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.m Daily p.m.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist,

VICTORIA B. C. TUESDAY SEPT. 15, 1908

BOOTH'S BOOKS WERE FALSIFIED

Startling Developments in Big Chicago Failure Are Announced

VOL L. NO. 181

BANKERS MAKE CHARGES

fied Statement of Their Liabilities

Chicago, Sept 12 .- Revelations of a and seafood corporation which nd seafood corporation which was through Fine pass, in the Rockies; laced in the hands of a receiver river.

That the concern's books are been juggled for a period extending back at least three years is tharged in a circular sent out by the dreat Northern. It is next to Yellow Head pass, where the Grand bilities and the books made to bal nce by a similar juggling in the asset olumn. By reason of this manipula-on it is alleged the corporation has then enabled to float paper that otherwise might not have been accepted by the purchasers. So serious are the various charges that it was predicted the failure would find an echo dicted the failure would find an ecno in the criminal courts. Members of the Booth family, however, are said to be no way involved in any questionable transactions. They are said to have been the heaviest losers by reason of the mismanagement of others, in whom they had imposed confidence. The statement of the bankers bear the following signatures: The First National Bank of Chicago, by F. O. Wetmore, vice-president; the Corn Exchange National Bank, of Chicago, by Ernest Hamill, president; the Continental bank of Chicago, by Alexander Elbertson, vice-president; the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, by Joseph T. "Salbert, vice-president. It was declared other members of the committee that through the inaccurate statements every bank that has bought Booth and Co.'s notes in the last year has been misled. There are not more than one hundred banks broughout the courty that folds the the criminal courts. Members of

They controlled all the fisheries of Lakes Winnipeg. Manitoba, Winnipegosis, Lake of the Woods and Lake Superior. They employed a thousand people in the winter and in the summer a large fleet of boats.

Hugh Armstrong, M. P. P., of Portage, was the Canadian manager. Capt. Robinson was managing director, and they are heavy losers.

Mr. Armstrong, it is stated, felt the failure coming, and it is understood he will resign his seat, and take the chairmanship of the telephone commission, at a salary of \$6,000. He defeated the Libera! leader Brown in the last election.

BRIDE SUICIDES

thing the noneymoon trip say they rere very happy.

Less than three weeks ago they reurned to Seattle, Mrs. Davis having sectived a cablegram in London informing her of her mother's desperate

forming her of her mother's desperate illness. Mrs. Myers last Friday was forced to undergo a serious operation at the Minor hospital.

Whether worry over her mother's serious condition or something else, unknown, caused Mrs. Davis to determine to take her own life probably is not known to any living person. Dining at 6:30 o'clock last night, Mr. and Mrs. Davis appeared to the other guests of the hotel to be perfectly happy.

NEW HURDLE RECORD

Established By A. B. Shaw at Central Association Meeting at Chicago Yesterday

Chicago, Sept. 12.—A world's record for the 120-yard high hurdles was established today at the annual meet of the Central Amateur Atheict association on Marshall field, when Arthur Jo Shaw of Joliet. Ill., a graduate of world are described in the extraction of the contract of the states the Orientals in British Company of the states the Orientals in British Company of the states the Orientals in British Company of the Central Amateur Atheict association of the states the Orientals in British Company of the Central Amateur Atheict association of the states the Orientals in British Company of the Central Amateur Atheict association of the states the Orientals in British Company of the Central Amateur Atheict association, which scored 8-9 points, company of the Central Amateur Atheict association, which scored 8-9 points, company of the University of Orientals in British Company of the University of Orientals in British Company of the University of Orientals in British Company of the University of the Central Amateur Atheict association, which scored 8-9 points, company of the University of Orientals in British Company of the University of Orientals of the University of Orientals of the University of Orientals of the University o

St. Albans, Vt., Sept. 12.—The big plant of the Franklin company, considered one of the largest of its kind in the world was destroyed tonight by fire, which started in the engine-room causing a loss estimated at between causing a loss estimated at between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

Chicago, Ills., Sept. 12.—A despatch to the Tribune from Des Moines, Iowa, says that the Highland Park college of Des Moines, has drawn the color line. This is the first Iowa educational institution to exclude negroes, and the action has cansed resentment among the thousands of negroes in the state.

The Man Who Shot at Drey-fus Released Without Penalty

The Man Who Shot at Drey-fus Released Without Penalty

Million Acres Pre-Empted. Ottawa, Sept. 12.-It is annot

has been taken up as pre-emptions and

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—The Canadian Pacific has at present two large survey parties locating a railway line through Pine pass, in the Rockies;

Natural Gas Explodes Brant, Ont., Sept. 12.—An explosion of gas in the celler under Harmer and Arrowsmith's moving pictures, wrecked the place together with report seemed to shake the whole city. The explosion is believed to have been caused by the ignition of natural gas which had oozed into the cellar of the theatre near the street where work-

BATHS PREFERABLE TO

solution condemning "Thrilber" acts in amusement programmes, were the subjects of resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the temperance and nual meeting the fire-fighters. The fire fight

Falling Revenue and Increased Expenditure Results Disastrously

DREYEUS AFFAIR CLOSED

Not Again Be Awak-

Paris, Sept. 11.—With the acquittal tonight by a jury in the assize court of Louis A. Gregori, who fired upon Major Dreyfus during the ceremonies last June, incident to the placing of the body of Emile Zola in the Pantheon, the Dreyfus affair, which has divided France into two parties for the last 12 years, may be said to have been buried beyond all possibility of resurrection. The government, it was evident from the remarks of the advocate-general in summing up, did not want a severe sentence which would make a martyr of M. Gregori, but merely a correctional sentence, which would allow the matter to die out. It was generally anticipated that the court would condemn Gregori to six months imprisonment, and his complete acquittal partock of the nature of an anti-climax.

Those present in the court room gave vent to their feelings according to their political views, and the court, however, seen quieted the disturbance by ordering the court cleared. An attempt was made to start a manifestation outside the building, but this was frustrated by the police.

Thaw Changes His Quarters. So Says New York City Su-

Moral Reform Revolutions
Toronto, Sept. 12.—The re-organition of the provincial police syst
the demand for the better enforcem

Mrs. John Davis, of Seattle, Drank
Carbolio Acid

Seattle, Sept. 12—Although she had everything that meney would buy to make her a happy bride, Mrs. John Davis, formerly Miss Marielta Myers, of this city, drank three-folk Mrs. Davis, formerly Miss Marielta Myers, of this city, drank three-folk Mrs. Davis, tormerly Miss Marielta Myers, of this city, drank three-folk Mrs. Davis, tormerly Miss Marielta Myers, of this city, drank three-folk Mrs. Of the Washington Holland Company of the Seattle Drank three hours, she died, although four well known business exerted every agency known to science to save her the friends of the beautiful young wown, a bride of less than six months, caused a shock in circles which include both society and musical people.

John Davis, the husband, is one of the best known business age in the organization. The tragedy, wholly unexpected the speciators below and the best wayn, a bride of less than six months, caused a shock in circles which include both society and musical people.

John Davis, the husband, is one of the best known business age in present the first operation. The latter tird to resume their speciators below and the server agency when the many company to the best known business age in present the many company to the best known business age in present the many company to the best known business age in present the many company to the best known business age in present the many company to the best known business age in present the first operand the first operan

Advance Guard at Nelson

New York, Sept. 12.—The seven story brick building occupied by Morgans Sons' Co., soap manufacturers, at Bank and West Streets, on the Hudson river, on the water front, was totally destroyed by a fire which four fire boats and practically the entire apparatus south of 14th street could only subdue after a fight of five hours. Capt. Davison, of Engine company 72, came in the way of the high pressure streams and had two ribs broken. The damage is estimated at \$500,000.

Section Accided Inspection

Protest Against Inspection. Montreal, Sept. 12.—A large number Canadians from abroad held an ingnation meeting on board the Allar for Corsican, inward bound from verpool yesterday, and passed a solution calling upon the Dominion verpout to a september 10. migration laws. It is claimed that re-turning Canadians who were traveling second-class were forced to undergo the same test as regards physical and educational standing as continental immigrants.

Works While He Sleeps.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Another feature to the taking machine records of the speeches of candidates has been added to the novelties of the presidential campaign by the Democratic national convention, which today anounced that moving pictures of William J. Bryan in Chicago on Labor Day would be thrown upon canvas and at political meetings, all over the court while the pictures of y Bryan speaking, the candidates voice will be heard from the phonographic record of heard from the phonographic record of the Labor Day address.

Seagirt, N.J., Sept. 12.—An attempt of assassinate Governor Fort, of New ersey, has an thwarted by the catchfulness of the postoffice employees. The latter discovered in the nails an infernal machine addressed to the governor, the package was a cleverly contrived combination of pow-der, bullets and matches, which had been so arranged that had the gover-nor opened it in the ordinary way there is little doubt it would have kill-ed him.

SENDING AID TO FIRE SWEPT AREA

Tages Still Carry Destruction Inrough Minnesota-Lake Huron's Shores Visited

THE RECENT CANARD

The result to shelter the life-righters to men were arrested at Carlton today and will be tried there on September 15, charged with starting the fires. Then men were burning a right of way for a railroad, and are alleged by the fire warden to have permitted the fire to get beyond their control. It is said that a farmer near Hibbing, burning over his land, permitted the fires to get into the forest.

Conquest of the Air Proceeding
—Remains Afloat Over

Advance Guard at Nelson

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—The statement of revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for August shows a continued falling off in revenue and an increase in expenditure, which together result in an increase of \$43,835.601 in public debt. The total revenue for August was \$7,942,272 as compared with \$3,864,517 last year. The consolidated fund expenditures for August totalled \$7,672,074 as compared with \$5,546 497 last year and the capital expenditure \$3,968,783 as compared with \$2,448,258 last year.

Labor Leader Praises Japanese

Winnipeg, Sept. 11.—R. P. Pettipiece, of British Columbia, who is in the city at present assisting the executive committee of the C. P. R. striked at an interview expressed his of the control of the control of the party of Scotch agriculturists visiting Canada, passed through the Kootning Canada, passed thro

Compromised By Attitude of Premier Towards ex-Minister of Justice

PUBLIC LOUD IN OUTCRY

Executive Practically Dismissed By the King-Borrowed Money for Alberti

ter's demand. The order for the cablinet's resignation was issued this afternoon, in consequence of the strong
public opinion against the ministers
which was compromised by the premier's guarantee of M. Alberti's honesty and integrity.

Premier Christensen's resignation
had been loudly demanded by the public and the newspapers ever since the

Gas Exploded in Safe.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Four women and a man, employees of the Wahl Adding Machine combany, were probably faally injured today by an explosion of illuminating gas in a wall safe in the plant of the company at 405 Ohio street. The explosion occurred when the vault was opened and an attempt made to light the gas let. The third and fourth hoors of the building were wrecked and for a time it was believed but the Juliced persons had been

VALDEZ SURVEYED

Copper River Railway Believed to Have Abandoned Cordova as a Terminus

Will Advertise the Wares and Progress of the States

New York, Sept. 11.—For the first time in more than twenty years a purely American exposition will be held in England next year according to an announcement made today. It is to be known as the Golden West and American Industries exhibition, and will be held in the buildings and an inquest will be held in the buildings and an inquest will be held in the buildings and an inquest will be held. The boat house was a fine structure, part of it used for storing launches and boats while in the other part was a large workshop containing thousands of Carl's court, London from this country. The exhibition will typify the great development of the states of the Golden West since the discovery of gold in California in 1849. It will also commemorate the bicentennial of the completion of the first Atlantic cable. Eliaborate preparations have been made for the exhibition and an ample fund provided for the purpose.

Lost Life in Fire

Toronto, Sept. 11.—The boat house balonging to Housic, at the foot of Bathurst street, was destroyed by fire early this morning together with nearly seventy boats, cances and launches. Joseph Passome, Gerrard street east, by seventy boats, cances and launches. Joseph Passome, Gerrard street east, by seventy boats, cances and launches. Joseph Passome, Gerrard street east, by seventy boats, cances and launches. Joseph Passome, Gerrard street east, by seventy boats, cances and launches. Joseph Passome, Gerrard street east, by seventy boats, cances and launches. Joseph Passome, Gerrard street east, by seventy boats, cances and launches. Joseph Passome, Gerrard street east, by seventy boats, cances and launches. Joseph Passome, Gerrard street east, by seventy boats, cances and launches. Joseph Passome, Gerrard street east, by seventy boats, cances and launches. Joseph Passome, Gerrard street east, by seventy boats, cances and launches. Joseph Passome, Gerrard street east, by seventy boats, cances and launches. Joseph Passome, Gerrard street east, by

New Walkem Trial

Vancouver, Sept. 12—By mutual arrangement between the Attorney General for the Crown and Mr. Joseph Martin, K.C., for the accused, the new trial of George A. Walkem, granted by the full court will be heard by Judge Cane on Monday, September 21.

Vancouver, Sept. 12.—Charles King, who left Montreal on a wager of a thousand dollars that he could walk to Vancouver in 150 days, arrived at

Now York, Sept. 12.—Charging that his deaf mute wife nags him in the sign language, James W. Nish, him self deaf and dumb, has instituted divorce proceedings which will be heard before Vice Chancellor Howell in Newark on Wednesday. Newark on Wednesday.

Former Horseman Suicides New York, Sept. 12.—George Crouch, nce wealthy, but who for many years s said to have lived on a pension pro-

was only last ine premier publicly afmonths later, through public channels borrowed \$400,000 for the former minister.

New Mile Auto Record

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 12.—Walter Christle, at Latonia this afternoon broke the track record for automobiles, going the mile in 574-5 seconds, as against 592-5, made by Oldfield last year Oldfield made three attempts to lower his record but falled.

Chicago, Sept. 12

Chicago, Sept. 12

Chicago, Sept. 12

Chicago, Sept. 13

Chicago, Sept. 14

Chicago, Sept. 15

Chicago, Sept. 16

Chicago, Sept. 16

Chicago, Sept. 16

Chicago, Sept. 18

the German War Department Creation Travels Two Hundred Miles .

This is the first time an airship has been seen here.

After a while the balloon disappeared in the direction of Berlin. It is probably the dirigible that left Berlin at 10.30 last night under the command of Major Gross of the army ballooning department, who was accompanied by two brother officers. The Gross balloon was scheduled to fly from Berlin to Stettin and back, but its position over this city indicates that instead it has travelled to the southward.

Two Hundred Mila Tria

BY GUGGENHEIMS

Two Hundred Mile Trip

Berlin, Sept. 12.—The Gross dirigible balloon returned to its starting place shortly before your today. balloon returned to its starting place shortly before noon today after a successful flight at moderate speed of thirteen hours. The distance covered was announced as about two hundred miles, over a triangular course, part of the time against a brisk wind. Major Gross and his companions are tired out because of the very close attention they had to pay to running the airship. The motors and every part of the machinery is seemingly in perfect condition.

UNEARTHED GRAFT.

Sorel Grocer Confessed He Paid Commissions to Government Captains

Montreal, Sept. 12.—Of the many

Valdez, Alaska, Sept. 12.—Much excitement has been caused in Valdez over the presence here of a party of surveyors in the employ of the Copper River and Northwestern railroad, are prepared to stay for some length of time. They are now running lines and locating rights-of-way in the streets of Valdez.

