times Book Club, London, Size 8 to 101/2, \$1.75 and \$1.50 at Greatly Reduced Prices. Hundreds of Titles to Choose From



OL. L. NO. 390.

FORTY-TWO DEAD IN CAR WRE

Collision on Traction Line Indiana Blots Out of Many Passengers-Laden Car is Crushed

WRECK ATTRIBUTED TO MISUNDERSTANDI

Cars Meet While Running Full Speed-Ditching Train in Ohio Causes

Forty-two people were killed a seven seriously injured in a head-collision between two traction cars the Fort Wayne-Bluffton division the Fort Wayne and Wabash V

of Kingsland at a sharp curve. ffton at M:15 o'clock, and a son

A. E. Hyde, Pennville; S. E. Stuck Vera Cruz; Wm. S. Bears, Bluffto Lloyd Brown, Bluffton; L. C. Just uton, general manager of Bluffi action line; S. H. Robinson, N. ook, Ernest Crose Ralph Walser, D. Burgan, Oscar Zimmer, Miss Per Saylor, John W. Tribolet, Miss Bert Tribolet, Thomas Gordan, Hard Nelson, Lloyd Brown, about 18 yea old; Mrs. Hiram Folke, Mary Doug erty, J. E. Swartz, Joseph Sawyer, of Bluffton; Silas Thomas, F. B. Tam Frank King, Mrs. F. King, all of Waren, Indiana, R. F. Folke, Washin ton, Ind.; Jacob Swartz, Uniondal Blanche Archibaid, Ossian; Charl Reber, Uniondale, John Johnst Markle; Jesse Hoofman, Marion; I. S. E. Thompson, Ann Arbor, Mick S. E. Thompson, Ann Arbor, Mich Mrs. Myrtle Harley, daughter of M Folke, Bluffton; Daniel Debach, F troleum, Ind.; John Smith and M John Smith Montpelier: an unknown man; John Reed, Battle Creek;

orders in regard to the southbound pass it. The motormen of the two cars had no time to set the brake when they sighted each other. The heavily laden northbound car was crushed and bodies of dead and in jured were strewn on either side of the treat and the treatment.

the track amid the wreckage.

The screams of the injured men an women following the crash of the car brought the neighboring farmers the scene. Conductor Spiller of the south-bound car was unhurt and raback toward Kingsland and flagge a car from Indianapolis, which wa approaching the wreck at full speed and which otherwise would hav plunged into it, adding to the list of the killed and injured in the collision

Fast Train Ditched LIMA, Ohio, Sept. 21.—Chicago an Erie railroad fast train No. 4, east bound, was wrecked near Connea nine miles west of here this afternoon killing an aged woman and injurin 25 passengers. The smoker, da coach and two pullman cars left the track and were overtured in the coach and two pullman cars left the coach and two pullman cars left the coach and two pullman cars left. track and were overturned in a ditc 20 feet deep. The track at the poin where the wreck occurred had recent y been raised several inches. Mrs. Straiter, an aged woman o Brooklyn, N. Y., was instantly killed while her son, seated at her side es

caped injury.

The left foot of J. W. Snowdon, por ter on the dining car, was crushed requiring amputation at the ankle. W. T. Murray, of New York, sustained fracture of the left leg at the highest ware the two worst injured.

MURDER WHOLESALE oman and Three Children Killed & Miscreant Who Planned to Rob House

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Sept. 21.—
Mrs. John Zoos and her three children
a boy aged seven years and two girls
aged seven months and three years
were murdered late yesterdty at yers, a small town about 12 miles om here. Suspicion points to a Oarder who has disappeared.

The husband and father was the

st to discover the crime. While or his way home from the Plumbago nines, where he is employed, Zoos saw the body of his son lying in the bushes alongside the roadway He found that the child had been terribly about the head and was un

The distracted father took the chil his arms and rushed to his home short distance away. Lying on the or of the kitchen he saw the bodies his two little girls and his wife, latter still breathing. A physician summoned, but he could do noth-