The secrecy with which the men are going about their work has given rise to many rumors. It is believed that the Copper River and Northwestern railroad, which designated Cordova as its ocean terminus, fears the Hirsch railroad as a competitor and has determined to change its terminal from Cordova to Valdez. Another thing dugsenheim officials is the fact that the depth of water at Cordova does not permit of driving piles.

By surveying and locating rights-of-way is bound to result between the Copper River and Northwestern and the Hirsch railroads.

EXHIBITION IN ENGLAND

Roman Catholics to Abandon Procession With Host Through Streets

BY MR. ASQUITH'S WISHES

Barrison, 60 miles east of here last night. His time will expire on September 25, and he still lacks \$30 of the tember 25, and he still lacks \$30 of the That Congress Would Not Act Illegally

London Sept. 12.—The agitation by the extreme Protestants against the procession to be held tomorrow by the Eucharistic congress has apparently ended with the forcing of the government's hand.

The announcement that Premier Asquith had intervened in the matter and that a consequence there had been some modifications of the arrangements was made tonight at a mass meeting in Albert Hall, where it caused a scene of uproar. The meeting was exclusively for men, and it was attended by about ten thousand. As soon as Cardinal Vannutelli, the Papal Legate, who was accompanied by the usual brilliant array of Cardinals and Bishops, took the chair, Archbishop Bourne rose and said that he had a statement to make which would be a source of disappointment.

DATE OF ELECTIONS

SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME

Old Country Praised

sovernment at home, and the matter was smally arranged, but dust by way of a suggestion of the difficulties that have to be met, have any of you realized that in the case of war with Japan, you would nave to depend largely on the Hindus? The only great British military force in the Orient is in India, and consists largely of the many great difficulties which beset Sir Edward Grey, the able head of the foreign office. Without the British navy which does not cost you a shilling, and to which you will never be asked to pay a shilling, you would have as many Japs here in Victoria as you have holes in the streets, I mean of course those treets which are in course of repair. (Laughter).

The word of the matters of the matter of the matter of the matter of the matters of a specially every strong boy and wholesome girl that is born; is an added asset. I am not one of those who think that because this adopted that the empire is going to fall to pieces. I have every confidence to fall to pieces. I have every

to get a condition of the paying off contents and the condition of the paying off contents and the condition of the paying off contents and th

PROBLEMS OF EMPIRE

THE SPEAKER'S THEME

Our Empire in proper perspective. Here we would first consider the great self-governing colonies, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland and South Africa. Then there is a class of colony like the West Indies that have partial self-government. Thirdly a still larger class of crown colonies that the Canadian Club Luncheon

Luncheon

(From Saturday's Daily)

The luncheon tendered to Hamar Greenwood, M. P., by the Canadian Club at the Balmoral hotel yesterday was one of the most successful functions in the history of the club, for not tendered to tendered to the club, for not tendered t

(From Saturday's Dally)

The luncheon tendered to Hamar Greenwood, M. P., by the Canadians, come under the control of the foreign and the probably the season of all the Enderson of the Ender

the people of England. I hear many fellow-Canadians expressing fluent, earnest views as to what Old England "England," said Mr. Greenwood, "is the greatest country in the world." In sport all that is fairest; in business, all that is most honest; in war, all that is most honest; in war, all that is most senerous. A country with forty millions of people whose only natural resource is coal. London is the natural centre of the Empire and must so remain until the increase of wealth and population shall justify its change to Victoria." (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Greenwood in the treating of the conflicting interests which the Imperial authorities had to deal with referred to the two controversies in which British Columbia has lately been the conflicting interests which the Imperial authorities had to deal with referred to the two controversies in which British Columbia has lately been the conflicting interests which the Imperial authorities had to deal with referred to the two controversies in which British Columbia has lately been the conflicting interests.

STUDENT OF WHALES

Roy W. Andrews, of Museum of Natural History, Says Whales Will Be Extinct

Roy C. Andrews, of the department of mammals and birds of the American Museum of Natural History, has returned from a five months' trip to Vancouver island, where he remained until July, and then went to Tyee Alaska, on the south end of Admiraity island, says a New York despatch of yesterday's date. His work was getting measurements, notes and photographs of the Pacific whales, to discover whether they are the same as in the Atlantic. He saw more than 200 whales of different species killed with a harpoon gun. From the masthead of a whaling vessel Mr. Andrews, through field glasses, studed the whales in every position, He made measurements of the dead whales and took 300 photographs of whales in the water. Speaking of his work Mr. Andrews said yesterday:

"The whales have been hunted so extensively that they will soon be extinct. The relationship of one species to another is practically unknown. Fortunes are being spent on fossils, and here is a race of mammals slipping away. At New Foundland, where the whales were formerly found in great numbers, there are now only a few, as they have been driven from the feeding grounds and killed. While the Atlantic whales have been driven from the feeding grounds and killed. While the Atlantic whales have been obtained in regard to the Pacific whales. It will be embodied in a monograph."

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices

OPERATIONS ON TUNNEL SCHEME

right of the president, and on his right again was Dr. T. J. Jones, an old friend of Mr. Greenwood's father at Whitby. On the president's left were the Hon. Wm. Templeman, Ralph Smith, M.P., and H. G. Barnard, K.C. Work to Begin Upon Big Project in Boundary Subsidiary Companies

the greatest country in the world." In sport all that is most honest, in war, all that is most honest, in war, all that is most honest, in war, all that is bravest; and in victory, all that is most generous. A country with safety of this Dominion and, in torty millions of people whose only natural resource is coal. London is the natural centre of the Empire and must so remain until the increase of wealth and population shall justify its change to Victoria." (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Greenwood in the treating of the conflicting interests which the Imperial authorities had to deal with referred to the two controversies in which British Columbia has lately been interested—the Japaness and Hindu immigration.

"The British government thoroughly sympathises with your ideal of a white province, but the matter is not always so simple as it seems. Lyange collected with the case of the conflicting interests which the limiting and the conflicting interests which believed to the two controversies in white British columbia. I have any any any any and the province, but the matter is not always so simple as it seems. Lyange collecting my recent trip up and doon, suburbs, two controverses which in reason and the case of a dozen London suburbs, two controverses which in reason and the case of a dozen London suburbs, two controverses which in reason and the case of a dozen London suburbs, two controverses which the average of the in Alberta. When the case of a dozen London suburbs, two controverses which the average of the condition of the province, but the matter is not always so simple as it seems. Lyange and the province an Phoenix, Sept. 12.—From information just received from Richard Armstrong, one of the promoters of the Greenwood-Phoenix Tunnel company, in Chicago, actual operations on the proposed long and deep tunnel between the two Boundary cities will shortly commence, and those interested locally state that there is every reason to believe that before the end of the year substantial progress will have been made in driving the three.

million dollar hole in the big hill.

The company is stated to have been successfully launched with a capital of \$5,000,000, in which the following companies or properties have become interested: Strathmore, Nelson and Caleo Fraction; Crescent and Crescent No. 2; last Chance Mining Company; Prince Henry Mining Company; Preston Mining Company; Deflance and Fraction, and Chicago B. C. Mining Company. These will be absorbed in the first mile of the tunnel.

It is now the intention of the promoters to incorporate a tramway company in conection with the tunnel company, to be known as the Greenwood-Phoenix Tramway Company,

Limited, for the purpose of securing additional privileges for the successful carrying out of the tunnel project. Application will be made by Richard Armstrong and T. A. Woodruff of Chicago, and Duncan Melntosh of Greenwood to incorporate the company under the Tramway Company Incorporation act, for the purpose of "constructing, equipping and operating a single or double track tramway under ground, commencing at a point in the city of Greenwood and running thence easterly under ground toward and to the city of Phoenix."

The plans for the tunnel site and

THE LOCAL MARKETS

eets, per lb.

"Dixi" Tea is Fit for a Mandarin

"Dixi" Tea is our Queen Card-a specialty we're proud of. Other folks are proud of it, too, for this famous blend is praised in hundreds of Victoria homes, spoken of as the best tea on the market today. It's fine flavor and great strength prove that it is better than other teas which sell at double the price. "Dixi Tea," per pound 35c. (Three pounds for \$1.00) 50c and \$1.00.

Come in and learn how to make Ice Cream from Jell-O Ice Cream Powder, everything but the ice and milk contained in Jell-O package-no eggs, no sugar, no flavoring required, no heating or cooking. The most delicious pudding can also be made from this powder by stirring it into milk and cooking for only one or two minutes.

DIXI H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-date Grocers

Tels.: 52, 1052 and 1590



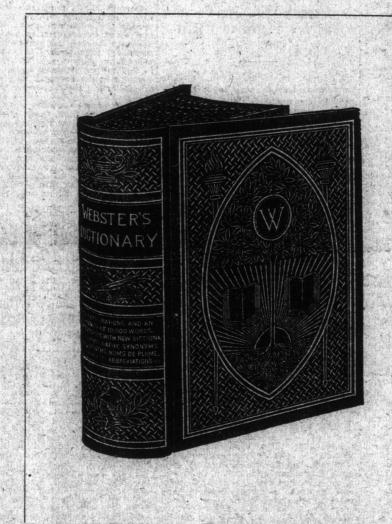
Save All Your Cream U.S. Cream Separator is biggest money maker—gets more Cream than any other. Holds WORLD'S RECORD

for clean skimming. Cream represents cash cream every day if you are not using a U.S. Cream Separator

Has only a parts inside bowl—easily and quickly washed. Low supply tank—easy to pour milk into—see picture.

| | HARDWARE CO., LTD. B.C. Agents 544-546 Yates Sta |
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| tern, per dozen30 to .35 | Pecans, per lb |
| heese- | Chestnuts, per lb |
| adian, per lb | Plate |
| fchatel, each | Cod, salted, per lb10 to .1 |
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| | Hams, per lb |
| | Hares, dressed, each |
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Here's Your Chance



A Splendid Leather Bound

Webster's Dictionary

With a Patent Thumb Index and

The Colonist

For Two Months for

This Dictionary contains 1,574 pages, 1,500 illustrations, and an appendix of 10,000 words, supplemented with New Dictionaries of Biography, Synonyms and Antonyms, Noms de Plume, Foreign Phrases, Abbreviations, etc., etc.

Famous Racins

Fastest of Her

for the Dunsmuir and lost a few mor narrow margin, y David Dowler, McIntosh, and Spirit to Victoria Princess Victoria Princess Victoria bring the latest yaching fleet of th The Spirit, which of racing craft ow the waterline North Pacific wat nd although the by the famous Fi ther, beat her on cently at Vancouv considers his yacht ing with any other in the North Pac equipped with a cruises. Another yacht r Another yacht re
local fleet is the cr
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The Truant, which
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feet beam. She ha
cabin, and is an
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PRICE OF LU

with the Alexandi

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Sawmill Open

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will be given imm It is now almo the price of rough agreement betwee mountain mills be defection of some At that time the thousand feet. T undertook to man consisting of 90 duction to the r export mills on i filling large order price.

LACK OF S Employment of No Heavy T

New York, Sept have been killed Blackwells island committee of the Union appointed fatalities in that tee also found the have suffered dedock improvement. The union wor The union wor fated the subject inspectors tried to life which the union the employment of the employment experienced in heights and to precautions. The ed that no life ha ing the new Man union labor is er

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LD'S RECORD

. LTD. -546 Yates St.

.12½ to .15

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YACHT **SPIRIT** IS OWNED HER

Famous Racing Craft is Purchased By a Local Syndicate

NOTABLE-

Fastest of Her Class in Light

To victoria this morning to the latest acquisition to the latest acquisition to the g fleet of this city from Seattle. Spirit, which will be the fastest waterline and 42 feet over all, rries a large amount of carves. the series of this morning to the first the latest acquisition to the sching fleet of this city from Seattle. The Spirit, which will be the fastest fracing craft owned here, is 29 feet in the waterline and 42 feet over all, and carries a large amount of canvas, he is considered the fastest yacht in the storm of the packed waters in light winds, at although the Alexandra, designed the famous Fife for heavier wearer, beat her on a narrow margin remiders his yacht capable of contesting with any other yacht of her class the North Pacific. The Spirit is nipped with any other yacht of her class the North Pacific. The Spirit is nipped with a comfortable cabin did will be a splendid boat for short alies.

The same applies to the two-year-olds. It is very than the probable of contesting with these there are some locals with any other yacht of her class the North Pacific. The Spirit is nipped with a comfortable cabin at the suck years as shown the storm of the islands when the storm of the islands when the storm of the listands when the storm of the islands when the storm of the listands the track of the listands when the storm of the listands the track of the listands when the storm of the listands when the storm of the listands the track of the listands when the storm of the listands the track of the listands when the storm of the listands of the listands of the listands of the list of the listands when the storm of the listands of the lista

the engine, is 33.6 feet over all, and 10 the beam. She has a very comfortable abin, and is an excellent cruising acht. There is also in course of contraction at the Buck yards a schooner or H. Bird. This vessel, also equipped ith a motor, is 36 feet long. A fine asoline motor launch for D. H. Bale, a general cruised. r general cruiser, 40 feet long, is also ing built by Mr. Buck. A scheme is under consideration for

A scheme is under consideration for the forming of a syndicate to build a racing yacht to compete next season with the Alexandra, of Yancouver, for the cup won by her from the Spirit. The Spirit is no longer eligible to face for the cup, and local yachtsmen are earnestly considering the acquisition of a competing racing vessel.

PRICE OF LUMBER

Sawmill Operators Weet to

SPEEDY HORSES TO RACE IN VICTORIA

Fine Gathering of Trotters and Runners Promised for Exhibition Week

The races, which will be held in ennection with the Provincial exhibition, promise to bring to this city the biggest and best class of horses that have ever stepped in British Columbia. This is borne out by the number of enquiries that are being received by those in charge.

Airs on the North
Pacific

notable Seattle racing yacht, built by Ted Geary to compete the Dunsmuir cup, which it won ost a few months ago to the Fifebed Alexandra, of Vancouver, by row margin, has been purchased avid Dowler, of this city, and C. cintosh, and a crew to sail the to Victoria left by the steamer ess Victoria left by the steamer ess Victoria this morning to the latest acquisition to the ng fleet of this city from Seattle.

Solrit, which will be the fastest Texture of Damage is Not Yet Known—Fears for Life of Commissioner

Extent of Damage is Not Yet Known—Fears for Life of Commissioner

This not only applies to the runners but also to the harness horses. In the latest of the programme there will be at least six starters. Included in the lot will be Shelagh, owned by Cameron and Johnson; Pedro, owned by Rennie and Taylor; Victoria Girlowned by Humber Bros.; Minnie, owned by F. A. Thompson. In addition there are three expected from Vancouver and two from Seattle.

B. C. Bred Race

Runners in Majority

The runners however, will be in the majority and the best horses that have been at Seattle this summer will be represented. The stable which will undoubtedly attract the most interest will be the St. James stable, which now has its home on James island, a few miles from Sidney, and consequently can almost be called a local entry. It includes Greenseal, Margariet Randolph, Shirley Rossmore, Hasty Agnes, Bye Bye and fifteen others, all of which will likely be seen at the track, as the owner has spoken for twenty stalls. That the St. James Stable is one of the best in the world is shown by the fact that on Thursday the owner of the stable offered \$12,000 for Lee Rose, the sensational two-year-old colt owned by Tim Walsh, the well known Canadian horseman. Walsh refused the offer as they will be landed at Hongkong.

Gratifying Word

FROM VANCOUVER

Next Empress to Carry Twelve Who Are Being Sent Back to Hongkong on the next outgoing Empress liner by order of Dr. Munro, Dominion medical immigration officer. A number of them voluntarily asked to be shipped across the Pacific. As these Hindus did not cannot be directly asked to be shipped across the Pacific As these Hindus did not cannot be a landed at Hongkong.

Most of those on the list for deportation were out of work and dependent of the work and dependent of the will be the stable in the world will be deported to Hongkong on the next outgoing Empress liner by order of Dr. Munro, Dominion medical immigration officer. A number of them woluntarily asked to be shipped across the Pacific As these Hindus did not come by direct passage from India.

Most of those on the list for deportation were out of work and dependent of the world will be the stable in the world wil

LIVES LOST

Turks Island, in West Indies, Visited By a Fierce

VESSELS LOST

FROM VANCOUVER

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children



The Home of the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive

DIRECTOIRE **COSTUMES**

A celebrated Parisian costumier, delving among old engravings, is struck by the possibilities of the Directoire Dress. In a few days Paris is electrified by the sight of a bevy of beautiful women gowned in the robes of long ago. Even the smart set of Paris is aghast at the audacity, but with equal audacity seizes on the inspiration, modifies the outre appearance and evolves that magnificent creation the Directoire Costume, the twin queen of fashionable frocks, awaiting your selection in hundreds of exclusive designs in our showrooms.



SHEATH COSTUMES

The Sheath Costume is simply the Directoire Costume with the more severe outlines softened and modified by the classic, sheath-fitting shape. It shares with its twin queen, the Directoire, the supreme rule in the world of fashion. Sheath motifs are apparent in all this season's productions, but we have secured the most exclusive, classic and true sheath models because we know the lady who buys her gowns at Campbell's demands and appreciates absolute correctness in dress down to the minutest detail, especially when she pays no more for perfection than for imperfection.

Angus Campbell & Co. Gov't

SMALL PROFITS **QUICK RETURNS**

Will be ADVANCE

Controlled to the control of the c

The Colonist.

Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

STOCK AT THE FAIR

It has been pointed out to the Colonist that there appears to be a likelionist that there appears to be a fixenhood of a very small exhibit of five
stock being sent to the Fall Fair from
Duncans and thereabouts, because of
the insufficient accommodation promised by the E. & N. Railway company in
the matter of cars. We would suppose
that there would be no difficulty on
that second It is to the interest of the railway company to see that the best possible exhibition of live stock is made, as it is, indeed, its interest to do everything in reason to promote every enterprise calculated to build up Victoria and the tributary country. and we are forced to the conclusion that there must be some misunder-standing either on the part of intending exhibitors as to what accommodation the company will provide or on the part of the latter as to what the former require. Instances have come under our notice in the East, where railway companies, in their desire to make fairs a success, would put on special trains to carry live put on special trains to carry live stock at such hours as would be most convenient to all concerned. It did not pay directly to do so, of course, but indirectly it did. We are not suggesting that farmers along the line of the railway ask for a special train to be put at their disposal; we only mention that this has been done in some cases to show hour such matters are regard. to show how such matters are regard to show how such matters are regarded elsewhere. We are very certain that the result of a conference between the Exhibition management and the railway people will lead to a satisfactory solution of the matter being reached, and our object in referring effort it may make so as to secure the success of the Fair, both in point of exhibits and attendance, will be much appreciated by the people of Victoria as well as the residents along the line of railway.

A SEPTEMBER AFTERNOON This article is being written out-of-doors. The warm sunlight is tempered by a gentle breeze that comes in from the sea. The sky is intensely blue, with here and there a little fleecy cloud. The sea is as placid as the blue vault above it, except that "ser to-wards the Race there is a deep blue streak, indicating that there is wind in the Strait, but it is not blowing home. Further out there is what looks like a fog bank—early this morning it was close in shore and the fog bell on Brotchie Ledge kept ringing out its warning. Beyond the fog, which obscures their foothills, rise the summits scures their foothills, rise the summits of the Olympics. They are not very clearly outlined, but you can catch a few glimpses of their eternal snews. Bye and Bye the fog will sink with the sun and out of the mysterious storehouse of Light will come varied and beautiful colors. The fleecy clouds will catch and hold them for a while, although they will change in tint as though struggling for release. The mountain peaks will bathe in their glory, and hide in their deep recesses shadows, which have a beauty that is glory, and hide in their deep recesses shadows, which have a beauty that is hardly like that of earth. And from mountain top and cloud the sea will catch an echo in color, and send it back softened and rendered more lovely. Later the moon will flood the scene with her silver, and those, whose happy lot it has been to note it all, will feel swelling up within them a sense of the simple joy of living. But let us get back to our picture spread out this September afternoon. There are a few lazy yachts, with white sails spread to woo a breeze that refuses Later the moon will flood the seeme will he silver, and those, whose the Skeens, he says there are several will teel swelling up within them a sense of the simple for oliving. But let us get back to our picture spread are a term large yachts, with the stalls spread to woo a breeze that refuses to be won. But what does it matter, be without wanting to do. Here comes a sixty motor launch. Its impation little another is a stay when the stalls spread to woo a breeze that refuses to be won. But what does it matter, be without wanting to do. Here comes a sixty motor launch. Its impation little snorts are out of all and the little wavelets, which it sends rippling to the outlying rocks, seem to smalle at their corn impotence. Here ships are the water of the canadian National Exhibition is not the state of the corn of

pensioners is taking place, the per-centage of pensioners to the eligible population shows no upward tendency. On 31st March last there was a total of 13,569 pensioners, being an increase of 312 on the number at the end of the previous year. The number of new pensions granted was 1.740, and there were 1,189 deaths and 239 cancellations, being a net increase of 312. The number in excess of those on the roll on March 31, 1902, is 793. There are 657 Maori pensioners. Of the total number of pensioners, 10,774, or 79 per cent. of the whole, are in receipt of the full pension of £26. There are 1,856 more male European pensioners than females. There were at the end of the There were at the end of the year 80 European pensioners of the age of 90 and over, whilst two had topped excess of the gross amount disbursed during the previous year. After de-ducting £163, the amount of over payments refunded, the amount disbursed was £325,036. The cost of administra-tion for the year was £5,765. The net alue of property owned by pensioners is £584,467. Of the persons to whom pensions were granted last year 790 were English, 364 Irish, 325 Scotch, 23

IN NEW B. C.

Not many people know where Cop-per City, B. C., is, and we confess to having been of that number until we read a letter written from that point, Copper City is on Copper river, and the particular Copper river referred to the particular Copper river referred to is a branch of the Skeena river, which who are entering the country the Grand Trunk Pacific proposed to class not wanted in any land. the Grand Trunk Pacific proposed to follow in order to get through the Coast Range, but abandoned because the grades were too steep. It enters the Skeena from the east at a point a little over 90 miles from the sea. On the opposite side of the river, and somewhat nearer the sea, the Kitsum-kelum flows into the Skeena from the north. The upper portions of these valleys are a little over 100 miles from Prince Rupert, and both valleys will be rendered easily accessible by the late years has assumed such proportions of Trunk Pacific Railway. Our Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Our correspondent is Mr. Harvey Creece, and he tells us of a visit paid to the valley by Mr. W. E. Scott, of the provincial Department of Agriculture. Mr. Scott estimates that in the Copper river alley there are 200,000 acres fit for fruit culture, so our correspondent says. In his report to the government Mr. Scott did not specifically mention this valley, but he said that there are this valley, but he said that there are of the fine advertising opportunity of at least 100,000 acres of good agricultural land in the Kitsumkelum valley, and, embracing in his observations the valley mentioned and the Lekelse valley on the opposite side of the Skeena, he says there are several hundred thousand acres of land eminently adapted to agricultural and horesticultural purposes. He also says that

year was given to the beneficiaries of it. In 1905 the amount was raised to \$130, at which figure it now stands. That, after seven years trial, the New Zealand parliament not only decided to continue the pensions but to increase them, indicates that they have worked satisfactorily, for, allowing for the eccentricities of legislatures in that country, they would hardly be ready to confirm a line of action and increase its burden, if the results on the whole had not been satisfactory. We take from a contemporary the following summary of the working of the law.

Pensioners under the New Zealand law must have reached the age of 65 and have resided continuously in the colony for 25 years, but this is not held to be interrupted by occasional absence, not exceeding two years, and there are other provisions meeting the case of sallors whose home is in the state. During the preceding twelve years he must not have been imprisoned for four months imprisoned for four occasions for an offence punishable by twelve months imprisoned, The pen-

euitivation, there would be a resident portunity to avail themselves of a site already prepared, and a prestige that it would require many years for a new foundation to acquire?

This will be somewhat of a surprise to resident be it is the law. wife and children units.

12 years and must have lived a sober and reputable life for five years. His yearly income must not exceed \$300, of ome importance. This will be the net value of his accumulated property must not be \$1,350 or over and he must not have deprived himself of property or income in order to qualify for a pension.

The annual report of the department of the department of the most of the House of the south fork of the Fraser alley of the south fork of the Fraser alley of the south fork of the Fraser and reputable life for five years. His the residents of two or the south is will be somewhat of a surprise to readers, but it is the lesson of facts, and it serves as some measure of what is implied in the development of New British Columbia. It demonstrates, when taken available as to the Nechaco valley, the alley of the south fork of the Fraser and other parts of the north central interior, that the Grand Trunk Pacific

IMMIGRATION. The present trend of immigration, as it affects North America, is worthy of notice. During the first six months of the present year 65,385 emigrants left the United Kingdom for this country and the United States, but during the corresponding period last year, the number was 125,230. The London Globe says that the falling off, as respects Canada, is due in part to the action of British and Canadian labor leaders who have done much to influence Brithe century. A pensioner at Russell is supposed to be of the age of 104, whilst another at Otaki is believed to be 107.

The total number of claims lodged since the act came into force up till March last was 33,598, of which number pensioners had been established in 25,617 cases. The gross payments by way of pensions last year amounted to £325,199, being approximately £10,000 short of the amount appropriated for the purpose, and £11,000 in excess of the gross amount disbursed during the previous year. After dethe century. A pensioner at Russell is tish workingmen to remain at home; supposed to be of the age of 104, whilst but it looks upon the financial depresanother at Otaki is believed to be 107. sion as the chief cause. The destination of the emigrants from the United from Ireland. He does not come expecting to be met at the wharf with bouquets, but understands that he must work for what he gets, and must be satisfied if he does not get very much at the outset. In consequence, he usually finds employment and soon becomes very comfortably situated. In this respect the course pursued by the light immigrant might be deaptered. were English, 364 Irish, 325 Scotch, 23
New Zealand born, 13 Welsh, and 80
Maori. Of the total number of male
pensioners now on the roll, there are
3,353 laborers, 1,071 miners, 463 farmers, 284 gardeners, 276 carpenters, 240
gum diggers and 107 bootmakers. The
females include 5,151 whose occupation
is termed domestic duties, while there
is termed domestic duties, while there
are 158 nurses 58 laundresses, 41 is termed domestic duties, while there are 158 nurses, 58 laundresses, 41 charwomen, 35 needlewomen, 28 dressmakers, 17 cooks and 13 washerwomen.

The Middle States is by no means a stray. Meanwhile, there are entering the United States every year a great number of people, who are certainly undestrable. At the same time very undestrable. many persons from Southern Europe who came to the United States in prosperous years are returning home. These are generally of the better class of laborers, so that our neighbors are losing population to Canada and Europe, which they would be glad to retain, and the greater part of those who are entering the country are of a

THE TORONTO EXHIBITION.

We find in the New York Herald a long, illustrated article in regard to Hudson's Bay. The article bears an Ottawa date line, and the suggestion is made in it that, in the course of a few years, it may be the interest of the United States to assert rights in the Bay that are not put forward. The will run through a region, from which in the course of a few years a large so far as any legal claim of the neightraffic will be developed and towns of importance will spring into existence.

Bargument is not a very conclusive one in the course of a region of the neightraffic will be developed and towns of importance will spring into existence.

Seems to think that because there may be some doubt as to what King Charles meant to convey by his grant to the Company of Gentlemen Adventurers trading into Hudson's Bay, it is also open to doubt as to what Canada acquired from the company when she bought out its rights for a million and a half in 1879. But this seems to us to be beside the question. If the coun-try were a no man's land, it would belong to the first power that exercised jurisdiction over it, and there can be no question as to Canada having done that in regard to all the region lying around and north of the Bay. Indeed, the Herald's correspondent does not suggest that any of these lands belong to any other country than Canada or to any other country than Canada, or are open to occupation by the United States or any one else. He confines his observations chiefly to considering if the Bay is the territorial water of Canada. In this conection he mentions that the Bay is third in size of all the great land-locked seas. The Mediterranean is the largest, with an area of 977,000 square miles; the Caribbean Sea comes next, with an area of 680,000 square miles, and Hudson's Baythird, with 567,000 square miles. He argues that, as the Mediterranean Sea was never regarded as "closed," alhough it is connected with the ocean only by the Straits of Gibraltar, so it might be contended that Hudson's Bay, which is reached by a strait 40 miles wide, can hardly be regarded as "closed," but the cases are not similar, for several pations front upon the to any other country than Can "closed," but the cases are not similar, for several pations front upon the Mediterranean, while there is not the least doubt that Canada owns all the land around the Bay and on both sides of the straits. To regard the Caribbean as a closed sea would be the acme of absurdity, for several countries front upon it, and the islands separating it from the cases are award by: ing it from the ocean are owned by several powers. The question involved in the status of Hudson's Bay is of importance only so far as it relates to he taking of whales, seals and fish. The policy of the Canadian government is to assert its exclusive control by Can-ada by every legitimate means.

PRONUNCIATION

It was Mark Twain, was it not? who said the foreigners spell better than they pronounce. However this may be, they pronounce. However this may be, we might learn a little from these misguided foreigners. There is a habit growing up in the schools, not of this city or province especially, but of the West generally, of endeavoring to pronounce words as they are spelled, and a careful observer can note a drifting apart of English "as she is spoke" in England and in the western part of America. If one may judge from the British comic papers, the differences in prominculation are greatpart of America. It one may judge from the British comic papers, the differences in promuciation are greater than most offices think. We are constantly being told, for example, that people from our side of the Atlantic say "Amifrica," a pronunciation which we have never yet heard, although it is possible that an Englishman, or at least some Englishmen, may pronounce Amurica as we pronounce America. But such differences as this are not what we are referring to. The tendency, which we have in mind, is that which makes the spelling the standard of pronunciation, which it is not and ought not to be. Spelling is only a means adopted to convey by letters certain vocal sounds, and in hundreds of cases the effort is not by any means successful. In the schools of the Western States particularly teachers endeavor to get their public to give affect to the sentence. schools of the Western States parficularly teachers endeavor to get their
pupils to give effect to every letter,
and the result is that the language
becomes harsh and stilted, losing all
its music and rhythm. English, spoken
by an educated Englishman, who is
not afflicted with some local accent,
is really a beautiful language, quite as
musical to the ear as Italian or Spanish and much more so than French or sh and much more so than French or German; but when an effort is made to give effect to all the letters, which dictionary makers have seen fit to use in spelling a word, the result is dis-astrous. The usage of cultivated so-ciety is the true standard of pro-nunciation.

astrous. The usage of cultivated society is the true standard of pronunciation.

While we have no doubt whatever as to the intention of the Grand Trunk Pacific to make Victoria one of the termini of its branch lines, and while it is a fact that on the latest map of its system a line is shown from the head of the Island to Victoria, it is premature to grow enthusiastic over the prospects of such a connection being made at a very early day. Especially is it premature to connect any reported purchase of land in this city with the subsidy granted to the 100 miles of the projected Vancouver Island & Eastern Railway. Such knowledge as the Colonist has of the plans of the Grand Trunk Pacific are that its first connection with Victoria will be from Prince Rupert by steamer to the head of Vancouver Island, and thence by rail to this city.

Only twenty people in England have incomes greater than \$250,000 a year. At least that is what the Inland Revenue Commissioners report. In view of the fact that some things are cheap in England, a man might manage to struggle along on a trifle like that.

Under the provisions of a new by-law, if an employe of the United States government is incapatitated by acci-dent while working in the discharge of his duties, his pay will be continued for one year. If he dies, a year's pay will go to his widow or dependents. This is a very humane law.

I look upon the simple and childish virtues of veracity and honesty as the root of all that is sublime in character.—Carlyle.

"Snap" Hand Cleaner, Per Tin 25c

Better far than Soap-the best preparation extant for cleaning the hands-Quickly removes dirt, grease and stains of all kinds-makes the hands soft and white.

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist Government Street, near Yates Stree



TO THE FAIR



WE MEAN our fair visitors—the ladies, who, when attending the Victoria Exhibition, will combine the pleasant duty of thoroughly inspecting the stores and

their contents—to one and all we bid a very hearty welcome, and venture a few hints on the wealth of most useful, high class and exclusive furnishings collected together at this season for their special inspection and delec-

tation in the greatest furnishing store of the great West.

IN CARPETS they will find mile upon mile of fine fabrics—useful Tapestry, long-wearing Brussels, sumptuous Wiltons, luxurious Axminsters, fashionable Art Squares, Hygienic Fibres, to which can be added Linoleums (inlaid and printed), Oilcloths and Mattings—all bearing the Hall Mark of the most famous manufacturers, and priced at figures bringing them



easily within the reach of all pockets.

IN LINEN, we have made special importations of the finest Irish weavesthe sort our ancestors were proud to possession account of its durability, fine texture and exquisite finish. To enumerate a few items, there are:-Tablecloths of all sorts and sizes, Serviettes, Runners, Sheets, Pillow Slips, Bedspreads, etc., etc. In addition, in the same department they will find a splendid stock of Blankets, including our famous Scotch blankets, from \$6.50 per pair; Counterpanes, McClintock Down Quilts, Towels, etc., etc.

IN THE FURNITURE DEPARTMENT We draw special attention to our magnificent display of Early English Oak Suites, Mahogany



Suites and the most useful and very lowpriced suites in **EmpireOak** finish. It isan education to see these beautiful goods.



IN THE DRAPERY DEPARTMENT, are found a splendid aggregation of materials for Casement Curtains, Challis Cloth, Cut Linens, etc., Liberty Art Goods, Beautiful Not-

tingham and Swiss Curtains, rich Muslins, French Brocades and every fabric necessary to make the home beautiful. Our experts will explain and assist when required; we make no charge.

IN HOUSEHOLD and Art China, Silverware, Cutlery, Cut Glass, Pictures, Souvenirs, Copper, Brass and Wrought Iron Fenders, Kerbs and Fire Irons, we have a sumptuous display awaiting

A HEARTY WELCOME AWAITS YOU.

HOTELS CLUBS THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST GOVERNMENT STREET VICTORIA B.C.

FURNITUR: ANDOFFICE FITTINGS That Ara

MAKER3

Bette:

the "fixed" stars stars are there?

What are stars? made to answer In the first place naked eye is not many more than sisted eye of a that is, in Victor the United State are visible to a With the telesco larger, but, of co of the glass. Ph than the human scry. The stars are classed in si ness.) A sixth r fact, very much nitude, but being only as a faint exposed long en picks up stars a plate could be light-struck ove case, the whole patines of brigh in many cases t strongly enough the exceedingly photographic pla general answer approach to ac is not visible t rate of 180,000 that it is observe bit, the distance parallax. The parallax that see almost direction of a second if it is even as fore, be at least is not possible parallax, and th times as far av something may of the stars. It the size of a star that ho means h

er. Yet we car ceived from a s Centauri shines Sun's brightness he Sun, it follow light as the Sun it must have th Sun, or shines t liant star, seen i as Alpha Centar times that of t times as far aw hence give off a face, and this hestimates of the much allowance. The stars are fact, they have marized the obstatement that the heavens, who one of these the supposed to be, popularly spoken contion these stawhich the hand which the han

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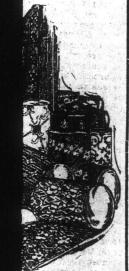
ways only a po

cate net-work. The nature spectroscope. 6 condition as the keen eye can se night, we find the white; Vega and geuse and Proc closes stars that are the color of ange, others that ible to us as ination to cons these clusters are green, other olive, russet, gr in the Dipper i around each o the members of n longer period brilliancy. The as the Whale, w known as Mira, and wanes in b It grows as brig after six month markable variat Star. It is in which is near pica's chair. A of two days a shines as a star ally decreases u

ation has been suggested that by a dark one,

star growing d

AN our fair tors—the ho, when the Victoria h, will comeasant duty hly inspectstores and bid a very ew hints on ass and exther at this and deleceat West.



de special imrish weaveswere proud to its durability, te finish. To there are: and sizes, Ser-, Pillow Slips, In addition, in ey will find a ets, including ets, from \$6.50 s, McClintock tc., etc.



T. are found a for Casement , etc., Liberty



splay awaiting

MAKER3

--OF-FURNITURE ANDOFFICE FITTINGS That Ars Bette:

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

THE FIXED STARS

Some of the questions most frequently asked about the "fixed" stars are: How many can we see with the naked eye? How many can be seen with the telescope? How far away are they? How many stars are there? Do they move, or are they really fixed in the heavens? What is the Milky Way? What are stars? This morning an effort will be made to answer these questions in a general way. In the first place, the number of stars visible to the naked eye is not very great. On a night, when there is no moon and the atmosphere is very clear, not many more than 3,000 stars are visible to the unassisted eye of a person in the Northern Hemisphere that is, in Victoria or any part of Canada, Europe, the United States or Asia. About a similar number are visible to a person in the Southern Hemisphere. With the telescope the number visible is very much arger, but, of course, much depends upon the power of the glass. Photography discerns very much more than the human eye, no matter how aided, can de-sery. The stars, which a keen eye can distinguish, are classed in six magnitudes, which has no relation their actual size, but only applies to their bright-A sixth magnitude star may be, in point of act, very much larger than a star of the first magnitude, but being immensely further away, it is seen only as a faint point of light. A photographic plate xposed long enough under favorable circumstances picks up stars by the millions, so much so, indeed, hat it is thought from recent observations that if a plate could be exposed long enough, it would be ight-struck over its whole surface. If this is the case, the whole vault of the sky is canopied with patines of bright gold," only the very great majority of them are so far away that their brilliance, greater many cases than that of the Sun, cannot reach us strongly enough to be detected by anything except the exceedingly sensitive plate of an astronomical hotographic plate. It follows from what has just been said that no

general answer can be given to the question: How far are the stars away? The nearest star, as far as astronomers have been able to determine with any approach to accuracy, is called Alpha Centauri, and approach to accuracy, is caned Alpia Centaur, and is one in the group known as the Southern Cross. It is not visible to us here. Its estimated distance is about 20,000,000,000,000 miles, which can be better understood when we say that light moving at the rate of 180,000 miles a second requires three and a half years to cover such a distance. The distance of a star is calculated from its parallax. This means that it is observed from two points in the earth's orbit, the distance between the points being taken as the base of a triangle, the other factors in the cal-culation being the angles obtained by observing the parallax. The parallax of Alpha Centauri is 976 of a second; that of Capella, a bright star which we almost directly overhead these autumn nights, 046 of a second, and there is considerable doubt if it is even as great as that. Capella must, there-fore, be at least twenty times as far away as Alpha Centauri. There are millions of stars for which it not possible to obtain even a suggestion of a parallax, and they must, therefore, be very many imes as far away as Capella. In this connection something may be said about the size and brightness of the stars. It is absolutely impossible to measure the size of a star's disc, for the very sufficient reason that ho means has been devised, or ever will be devised, we may say with perfect certainty, whereby it will be possible to see a star as a disc. It is always only a point of light, and all that the most powerful glasses can do is to make the point bright-Yet we can measure the amount of light received from a star, and it is estimated that Alpha Centauri shines with a 16,950,000,000th part of the Sun's brightness. Being 230,000 times-as far away as the Sun, it follows that it emits three times as much light as the Sun, from which it seems to follow that it must have three times as great a surface as the Sun, or shines three times as brilliantly. That bril-liant star, seen in the south from Victoria and known

referred to indicate that its volume may be 2,700 times that of the Sun. Capella is more than three times as far away as Sirius, and being a very bright star, it may be assumed to be several times as large as that luminary. Of course it is possible that these stars are very much brighten than the Sun, and hence give off more light per square mile of surface, and this being the case. It follows that our estimates of their relative sizes must be taken with The stars are called "fixed," but, as a matter of fact, they have a motion. A recent writer has sum-marized the observations of astronomers in the statement that there are two great star-drifts in the heavens, which are at an angle to each other. In one of these the Sun and his attendant planets are supposed to be. Every one knows the group of stars popularly spoken of as the Dipper. With one exception these stars are all moving in the direction in which the handle of the Dipper extends. The exception is the outer star in the bowl of the Dipper, that is, the second of "the pointers," which is moving in the opposite direction. The rate of motion, which is probably exceedingly rapid, would not make any difference, appreciable to the eye, in the relative positions of the stars in the Dipper in less than 30,000 years, so inconceivably far away are they. While, tar-drifts, the direction of movement among the sars is so varied that if their tracks could be laid down upon a chart, they would make a most intri-

as Sirius, is estimated to be six times as far away

as Alpha Centauri, and calculations of the kind just referred to indicate that its volume may be 2,700

The nature of the stars is determined by the spectroscope. Observations have been made of about 500, and the conclusion reached is that they are of much the same composition and in much the same condition as the Sun. They vary in color, as any keen eye can see. Of the stars visible to us here at night, we find that Sirius and Capella are brilliantly white; Vega and Altair slightly blue, Antares, Batel geuse and Progron slightly red. The telescope dis-closes stars that are of a deep blood red, others that are the color of garnets, others that are a bright cr-ange, others that are yellow. Many of the stars vis-ible to us as one point are found on exam-ination to consist of clusters, and the members of nese clusters are of various colors. Some of them are green, others blue, others indigo, lilac, violet, ive, russet, grey, fawn, and so of. One of the stars the Dipper is a double, and the two parts revolve around each other in sixty years. In other cases members of the group revolve around each other longer periods. Some of the stars are of variable illiancy. There is one in the constellation known as the Whale, which is visible at this latitude, and is known as Mira, meaning the Wonderful. Mira waxes It grows as bright as a star of the second magnitude emains as such for 14 days, then decreases so that after six months it becomes thvisible to the naked eye, and then grows brighter again. There is a re-Star. It is in the constellation known as Perseus, which is near what most people know as Cassiopica's chair. Algol waxes and wanes during a period of two days and twenty hours. For sixty hours it shines as a star of the second magnitude, and gradually decreases until it is only of the fourth magnitude, ation has been offered for these variations, but it is suggested that perhaps a bright star is accompanied star growing dim when the dark one interposes it-

self between us and its orilliant brother. Altogether there are three hundred stars that are known to be variable, and there may be very many more. Then we have what have been called temporary stars. The most remarkable of these appeared in A.D. 1572. It appeared in the constellation Cassiopeia, and became so bright that it could be seen at midday. It was brightest when it was first seen and grew steadily dimmer, vanishing in sixteen months, and has never been seen since as far as is known. A similar instance occurred only a few years ago. Attempts have been made to identify this star of 1572 with that which appeared at the time of the birth of Christ, but with very little success. In all there are recorded instances of fourteen such stars. It is suggested that they may be periodic, that is, that they may move through space on vast orbits, but, as a matter of fact, practically nothing can be told defin-

about them. The suggestion has been made

that their sudden brightness is due to a collision be-tween two great stellar bodies, but this is only a

This article has already excended the length intended, but a brief reference must be made to the Milky Way and the Nebulae. The Milky Way is a of stars so distant that the eye cannot distinguish between them. Sir William Herschell was Inclined to the opinion that the Sun and all the visible stars belong in this star group. He thought that all the visible stars form a system which may be likened to a great disc split in the middle and with the divided parts separated from each other at an angle. He supposed that the Sun, and, of course, the earth, is in one of the separated parts, and that when we look at the Milky Way we are looking through the undivided part, whereas when we look towards the north, to what David in one of the Psalms calls, "the empty place," we are looking through the space be-tween the two divided portions. Nebulae may or may not be stars. Some of them are vast masses of luminous matter, apparently in a state of violent motion. One hundred nebulae are known. They look like great clouds of light, and are observable chiefly by means of the telescope. Some of them are supposed to be vast star-systems similar to our visible universe, only so inconceivably remote that all the myriads of orbs contained in them are blend-

ed into a fleecy cloud of light. With these very imperfect observations we must take leave of this fascinating subject. Nothing is comparable to it in mystery or sublimity. Before the vastness and glory of the stars this earth and poor humanity seem to sink into insignificance; yet the Maker and Upholder of all this majesty is He of Whom we speak as Our Father. When we think of this, the true sublimity of humanity shines forth with greater grandeur than the brightest star, and we realize what David meant when he said:

"When I consider the heavens, the work of Thy fingers, and the moon and stars that Thou hast ordained, what is man that Thou art mindful of him and the son of man that Thou visitest him?"

MAKERS OF HISTORY

XXII. The influence of Peter the Hermit would be memorable in its effects if it had been only instrumental in inaligurating that ramarkable series of expeditions known as the Crumdes, which were characterized by deeds of military provess unsurpassed in the records of warfare. But when we come to examine its indirect results, we see that it occupied a place among the great evolutionary forces in European political and social development surpassed in importance by none of the other factors, which have combined to produce of the other factors, which have combined to produce the conditions of reday. An atmosphere of mystery has ever hung over eastern lands, when viewed from a western standpoint. "The wealth of Ormuz and of Ind" have long been regarded by the prosaic peoples of Europe as beyond computation. The sons of the North, who streamed across that continent in the early part of the Christian era, heard many weird tales of the riches and laxury of Southeastern and Southern Asia. Possibly some of them may have preserved tra-ditions handed down from a time when their fathers lived in those blessed lands. Travelers, whose venturesome steps had led them into the regions where the great empires of antiquity had flourished and where the monuments of their magnificence yet remained at least in part, brought back stories, which when told in the rude baronial halls of our Ter seemed like accounts of another world. When we re-flect that a baron in the time of Charlemagne slept on a bed of straw laid upon the stone floor, in castles it is true, but castles badly lighted, with inferior facil-lties for heating and with scarcely a real comfort, it is easy to realize how stories of eastern luxury, told no doubt with the exaggeration permitted to troubadours, would fire the imagination. To these rugged men the East had the same fascination as it had eight cen-East hatche same lastmand at that to rule the East was to rule the world. Therefore when the Hermit urged them to take arms against the Infidel and the Pope gave his blessing to all who would engage in the holy cause, it is not surprising that there in the holy cause, it is not surprising that there should have been a ready response. Estates were sold for what they would bring, so confident were the Crusaders that they would easily win far greater and infinitely more luxuriant domains in the land of the Infidel. Thus the Feudal System began to break up. In some cases the kings bought the properties of the barons; in others, and the greater number, the Church and in cases where sales were not made of the Church, and in cases where sales were not made either King or Church was made trustee for the absent lord. In numerous cases these trusts developed into absolute ownership, for the Grusades had a terrible death roll. Hundreds of families became extinct, at least on the male line, and it was easy to persuade the women to become members of some religious order, which indeed was almost their only protection, when all their men-folk had been slain, and in such cases the estates passed into the ownership of the Church. In cases where the King was trustee heavy "fines" were imposed in the event of the marriage of a female ward, and on the principle that half a loaf was better than no bread, these "fines" were promptly paid in money or land, so that the girl might go to her husband not wholly portionless. But not only the King and the Church profited by the desire of the barons to take part in the holy war, for traders and unity to secure large estates for small sums, and ommunities acquired new privileges from the overlords in consideration of their assistance. Here then we see four directions in which the Crusades , influenced European social and political conditions weakening of the powers of the feudal barons, the ment of the Church, and the enfranchisement of the common people. It is true that in Continental Europe, and even in the United Kingdom to some extent, some of the relics of feudalism yet remain, but the institution began to crumble the day Peter set out on his first journey among the people of Western Europe, and what is left of it is a mere shadow of what it once was. In England the effect of the Crusade was not relatively as great as on the Continent for several reasons. One was that the people enjoyed a greater measure of freedom than was permitted on the Con-tinent; another was that William the Conqueror, as

ers of land to him personally by a solemn oath of

fealty, which overrode the fealty due the feudal lord,

and a third was the fact that owing to their insular

position, the people of England did not take up the

Crusades with the same degree of enthusiasm as those of France, Spain, Italy and Germany,

Another effect of the Crusades was the development of commerce. The transportation of many thousands of the Crusaders was by water, and this stimulated navigation to an extraordinary degree. While the expeditions fell far short of enriching those engaged them to the anticipated extent, many of the products of the East were brought to western Europe, and with them came new tastes, and the setting up of new standards of living. The East was not as luxuriant as the troubadours painted it, yet it was far in advance of European life, and those who returned from the wars sought to establish to some extent the more ele-gant manners of the countries, which they had visited, They brought with them also marvellous stories of the wealth of India, to which country none of them penetrated, but of whose riches they heard much from the traders, who came out of that country with the caravans loaded with spices, silks and jewels. There arose shorfly a desire to find an easier way to India than that across the tedious wastes of Syria and Persia and the mountains of Afghanistan and Beluchistan, and in due time sea voyages to India became the ambition of hardy navigators. When Vasca rounded Cape of Good Hope, and Columbus saw the shores of the West Indies, they were bent on solving the problem which the Crusades had raised in the minds of the people of Europe, and which for two centuries had remained

Therefore it seems not unreasonable to say of the little mis-shapen, ignorant and superstitious hermit of Amiens, that among the men, who have made his tory, his place is a very high one. He himself profited little by the spirit he inspired. He died in the seclusion of a Monastery in A.D. 1115.

Famous Frenchmen of the Eighteenth Century

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

LOUIS XVI. AND HIS MINISTERS

The public welcomed M. Necker's reinstatement with joy. Everywhere were festivities and illuminations, even the Bastille taking part in the universal celebration. The treasury was quite empty when he came into office. The harvests had failed and there was great and pressing need of financial assistance. The appointment of M. Necker restored public confidence. Capitalists advanced loans. The chamber of the notaries of Paris paid six million into the treasury. M. Necker advanced two million out of his private fortune. Louis XVI, much against the in-clination of his courtiers, endeavored to reform his household, economizing in every way possible. "The means of providing against famine and insurrection absorbed all the nights and days of M. Necker, and the greater part of the money he had at his dis-posal," wrote Madame de Stael. But unscrupulous posal," wrote Madame de Stael. But unscrupulous agitators were at work taking advantage of the poverty and the consequent discontent of the people to excite popular feeling against all authority Following M. Necker's example, the rich gave enormously to charity. The floors of the great houses were thrown open to those in need. Beggars were invited within the gates and housed and clothed and fed. But it was not charity, the people desired. They had become enlightened to the true conditions They had become enlightened to the true conditions of things. They were beginning to insist upon those privileges which the philosophers had told them were the natural rights of man. And those in authority were seeing their mistake a century too late to apply any remedy, save that of the sacrifice of their own interests, their own privileges, and in many cases the sacrifice of themselves.

In 1789 the representatives of the nation became known as the National Assembly, which consisted of nobles, clergy and members of the Third Estate, who might be termed commoners, and with whom lay the chief power. From the very first the members of the three different divisions refused to act to-gether, or rather the nobles and the clergy declined to commons. At the first meeting of the Assembly, when the roll was called, the secretary cried in loud tones, "Gentlemen of the Clergy? No one appears. Gentlemen of the Nobility? No one appears." Deliberations went on without the mem-

Against the advice of Necker, Louis XVI. prepared a declaration concerning the session of the "States-General," for the king refused to recognize the new name of National Assembly. it he declared that the deliberation of the Third Estate was null and unconstitutional. General ination, and when the king withdrew after having made his speech, the members of the Third Estate and some of the clergy remained seated, continuing their iscussion without any regard to the orders and when the deputies at length adjourned their meeting, the whole populace was waiting to greet them. One and all adjourned to the Comptroller-Gencral's house with the cry of "Vive Necker! Vive la tiers! A bas les aristocrats!" and Necker coming out, was carried about the city in triumph by the people. Even then the minister, with large generosity, seemed to wish to use his popularity service of his king, and assured them again and again he urged upon the king the uniting of the three orders, but the majority of the nobles were against it. The king carried out Necker's instructions nomupon his troops and several of his foreign regiments

In despair Necker offered his resignation. "I hear what you say," the monarch replied coldly.

Mirabeau, who was growing more powerful, more fluential, every day, demanded the withdrawal of "We conjure you, in the name of country, in the name of your goodness and your sire, to send back your soldiers to the posts which they have been withdrawn. . . Send from which they have been withdrawn. . Send back, above all, those foreign troops . . . your majesty has no need of them. Why should a monarch adored by twenty-five million of Frenchmen Sire, in the midst of your children be guarded

The outcome of Necker's advice was the demand of the court for his resignation. So, with his wife, he sorrowfully turned his back upon Paris to return once more to Geneva.

As before, he left consternation behind that

gave birth to serious results. On Sunday, July 13, while M. Necker was on his way from France, blood flowed in the streets of Paris. A young journalis who had won some notoriety at the clubs, mounted who had won some notoriety at the clubs, mounted upon a table in one of the cates, fiolding a pistol in his hand and shouting, "The exile of Necker is the signal for a St. Bartholomew of Patriots. The foreign regiments are about to march upon us to cut our throats. To arms! To arms! Behold the rallying sign!" And rushing outside, he plucked a loaf from a tree and stuck it in his hat. Every one in the great crowd about him followed his example. The bust of Necker, draped in crope, was carried about the streets. Country people thronged to the town. Some soldiers marching toward the Tulieries drove

water transfer of the management of the property of the same

the crowd before them, an old man fell and was trampled under foot. In the night, in the absence of most of the troops at Vervailles, Paris was in the hands of the mob, who pillaged the shops of the armorers and the royal stores. On the 13th of July, 1789, the maddened populace, a prey of their own unreasonable fury, attacked the Bastille, aided by mutinous soldiers of the French Guard. The governor and his assistants were shot. The mayor of Paris, for endeavoring to use his authority, suffered a similar fate. And the doors of the Bastille were thrown open. Prisoners who had not seen the sunlight for many years were dragged forth from their dungeons. There were those who had lost their reason through long confinement, they were liberated with the rest. And the people surrounded them and ran before them with shouts of joy, strewing their path with flowers. The demolition of the Bas-

tille was ordained.

The news of the terrible state of Paris reached the king at Versailles. The people demanded the recall of M. Necker. "Only he knows how to deal with us," they cried. "Only he can scothe and control the frightened people." And so once more the old minister came back to France, his journey thither being a continual ovation. He must have realized his inefficiency to cope with affairs. Mat-ters had gone too far for the influence of one man to make any change in the progress of events. The French Revolution had begun and the people, knowing their power and intoxicated with the knowledge, would endeavor to wield it in spite of the awful con-

After the fall of the Bastille, the king had been forced to return for a time to Paris from his beloved Versailles. He did not tarry there for long, but his next return to the capital was to be still more ignominious. On the 5th of October a huge crowd of men and women assembled in Paris, arming themselves with whatever weapon they could lay their hands upon. The Assembly was sitting. An ominous sound reached their ears through the open windows, a sound like the rumbling of distant thunder. "A storm is brewing," nodded one deputy to another. Mirabeau, to whom word had been brought, rushed to the presiding officer's chair. "Sir," he said, in a low voice, "make haste and adjourn the meeting. Forty thousand Parisians are marching upon us. The noise you hear is the sound of their united cry of anger and vengeance." And Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette and the little dauphin were taken back to Paris by a hungry mob, the women of whom following the carriages kept constantly re-peating: "Voyez! We have brought the baker, the baker's wife and the baker's boy." Prisoners now of the people, the royal family were taken to the Tuileries, which gloomy abode they were only to leave

later for a worse prison.

No wonder that Necker became disheartened. Mirabeau used his eloquence to undermine the old minister's influence, an insidious eloquence that condemned where it seemed to uphold. The king, too. vacillating as ever, and afraid to take any stand either for or against the people, would give Necker Comptroller-General resigned and returned to Switcomptroller-General resigned and returned to Switzerland. "An honorable, bold and valiant man," writes Guizot; "he was skilful in matters within his own range. But he made the mistake of thinking himself able for anything. When he was brought to realization of his limitations, he sadly succumbed under a burden which he was not able to raise."

Necker died at Coppet, tenderly hursed by his daughter, Madame de Stael, one of the most brilliant women of the times. She has written a most inter-esting life of her father, for whom she cherished an

nded affection and admiration. (To be continued)

Sir Gavan Duffy, formerly Speaker of the legisla-tive assembly of Victoria, was once returned to his seat by a single vote majority. On visiting his conently, he was received with a special ish fellow-countryman. warmth by an Irish fellow-countryman.

"And so," said Sir Gavan Duffy to his friend, "you were one of my supporters,"
"No, sir," was the reply, "I was two of them."

THE STORY TELLER

"Tommy," said a young lady visitor at his home,

not come to our Sabbath school? Several of your "why not come to our Sabbath school? Several of your little friends joined us lately."

Tommy hesitated a moment, then suddenly he exclaimed, "Does a red headed kid by the name of Jimmy Brown go to your school?"

"Yes, indeed," replied the new teacher.

"Well, then," said Tommy, with an air of interest, "Ill he there next Sunday you het. I've been layin."

Rastus was on trial for the theft of a turkey, and took the stand on his own behalf. "I didn't steal no turkey, Squar; I stoled a rail."
"Well, Rastus, how did those bones get in your back yard?"

back yard?"

"They done come dar without permishun; an' I ain't 'sponsible. You see, Squar, I wuz needin' frewood; so I took de rath, an' toted it home, an' der was a turkey on it, a great big fellah. Well, sah, what's on my lan's mime, an' I didn't give 'im no time to run off neither, Squar."

The Squire deliberated a few seconds; then he said "Case dismissed"

A certain young artist who is on terms of com-A certain young artist who is on terms of comparative intimacy with the janitor of the apartment house wherein he maintains his studio, is in some doubt whether the said janitor is a cynic or something of an art critic, or both.

"One day, while doing a bit of repair work in the studio," says the painter, "Mike scrutinized a bit of my work with ominous solemnity. When I indicated a portrait of myself the blow fell. Said I:

"The paint on this is badly cracked which spoils the likeness."

is to be seen in the face of a representation of Bud-

Mr. Huntly Wright's Golf Story

A writer in London M.A.P. tells this story: When Mr. Huntly Wright goes on tour—and for the sake of his golf that is not so often as he would like—he takes every opportunity of playing on the famous courses. About three years ago he found himself at St. Andrews, and the royal and ancient club appointed itself his host. The St. Andrews' caddles, as "characters," have won fame, and Mr. Wright met one who was able to contribute to his stock of good stories.

"Being a very timid liftle fellow," began the man who had "made" more musical comedies than anybody else, when he told the story to me, "I hardly dared walk over the course, and when I did play a match!—well, the waiting on the first tee amongst all those cracks was as nervous an experience as a first night. I had a dour auld fisherman caddle, who, when I foozled, just looked at me, not angrily, but hurt. I tried to be chatty and bright.

"I suppose," I said, 'you've carried for all those famous golfers? Members of Parliament and Cabinet Ministers?"

"Ave."

"Aye.'
"Well, how does the Prime Minister play?'
"Oh, him. He's nae golfer.'
"And what do you think of the Chancellor of the Exchequer?"
"He canna' hit a ba.' I've carried for a good many here, and I'm of opinion that the cleverer the man the poorer the golfer.'

"After thinking this out," added Mr. Wright, "and taking about nine for the next hole, I gave him a shilling and told him I was quite of his opinion."

WITH THE POETS

Any Little I Can Do If any little word of mine
May make a life the brighter,
If any little song of mine
May make a heart the lighter;
God help me speak the little word,
And take my bit of singing
And drop it in some lonely vale,
To set the echoes ringing!

The curate thinks you have no soul; I know that he has none. But you. Dear friend! Whose solemn self-control In our four-square, familiar pew,

Was pattern to my youth—whose bark
Called me in summer dawns to rove—
Have you gone down into the dark
Where none is welcome, none may love?

I will not think those good brown eyes
Have spent their light of truth so soon;
But in some canine Paradise Your wrath, I know, rebukes the moon,

And quarters every plain and hill, Seeking its master. . . . As for me, This prayer at least the gods fulfill; That when I pass the flood and see

Old Charon by the Stygian coast Take toll of all the shades who land, Your little, faithful, barking ghost May leap to lick my phantom hand. -St. John Lucas, in The Outlook.

Consider the blind man, how he sits at feast, Sipping his wine, supping his viands rare, While little empty hands snatch unappeased, And unseen, hungry faces crowd more near.

Consider the blind man, how he sports and leaps, The happy, hearty blind man at his play, While cheated childhood from its covert peeps, The weary worker turns the night to day.

Consider the blind man, how he lolls at ease, His cushioned carriage spattering as they curse, The burdened laborer, bitter to appease, The hardened mother with her empty purse.

Consider the blind man—how he counts his pelf,
The glittering gold that, ringing, drowns the sigh
Of the poor girl who sells her worthless self
For wage of sorrow, the sick infant's cry.

Consider the blind man, how he sleeps and dreams, Drugging his senses for sweet comfort's sake, Content in self-made darkness. Yet it seems . . . Soon must the blind man wake! -Alice Calhoun Haines, in Sept. Overland Monthly.

The Lily

In the white ranks of all her lily sisters,
Here in the garden close,
Where driven rain beats and the noon sun glistens,
Her fragile beauty blows.

Of much, ah! much the tempest has bereft her No flower can reclaim; Only a tear-drop has the spent storm left her To cool her heart of flame.

Yet is she lily-fair and lily-tender; Her's not the moon-flower's snows

Nor that which lends magnolia buds their splendor;

But the red coquelicots.

Which fleck the rank fields of the after-harvest She studied to acquire A life-drop where the fainting corn-ear starvest, And, lo! she found Desire.

There in her calyxed heart has love transmuted The desperate drop to gold; And which shames which? The petals, silver-suited, Or that which they enfold?

Still is she one with all her sister flowers; Let Wisdom's self declare Let Wisdom's self declare Is it not frailty, sought of sun and showers,

Which makes the lily fair? -Charles J. Bayne, in Home Magazine.

Ain't you ever waked up early fom a night of blessed sleep, An' watch de light grow in de sky as day begins to peep.
Wid de grass all strung wid diamonds fit to decorate a king,
An' hear de catbird far away his hymn of glory sing?
Den you ain't never lived!

Did you ever go out fishin' when de's work you oughter do, An' lazy up an' down de creek'de sleepy hours frough; Or sit out on a log jest where de trailin' grape-vines sway, An' watch de cork bob up an' down while little min-Den you ain't begun to live!

Night Did you never heah de mockin' bird a-singin' to hisse'f,
Kinder low out in de moonlight, like he's tryin' to
hole his bref,
While you sit out on de gallery in de soft an' mellow light, An' de breezes whisper in yo' ear de secrets of de

Den-Lord, what have yo' been?
-Louise R. Chidester, in San Francisco News Letter,

In the King's Praise When Louis the king is Louis the man
"Tis Love, the uncanonized, rules at court
With frelle and revel and moon-lit sport;
Let the queen go sulk and the priests go hang—
Quick, comrade, your bow to the Montespan
And a ready brain for a quick refort—
When Louis the king is Louis the man.

When Louis the king is Louis of France I's showing of purple and flood of gold, And a steady hilt for your hand to hold; Grave ministers, scholars—ambassadors. A stately feast and a decorous dance.

A bow to the Montespan touched with cold—When Louis the king is Louis of France.

When Louis the king is Louis the priest
The court is as sad as a dog in Lent;
There's cardinal, bishop and penitent
(And Montespan praying for audience),
A funeral face at a dreary feast—
I faith, but our knees are forever bent
When Louis the king is Louis the priest. L'Envoi.

True to the church is Louis the priest.
True to France is Louis the king;
Faithful ever, to preise him least,
Though never at once to the selsame thing.
But true to himself and the Montespan
Is Louis the man, is Louis the Man!

Ran Into the Steamer Sentinel During Fog Soon After Leaving Seattle

ALL PASSENGERS RESCUED

Sentinel Beached at West Seattle With Water Filling Hold

(From Sunday's Daily)

The steamer Chippewa of the International Steamship company was again in collision yesterday, when she ran into the steamer Sentinel during the fog, on her way to Victoria, at 9 a. m. yesterday. The Chippewa cut a hole in the Sentinel's starboard bow and swung her around. She was then made fast alongside the Chippewa, while the 36 passengers, men, women and children, bound to Seattle from Eagle Harbor, were taken off. The Sentinel was meanwhile making water rapidly and was steamed hurriedly to the beach at West Seattle to prevent foundering. The Chippewa returned to foundering. The Chippewa returned to Seattle and after landing the rescued passengers, continued on her voyage to Victoria. A wireless telegraphic dispatch was sent here yesterday morning, giving brief news of the collision.

dispatch was sent here yesterday morning, giving brief news of the collision.

The Sentinel, which is a little, wooden-housed steamer of \$2 tons, 101.7 feet long, 17 feet beam and 4.4 feet deep, owned by the Kitsap Transportation company and registered at Port Townsend, was on her regular route, inbound to Seattle from Eagle Harbor. The Chippewa, with but 40 passengers on board, had started under a slow bell, the weather being thick, and was blowing her regulation fog whistles at the usual interval. The Sentinel's whistle was heard on the port bow, a short distance, and then the steamer herself was seen coming across the bow of the Chippewa. The International Steamship company's vessel was ordered stopped and way, was being got off her when she cut into the starboard bow of the Sentinel, about five feet from the stem, the iron bow of the oil-burner cutting into the woodwork and leaving a V-shaped hole. Although the impact was not a heavy one, it was sufficient to force the Sentinel around, and Capt. Mc-Alpine called out his crew in case the necessity arose to save those on board. There was little excitement. The Sentinel was made fast alongside the Chippewa and her gangway was run up to the hurricane deck of the bigger steamer, and, with their valises and effects, the passengers clambered from the Sentinel. The Chippewa was then put about, and, after sending a wire-less telegraphic dispatch to tell of the collision has atturned to Scattle and Rulaw to Baise and a seturned to the collision.

One of the advantages claimed for the wireless system is greater secrecy the will start for messages. It mad safety for the message, it must be remembered that in ordinary testations can intercept the message, it must be remembered that in ordinary testations can intercept the message, it must be remembered that in ordinary testations can intercept the message. It must be remembered that in ordinary testations can intercept the message records itself on 'every interest pays a message can be taken by its factor. The can be re mecessity arose to save those on board. There was little excitement. The Sentinel was made fast alongside the Chippewa and her gangway was run up to the hurricane deck of the bigger steamer, and, with their valises and effects, the passengers clambered from the Sentinel. The Chippewa was then put about, and, after sending a wireless telegraphic dispatch to tell of the collision, he returned to Seattle and landed the 36 people rescued from the Sentinel, which, in the meantime, with the water rising in her, was steamed toward the sandy beach at West Seattle. The Chippewa then continued her voyage to Victoria, leaving shortly after 2 p. m.

There will be an inquiry concerning the collision, the second since the formation to save the save of the city will be asked in the near future to authorize the future arrangements of the Dotate and in the second I would want first to make my analyses and fully digest may analyses and fully digest the mass of material that I have in my notes. Still it is, I think conservative to say, that there are possibilities of low grade ore being found. I came across two mineral to seat the first to make my analyses and fully digest the mass of material that I have in my notes. Still it is, I think conservative to say, that there are possibilities of low grade ore being found. I came across two mineral to seat the first to make my analyses and fully digest the mass of material that I have in my notes. Still it is, I think conservative to say, that there are possibilities of low grade ore being found. I came across two mineral the first to make my analyses and fully digest the mass of material that I have in my notes. Still it is, I think conservative to say, that there are possibilities of low grade ore being found. I came across two mineral the country bears traces of a great deal of erosion, large traces of a great deal of ero

SUCCESSFUL TESTS OF **WIRELESS INSTALLATION**

Soon Be Open to the

any attempt to send out messages over the new system yesterday, but a number of receiving tests were successfully made. Despatches from the stations at Friday Harbor, Vancouver and other places were clearly registered by the coherer, and to show the ease and clearness with which messages could be received by the new instrument, a long political message from Port Townsend to Seatle was intercepted and taken down by L. C. Dent

Marconi installation. To the layman, however, they seem much alike and both

BEAUTIFUL CLIMATE OF VANCOUVER ISLAND

nstrument at Driard Hotel Will Chas. H. Clapp of Dominion Geological Survey Talks of

Successful tests were yesterday made of the wireless telegraphy Installation at the Driard Hotel. The grounding of the wire has been found not to be entirely satisfactory as it interfered with the lights of the hotel. This will be changed tomorrow, but in other respects the installation is complete and satisfactory.

The difficulty referred to precluded any attempt to send out messages over

Chipman, was sent out by the geo-logical survey of Canada to make a geological and photo-topographical survey of the southeastern area of Vancouver island, and this season they have done a great deal of preliminary work, and have an abundance of maby the coherer, and to show the ease and clearness with which messages could be received by the new instrument, a long political message from Port Townsend to Seatle was intercepted and taken down by L. C. Dent, who is in charge of the installation. For educed, but it was a striking proof of efficiency.

The instrument at the Driard station is of the De Forest pattern, which has a number of differences from the Marconi installation. To the layman

same institution.

Discussing his trip at the Empress yesterday Mr. Clapp said: "I have been making a general trip through the southeastern section of the island, going as far west as the 124th meridian, which runs past the east end of Cowichan lake and fifteen miles west of Ladysmith, and as far north as Ladysmith. I have done a great deal of such work in different parts of the continent and I must say that you have the most beautiful summer climate that I have met with anywhere. The country is fairly hard to get through, but not nearly so bad as I through, but not nearly so bad as I had been given to suppose, though of course the rainfall makes the brush rather heavy and, there is a good deal of fallen timber. Still if a man has the ambition he can get through all right, although it is hard work.

"We went out about June 20th and

since that time, I think that I have shinned over most of your hil's and seen most of the rocks. I have taken some 350 rock samples and betwee 50 and 60 ore samples and expect to analyse them this winter. They wil be microscopicatty With regard to mineral showings, I do not care to express myself definite-ly as yet. In the first place the territory was too large for a thorough examination in the time at our dis-posal, and in the second I would want

Millinery and Dressmaking

Our new millinery is the talk of the hour amongst women who pretend to take an interest in fashions. These ladies have already commenced their purchases. A great favorite seems to be the beautiful Directoire hat with its picturesque brim; but the smaller brims are also popular, and other styles have their host of admirers. Hat selection this fall is the easiest in years; for every face, Dame Fashion seems to have evolved a creation winsomely becoming.

Special Features Here

The Authentic and Approved Styles

for the autumn season in Ladies' Gowns for every occasion have been determined, and a more fascinating aggregation of ideas has never been shown.

The great success of this department is due to the fact that garments produced by us are created according to the best Parisian modes, tastily designed to meet the requirements of each individual figure, which assures perfectly fitting costumes illustrating

Our latest models embrace elaborate, distinctive designs in the Directoire, Empire and Princess effects, as well as the original and new sheath skirt. We solicit your order, and in return guarantee you a garment of faultless style, fit and finish. Prices most moderate.

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty A large and expert staff. Well equipped rooms Thomson's Glove-Fitting Corsets



1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

'Home of the Hat Beautiful' Latest Ideas in High-Class Dent's Gloves

Morley's Hosiery

that one of the prized denizens of the STILL MORE ROOM deep had been hooked.

At a late hour it was possible to count the number of boats engaged

better insight into the prospect of the

The manner of the winder plane of the course of the course

NEEDED FOR STOCK

Additional Stalls Ordered Constructed at Exhibition Grounds/

(From Friday's Daily.)

atter 3 p. to Vetoria, saving shortly.

The ratepayers of the city will be an inquiry concerning the collision, the second alone the fossion of the city ouncil to raise the sum of \$150,000 for the installation of a combined in which the international steam in the state of the s

ch of them and to them the gannouncement will be exgratifying.

GES MADE IN

THE HOSPITAL DUES

As the date of the opening day approaches, those who have entered industrial exhibits are hastily erecting the stands on which to place them. The interior of the new building having been completed and the space allotted, workmen now are engaged at this work in every part. Among the concerns which are putting up expensive permanent structures for their displays

This Trademark Guarantees



that Fit-Reform Suits and Overcoats are always in perfect style and taste that they wil give excellent service—that they are the best values, for the money, in Canada.

This trademark guarantees that every garment bearing it, must give complete and lasting satisfaction or your money back.

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Fall styles are ready. \$15 up.

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THE GOVER Kestrel and Qua Cruise North Dredge C

are preparing to the former car C. E. Kingsmill, Capt. Jas. Gaud a tour of inspect proceed to Princ arrival of the p Rear Admiral K Rear Admiral K
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The finest les plantations are Tca. It is pa packets to pr flavor and aroma nover, by peddles



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ther going into our harness is the hat money can buy. Every bit of is the best that the highest skill of Any kind of harness you buy of can rely on for quality and you'll s find the price the lowest possible standard. quality.

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The Sprott-Shaw

HON. W. J. BOWSER

JOINS MR. BORDEN

Will Tour Country in Conservative interests with Leader or of Opposition

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First Rally in Vancouver, which means that any opposition of the American of treatment of treatment of the Indian Indian (of Vancouver, which means that all cours make a bud for the many handsome of the highest class pedigress of the present at Mr. Cowan's First Appearance as Candidate

Premier and Ministers Present at Mr. Cowan's First Appearance as Candidate

Will Country in Conservative in New Looped to be in London in June 2 an argument in London in June 2 and American Company of the Company of the Country of the Looped to be in London in June 2 and American Company of the Country of the Looped to be in London in June 2 and American Company of the Country of the Looped to be in London in June 2 and American Country of the Looped to be in London in June 2 and American Country of the Looped to be in London in June 2 and American Country of the Looped to be in Looped to the Looped to the Looped to be in Looped to the Looped to

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Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

COPAS & YOUNG VICTORIA, B. C

Northern Interior of B. C.

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Beautiful' igh-Class

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Suits and s in perfect they will that they , for the

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Fit-Reform nd-tailored

Hillside Extension er, estate of A. osts \$7.50; sold for ckley farm; asses-

of section 7 to 9, es and costs \$6.85; ased by A. C. H. block 1: assessed

(Fraser estate); 1.20; sold for \$100; H. Schaper. ssessed owner An-ind costs \$4.05; sold

ssessed owner Jas. and costs \$7.40 lot 6, of five acre owner Mrs. E. A. sts \$3.40; sold for Mrs. Jane Mc-

block 12; assesse \$70; purchased by

Hillside Extension; rnest L. Gleason; 0.90; sold for \$50; . Waters. hrist Church Trus wner Henry Hark-sts, \$11.45; sold for W. J. Waters. of sections 7, 8 and essed owner J. W. costs \$8.25; sold o 5, Beckley farm; H. Harris; taxes for \$100; purchased

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE—Red Cross No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quastino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Scund.
TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

ROY C. PRICE,

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Red Cross No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose or obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

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

NOTICE.— Red Cross No. 3 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 43853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

Majesty strate commissioner to Canda, in which the Quatsino Sound.

West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Take NOTICE, that I. James A. Moore, free miner's certificate of improvements, for insportant centres throughout from the action, of the above claim.

The Dated this 15th day of August, A. M. All of the Carles of the Sard August, A. N. Fallway of the August, A. N. Fallway of the Carles of the CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

ROY C. PRICE,

TRADE COMMISSIONER

DELIVERED ADDRESS

DELIVERED ADDRESS

Richard Grigg Before Victoria

Board of Trade—Protection of Fisheries

Richard Grigg Before Victoria

Board of Trade—Protection of Fisheries

Richard Grigg Before Victoria

Board of Trade—Protection of Fisheries

(From Friday's Daily.)

An address by Richard Grigg, His Majesty's trade commissioner to Canada, in which the new policy in stituted by the Imperial government, which has resulted in his appointment to that a office and the selection of correspondents under him in the different to that office and the selection of correspondents under him in the different to that office and the selection of correspondents under him in the different to that office and the selection of correspondents under him in the different to that office and the selection of correspondents under him in the different to that office and the selection of correspondents under him in the different to that office and the selection of correspondents under him in the different to that office and the selection of correspondents under him in the different to that office and the selection of correspondents under him in the different to that office and the selection of correspondents under him in the different to that office and the selection of correspondents under him in the different to that office and the selection of correspondents under him in the different in the correspondent to the correspondent to the correspondent to the office and the selection of correspondent to the correspondent t

ARMED MURDERER IS

tured Within Few Hours of the Killing

Further particulars of the capture of the Indian, Martin Andrew, the mur-derer of Billy Jules, at Shuswap, have been received by the provincial police department from Chief Constable Fernie, of Kamloops, who rounded up the fugitive within a few hours after the murder had been committed. Jules also an Indian, was shot and instantly killed on Sept. 4 by Martin after a quarrel, the cause of which is no known. After the killing Andrew flee to the mountains, but now he rests in jail along with four other Indians who participated in the fow, and two white men who were tried and heavily sentenced for selling the liquor to the Miraculous Escape From Death of Mine. Indians.

The murder was the outcome of a drunken brawl and created great excitement among the natives of the neighborhood. An inquest was held on the body of the dead Indian and before the body of the dead Indian and before the investigation had been completed word was received by Chief Constable. Fernie that the murderer had come down from the mountains and secreted himself in a house in the Indian village which had been deserted by the lage which had been deser

The control of the co

TAKEN AT GUN'S POINT

Author of Shuswap Crime Cap-



THE CHURCH



100 or more Indians all of whom were attending the inquest or scouring the country after the fugilitive. The majority had assembled across the river from the village, but when the news that Andrew had been located became known the Indians, all of whom were armed, became greatly excited and started across the river in their cances, but when it came to following Constable Fernie to the house they showed no desire to go further and the officer had to proceed alone.

Chief Constable Fernie persuaded Andrew to come out into the open and I was, entirely due to the use of this



Tuesday, September 15, 1908



recovery from aprecovery fro

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J. C. Billings,

ARGINES.

Agent.

DANGLESS.

Dottish angler wishes in with B. C. anglers them with the finest at moderate rates. It manufacturing esworld.

From finest drawn to fresh and good from mon and trout rods lit cane; reels; lines; and cases and all rails for river, lake, best quality at alless.

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Improvements

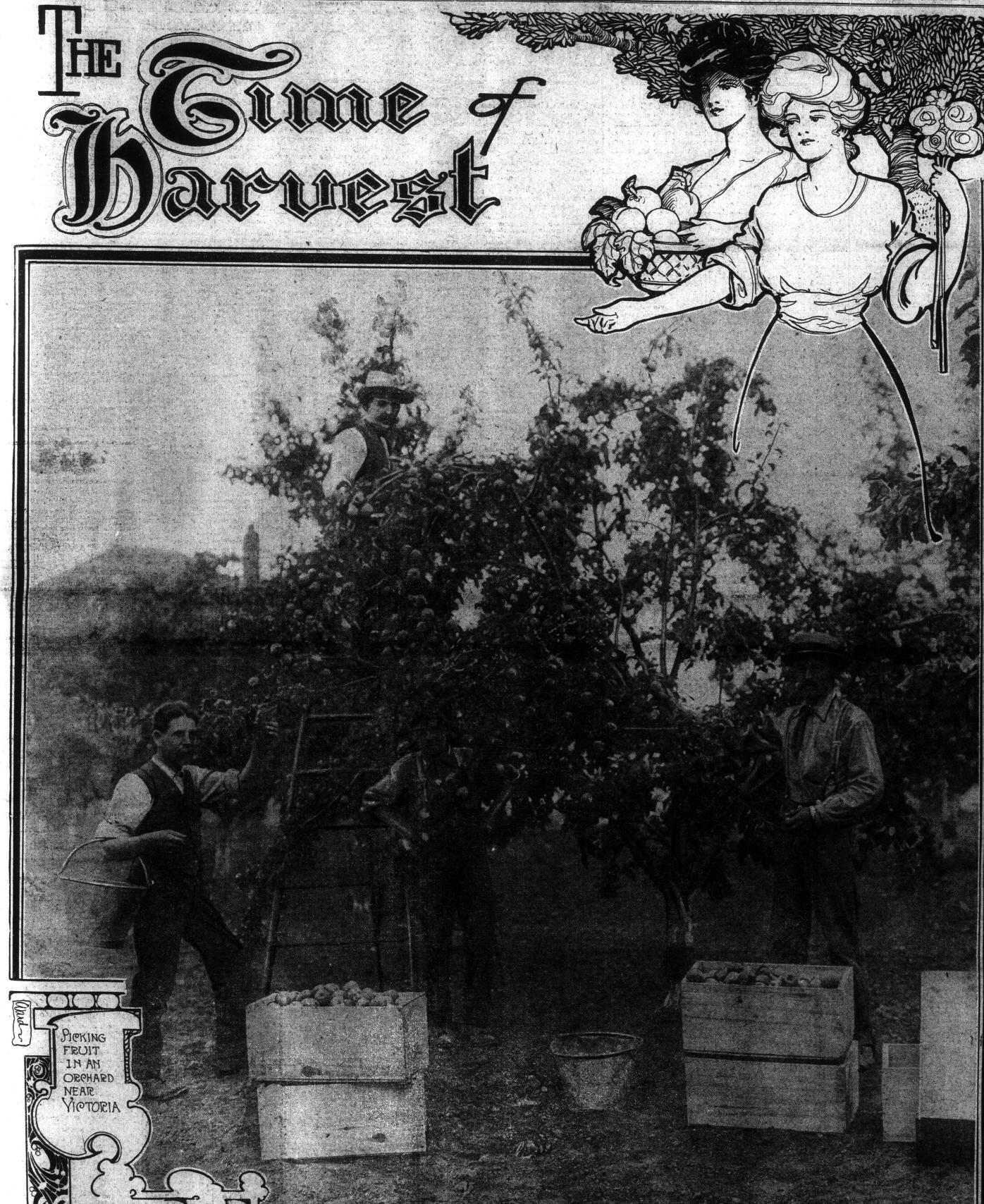
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Mineral Claim, situoria Mining Divison, ik, Renfrew District.

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day of July, A.D.



THE FUGITIVE LAMA OF THIBET



Gaulson sends the Philadelphia Ledger an interesting account of the singular journey of Thibet's fugitive Dalai Lama through

When the magistrate of the most religious country in the world is to arrive it naturally arouses great enthusiasm. The Dalai Lama, civil and religious ruler of Thibet, has been followed with special interest since the British troops under Captain Younghusband about three years ago entered the capital, Lhasa, at which time the ruler fled to a famous monastery in Mongolia, and later to one in this province (Kansu), near the Tibetan border, where he has resided over a year. Several Europeans, traveling for the purpose of entering his country, have tried to interview him, but only two succeeded. Their progress into the country was hindered both by robbers and the frontier guard.

The Viceroy of Kansu once paid a visit to the Dalai Lama, who began the conversation by saying: "You Chinese have chicken hearts, you let foreigners into all parts of your country. Behold! I have not let one foreigner into my country." The Viceroy said, "What about the British soldiers?" "Yes, but didn't they leave again?" was the proud reply.

Holy Water for Gates

A short time ago we heard rumors that the Dalai Lama was about to visit China. He would pass this way en route for a temple on a famous mountain near Pekin. It was comical to hear the Chinese repeat all the strange things they had heard about this remarkable person. They spoke of him as "King" and "Living Buddha," the title "Dalai Lama," being of Mongol origin, is unknown to them.

A few days before the Dalai Lama was expected to arrive a Belgian civil engineer from Lanchow, the capital of the province, passed this way. He told many interesting incidents about the visit of the Dalai Lama to the capital. Before his entry his followers sprinkled the city gates with holy water and performed which his men attended him was worthy of adother ceremonies. The Chinese, upon seeing miration. His private yellow tent was always lean, tired-looking horses. Dusty, dirty and

RITING from Ying Lang, China, this, said that the gates would now fall down under date of July 15. E. M. of their own accord. He did not order any pursue the journey he ould take only a few sheepskin coats and fur caps. Though some force and led into the city in spite of the resisgates to be torn down, because the Emperor of China had proclaimed that he was welcome to visit China, but if he caused any gates or arches to be torn down he would be expected to rebuild them himself.

Great Man's Progress

The Viceroy went quite a distance outside of the city to meet the visitor, and paid him the marked respect of prostrating himself before him. He was escorted into the city by the District Magistrate, who commanded the spectators to kneel, but they did not do it. How it must have vexed his excellency! The weather being very dry and the winter wheat suffering from lack of moisture, one of the foreigners at Lanchow suggested more as a joke that the Living Buddha be implored to pray for snow. Amid great ceremonies he prayed, but day by day passed and there came no snow, which also gave the people a reason

This Belgian engineer, Mr. Stegen, left the capital about the same time as the Dalai Lama. During the eight days' journey between that place and this he had occasion to observe more closely the great man's mode of travel. After leaving a city he would often leave his stately chair to mount a pony and ride along at a fast pace, closely followed by his attendants. The country folk gathered in large crowds here and there to have a look. They were, as a rule, obliged to kneel while he passed by. They took on a very pious mien, but he had no more than passed when they began to jeer. His Tibetan escort, consisting of between 400 and 500 mounted soldiers, were very haughty toward the Chinese. His bodyguard was armed with Mauser firearms, and they gave the impression that they would not hesitate in using them.

Dense Crowds Await

The Lama would commence his day's journey about 9 o'clock, and so rapidly did he proceed that the end of the stage was reached about 3 in the afternoon. This is double the usual rate of travel. The promptness with

steps outside of it, by which time it was already taken down and folded up; by the time he was in his chair the tent was packed on the

Sunday, January 26 (which was seven days before the close of the Chinese year), was the eventful day on which the grand procession was due. During the forenoon appeared, now and then, a few forerunners, some riding camels, some ponies. Their features at once distinguished them from the Chinese; broader face, a deeper tint of copper color, shorter but stouter frame, a more daring appearance, which is quite characteristic of Tibetans or Mongols-who can say?

A view from the city wall showed a little town of white tents with large silk flags in various colors. Dense growds of people lined the road on either side. Scarcely a person was to be seen inside the city-all had come out to see what was going on. Forerunners were coming in at a swift pace, causing much excitement.

More Hurry Than Order

From behind a bend in the city wall was heard the beating of gongs-surely he must be coming. Here comes the first division: A double file of ragged Chinese carrying "signboards," on which the great man's virtues are displayed in huge characters, some painted, others embroidered on silk and nailed to a square surface of boards, provided with handles and carried on the shoulder. At the front they carry something like a large umbrella of yellow silk mounted on a pole. At their extraordinary swift pace of walking these hundred men soon pass by, and after a short interval come the mounted Chinese soldiers, who had gone out to meet the visitor and his

The two front riders raise their trumpets and send forth long reverberating notes, and again they blow to answer the dying echoes. Quite a row of horsemen with shouldered muskets! The order in which they advance is none too good. More hurry than order.

have modern rifles, others have matchlocks. One gives his horse a rap and jogs along ahead of his companion. Another turns around in the saddle to gaze at us. The latter part of the division contains a few musicians playing fifes and beating gongs. Following these are a few afoot carrying the burning incense in small metal bowls fastened by cords and hanging from the end of a stick, by which they are carried.

Man of About Thirty

But now, most spectacular of all, the chair appears. Eight men are carrying and twelve are tracking by means of yellow lines fastened to the chair. All wear uniforms, yellow gowns, fluttering with the wind. A chair thus decorated no other person but the Emperor would dare to occupy. It is decked with beautiful yellow silk, and on the top is a gilt knob. The inside is lined wth sable skin. Through the glass window we get a glimpse of His Excellency, a dark, broad face, thin, drawn, brown moustache, a pair of huge goggles hid-ing his eyes and part of his forehead. He looks quite dignified in his fancy fur robes. He seems to be a man of about thirty years of age. Wonderfully enough, no one kneels as he passes, because there is no official to give the order.

Soon the camp grounds are reached. The officials there are to pay their respects to the visitor. When the chair stops they kneel, bowing their heads to the ground twice. This done, they get into their carts or chairs and return home. At this time the spectators are forced to kneel.

It was a large encampment. The escort (Tibetan and Chinese) actually numbered about 1,000 men. There were 800 camels and at least 200 horses. When the Chinese approached the yellow tent to have a look at the Lama, the guard lavishly threw stones at

Very Fond of Milk

It was said that the Living Buddha was very fond of milk, of which there is an abundance in his own country, but here it was no easy thing to produce it. The officials sent his men to the villages far and wide in search

tance made by the owners.

The people feared that the visitor would prolong his stay, and glad they were when or the following morning they saw signs of pre-paration for departure. The district magistrate had presented the Lama with a sum of 500 taels of silver (equal to \$360). The Lama left the impression that he considered the tribute too small.

The 200 horses that were to join the escort came in from the country round about. The military escort was on hand, and amid glaring banners and doleful music the procession was again on the move. We can but say his go is better than his coming. He is feared by the many and loved by the few.

Hindered By Snow

About four days his progress was hindered by snow, which made the road so slippery that it was impossible to climb several long and steep ascents leading over the rugged tablelands. The New Year also intervening, he was delayed three days in a rather small city. What had been here provided was soon caten up, and the officials had great trouble in providing further supplies. The milk problem was a very difficult one. At last they went to the mission station to ask for milk, and upon getting some they sought to extend the supply by diluting it with water. Living Buddha at once detected this, and would not accept the stuff, but harshly demanded pure milk. A little after midnight some underlings came pell-mell to the mission station, asking permission to take the mission cow to the presence of the Living Buddha that he might be convinced that the milk was pure. The request was refused, and they were obliged to wait until morning, when the cow was milked, when they were given a portion with instructions to beware of pouring water into it.

At this stopping place the official, by demanding silver from various shopkeepers (often leaving them practically penniless), pro-cured 800 taels, which he presented to the Lama, at the same time asking that he be granted an audience. The brief reply was, "Bring me 1,000 taels and you may see me."

England's Old Age Pensions



URING the last twenty years old age pensions have been a favorite topic on political platforms writes a correspondent of the London Standard. In the rural districts especially, no meeting was complete unless the member, or candidate, dilated on the necessity for this form of providing for the declining years of the honest veterans of labor and industry. Pensions that would make the aged poor independent alike of the charity of friends and the doles of the Poor Law were understood to be one great aspiration of the agricultural laborer. The welfare of the country at large, the state of its defensive forces, its position and influence in the world's politics, were understood to be topics of little import to the bucolic mind. Pensions, and pensions only, appealed to his imagination. Now the agricultural laborer, like his peers in other walks of life, has attained the goal of his ambition. Old age pensions have left the region of controversy and have become a solid fact. come a solid fact.

What, then, is the exact frame of the agricultural mind in the moment of victory? Is there jubilation or contentment, or gratitude or mere apathy? A little walking tour I have taken recently through a typical walking tour I have taken recently through a typical rural neighborhood gave me an opportunity of satisfying curiosity on these points. I selected the region round Hitchin, which probably represents fairly accurately the English countryside. The actual ground covered was that between Hitchin and Royston, and a walk by way of Letchworth and Baldock would convince the most sceptical of the agricultural character of this part of the country. The stain of the city rests on the land, perhaps, as far as Baldock, but then the road runs almost straight to Royston between the road runs almost straight to Royston wheat, barley, and oats, with an accasional field laid down in grass. All along the way reapers and hay-makers are now at work, for the season has been good enough to produce a second crop of hay, and there is an excellent market for hay in London.

Near Baldock I met a clergyman going his rounds, and I ask him what he considered to be the general view among the parishloners. "I need not tell you," view among the parishloners. "I need not tell you," he said, "that the squires for twenty miles round are against the Government on the question of pensions. The better class artisan is frankly hostile, influenced, so far as I can determine, by the attitude of the friendly society to which he belongs. The unskilled laborer is appreciative, but only in a mild way; he seems to look on the making of some sort of provision for his old age, rather as a matter of course. The only anthusiasm is when I have talked to those seems to look on the making of some sort of provision for his old age, rather as a matter of course. The only enthusiasm is when I have talked to those who are immediately entitled to the pension. Naturally enough, they look on old age pensions as the wisest suggestion that has ever been made in St. Stephen's." The clergyman took me with him to see one of his parishioners, living on the outskirts of Baldock. The house lay in a narrow, winding lane, and was approached by a little wicket gate. Broken flagstones lined the path to the door, and over it was a porch with curious carving. The garden was a tangled mess of flowers and vegetables and weeds, and in it an old man was working; doing his best to bring order out of chaos. He paused in his work, and, with the garrulity of old age, he soon got into conversation. Adroitly my friend, the parson turned his ideas to old age pensions. He showed some enthusiasm, but at the same time expressed a truly bucolic view of scepticism. "With the few pounds I've laid by," he sald, "my five shillings will let me work the garden and keep things together a bit until my time comes. But, lor, I have heard tell of pensions many a time before now times when I could reap and plough and harvest against any of 'em, and I'll not believe in any pension for sure until I see the ha'pence rightly come in. It 'ull be paid me on January 1st, so I hear in the paper, but I cah't rightly believe it 'ull ever come my way." The old man's mingled hope and scepticism are typical of the general attitude among the poorer classes.

From Baldock to Royston is a nine-mile stretch, and there is not a single village-lying directly on the main road. Every one was in the fields, for there was

and there is not a single village lying directly on the main road. Every one was in the fields, for there was a hot sun overhead, but there were dark clouds threatening rain. The corn is nearly all cut, and all hands were wanted in the fields to get it safely home, or, at east, safely on the field stacks. I joined one of these groups. It consisted of half a dozen hands, a couple of small wagans that moved we are described. couple of small wagons that moved up and down the rows gathering in the sheaves, and of a patent elevator, worked by a horse that moved round and round in a circle. The laborers, for the most part, were townsmen in search of employment, and they were doing a day's harvesting as work had falled in the cities. They discussed the question with the glibness

of townsmen, in great contrast with the slow speech of the real countryman. "Old age pensions," said one, "what use are they to us? What we want is work. It's Tariff Reform we need, and the best argument for these old age pensions, which none of us expect to live long enough to get, is that, to find the money for them,

long enough to get, is that, to find the money for them, the Parliament will have to put a tax on foreign goods and give our own people a chance."

Another mile or two of weary road, and I found an old stonebreaker hard at work, his eyes protected by huge goggles and his trousers tied at the knee with a piece of string. He gave a short of discontent when old age pensions were mentioned. What were pensions to the likes of him? First there was a question of the age limit. You had to be 70 before you got a pension. He was 60 and ten years was a long time to wait, and when you had rheumatism and things of that sort creeping on, and when work was not so certain as it might be, the prospect of living to get the 5s. a week seemed very distant. Take his own case. He might have to go on the rates if he had a bit of bad luck. have to go on the rates if he had a hit of bad luck, and then, where was the pension? Moreover, there was the question of a little trouble with the magiswas the question of a little trouble with the magistrate. He spoke so feelingly on this point that it was clear that he himself had a "past," probably connected with a raid on a neighboring landlord's rabbits. The moral sense of the countryside generally is defective where fur and feather are concerned. More than one grizzled old laborer thought it absurd to expect a way to be proof regime rabbit stelling when pect a man to be proof against rabbit stealing when the opportunity was thrown in his way. A mile or two further on I met a dairyman and

an ironmoulder finishing their second day's tramp search of work. The dairyman was out of his job be-cause he had caught scarlet fever while working at the dairy, and had had, I gathered, a little trouble when he came out, for he had claimed his wages, and had been able to show that the condition of the dairy was such that he had caught his fever there. The public heard about the case and the custom fell away, so that the man's services were no longer wanted. The moulder had lost his job owing to the bankruptcy of his firm, which had been expected to start again every week during the last few months under new manage-ment, but which still showed no signs of opening. They had heard of a job near Royston, and were on They had heard of a job near Royston, and were on their way to try to get it, having travelled just fifty miles. It was the same story again from them. Old age pensions falled to interest them. Pensions were all right in their way and better than "the house;" but what was the good of making a man hang on till 65 or 70, when he was reckoned by employers to be too old for his job by 55 or 60?

Work was wanted more than pensions, and to ensure work there must be Tariff Reform. One of the most interesting results of my canvass of popular opinion was, indeed, the revelation of the extent to which Tariff Reform has captured the imagination of the working class. The subject was never sugested by me, but it was sure to crop up sooner or later. The

by me, but it was sure to crop up sooner or later. The agricultural laborer is apathetic on this as on most subjects, but the men more in touch with the towns seemed to be perfectly convinced of the need of protection from the foreigner.

Near Royston I happened to meet a 'friend, and I told him of the views I had so far encountered. He agreed that they represented the feeling of the large majority of the people, but he told me where to go to hear another side. I found three generations living in a small cottage. The old people were comfortable but poorly housed. The son and daughter-in-law kept up the house, the son by working on a farm, his wife adding a few shillings by doing odd charing, washing, and so forth. The eldest boy earned something at times by going to the harvest field, by scaring birds, and by doing other odd jobs. By this time it was dusk, and the farm laborer had returned. He told me his view of the case. The pension was just the relief he and the farm laborer had returned. He told me his view of the case. The pension was just the relief he needed. "The old people can do nothing to helpsthemselves, but they stood by me in their time, and I've done my best to stand by them. But it's a dog's life for us, and there was always the fear that if anything put me on my back for a few weeks they'd have to go to the 'house.' When the Act comes in force in January, it will make things better all round. The old people won't feel that they are a drag upon us, and there'll be a little better victuals for the children."

It was pleasant to think of the old man and his wife being thus raised, by Act of Parliament from the position of encumbrances to that at quite dignified

position of encumbrances to that af quite dignified people—the aristocrats of the family circle. No doubt there are thousands of cases where the pensions will prove equally a boon. But the day's walk had largely a negative result. There is certainly no greater enthusism about the pensions and but little gratitude to

a paternal Government, for the laborer is, of all menmost sceptical as to motives. What quiet satisfaction
there may be is more among those whose life-work it
is to make the poor happy than among the poor themselves. For example, the country vicar (painted by the
Radical as the tyrant of the village, but really the
laborer's best friend) may be unconvinced as an economist, but he is pleased, as a man and a parson, that
the deserving old people of his flock are likely to
spend the rest of their lives in decent comfort.

It would be interesting to know whether this is a
fair sample of the feeling with which the inhabitants
of the rural districts regard the new Act.

BISHOP POTTER'S WIT

The late Bishop Potter had a dry wit which some-times flavored his sermons, but was, perhaps, more interesting in his private conversation, says the New

He was never ritualistic. He refused for a short me to visit the most advanced of the ritualistic churches of New York, but his refusal arose less from his objection to the services than from the disobedience of some of the clergy in persisting in practices against his authority. He frequently attended the most elaborate ritualistic services, wearing only his lawn sleeves and black silk gown, however ornate the vestments of the others might be. It was after such a service that he met one of his old friends, a woman active in the work of the diocese, but rather prejudiced against the ritualistic

"And you mean to say that you were at that church, Bishop?" she said to him one day. "Don't you know they call that man 'Father!" Don't you

think that is outrageous?"

"Oh, I can't say that I do, Mrs. Smith," was the deliberate reply of the Bishop. "He certainly has a right to be called father. Everybody tells me that he has five very attractive children. If five don't give a man the right to that title I'd like to know how many it takes." many it takes.

It was after the marriage of Bishop Potter and Mrs. Clark that the story of his stepsons was told among his friends. The second Mrs. Potter had sev-

Mrs. Clark that the story of his stepsons was told among his friends. The second Mrs. Potter had several sons who were grown up at the time of the wedding, but much younger than was their stepfather. Bishop Potter also had several daughters. "Do you know, I think I'll ask your daughters," Mrs. Potter said one day to her husband, "to call me Elizabeth, by my first name."

The Bishop was contemplative for a second. "Perhaps you had better not after all," he answered with his invariable coolness. "If you did, maybe your sons would want to call me Henry."

The suggestion, made as it was in a spirit of humor, appealed to the wife, and his daughters were not requested to call her Elizabeth.

The Potter family at one time represented the most conventional of New York's social ideas, but that was as far back as the time in which Mrs. James Brown Potter became an actress. It was not, as a matter of fact, an unprecedented thing for a bishop to have relatives on the stage. Marie Wainwright, for instance, is the daughter of a bishop. But until the wife of Bishop Potter's nephew took to the professional stage nothing of the kind had happened in New York. It was once while celebrating founders' night at the Players' Club that one of a small party in a corner joked the Bishop about the founders' night at the Players' Club that one of a small party in a corner joked the Bishop about the propriety of his presence in a club of actors. "Oh, I realize how well I am suited to this gather-

"Oh, I realize how well I am suited to this gathering," he said with a twinkle in his eye. "You know actresses will happen in the best regulated families." One of the stories that Bishop Potter always loved to tell about himself dated back to a visit to Tuxedo, where he went to confirm a class of candidates. He stopped as usual at the house of a member of the church he was visiting. He passed a comfortable night and the next day returned to New York for other duties.

Several days elapsed before he received a letter om his hostess. In it she vaguely but with evident oncern referred to the silver toilet set that had sen spread out on the dressing table. She even ven-tred to wonder if the Bishop had by mistake packed

tured to wonder if the Bishop had by mistake packed it up with his own things when he went away. It was then he remembered what had happened to the pieces. So he sent a telegram to quiet the apprehension of the nervous hostess. It read:

"Not guilty. Look in the top bureau drawer."

The magnificence of the silver outlay had been too much for him, and on his arrival he had put it into the drawer and used his own articles. Then he had scared his hostess by falling to let her know where he had put it before he departed.

An Appreciation of Kipling



him. Setting aside some of the obviously immature "Departmental Ditties" and a few in which his later mannerisms have hung heavily upon him, all his poems are instances of it. All his results seem achieved with the same reckless sureness. In the four volumes there is, it is true no lack of the defect of this quality. His extraordinary facility in riotous and many-syllabled metres too often ends in simply parodying itself: ends in simply parodying itself:

'Tis theirs to sweep through the ringing deep where Azrael's outposts are, Or buffet a path through the Pit's red wrath when

God goes out to war, Or hang with the reckless Scraphim on the rein of a red-maned star.

But his equal mastery in calmer strains counterbal-ances this exuberance. Good or bad, all his poems say exactly what he intends them to say, in the most telling words and rhythms. Sometimes, we feel sure, they are not meant to convey anything very precise, and then we get Azrael and the Seraphim in all their and then we get Azrael and the Seraphim in all their native ambiguity. Elsewhere, when the impression to be recorded is clear an sharp, we get a picture as exact and direct as that in the poem about Sussex in "The Five Nations," There is no doubt whatever of Mr. Kipling's command of his methods; and his achievement is within its limits so admirable that the limits themselves are easy to overlook. To find them we must forget about his virtuosity and regard our four volumes solely as, in Matthew Arnold's phrase, a criticism of life. criticism of life.

criticism of life.

It is surprising, when we come to look into it, to find what a small segment of life Mr. Kipling has touched in his poetry. His volumes range over both hemispheres, not to speak of Azrael's outposts; but every day affairs, common problems, universal passions; hardly find a place in them at all. It may be obtained, that narrietism is a universal passion. sions, hardly find a place in them at all. It may be objected that patriotism is a universal passion; and so, no doubt, it is; and certainly the greatness and magnificence of the English figure in these poems to some purpose. But Mr. Kipling's vein of sentiment on this subject is very far from being patriotic. He only cares for Englishmen when they are in the Colonies or in India or on one of the blood-stained fringes of the Empire. The Englishman in England, unless, indeed, he is merely at home on leave, he sometimes seems positively to hate times seems positively to hate-

The poor little street-bred people that vapour and

This is the tone in which we are habitually referred to. if we live in our native island. This may be Imperial-ism, though we doubt it, but it is hardly patriotism. We do not say that Imperialism, even in this form, may not be the better of the two—that is another point may not be the better of the two—that is another point altogether, and scarcely a literary one. We only say that it has a very much more remote bearing upon life as most people live it. It is a healthier sentiment, perhaps, than that form of patriotism which begins and ends in abusing foreigners; so far from that, there is hardly a word in Mr. Kipling's poetry to show that he is aware of their existence. But this shadowy sense of the glory of being English only when you have left Southampton is a totally unreal thing to most people, and in such a form probably appeals chiefly to sedentary stay-at-homes. It is on this cloud-like basis that a large part of Mr. Kipling's poetry has, as we know, been reared; and that part includes nearly all that he has written in a purely personal vein. Some of it is has written in a purely personal vein. Some of it is striking and beautiful, among a great deal that is tawdry, but it can hardly be said to belong to the tawdry, but it can hardly be said to belong to the things which lie nearest, or even near, to the human heart. The sentiment may be useful and laudable in a dozen ways, and with a genius like Mr. Kipling's it may produce some fine verse, but it remains at bottom exotic. When he writes in character it is a different matter. It is not for nothing that "Departmental Ditties" shows among many other influences the influence of Browning. Mr. Kipling's gift is essentially dramatic. When he writes in propria persona he is constantly harassed by two somewhat diverse enemies—the daily papers and the prophets of the Old Testament. His poetry is betrayed on one side towards the

cheapest of journalistic ornament, and on the other towards vague and sonorous archaisms. But when he writes as a private soldier or a Scottish engineer he is incapable of faise notes. His sense of character is far too acute to be misled by his taste. In poems like "McAndrew's Hymn" or "The Mary Gloster" there is not a word which is not perfectly just and inevitable. But in these and in the Barrack-room Ballads it is still to be noted that the field covered is a small one. The people are ordinary people, no doubt, but the circumstances are very special. The soldiers in the ballads hint that they are human, but we see them in their pleasures or difficulties only as soldiers, not as human beings. They fight and drink and make love like other people, it is true, but always in the foreground is the fact that they are a class apart, doing disagreeable and dangerous work for a not particularly grateful country. This is, of course, no disparagement of these admirable verses, which merely than their retreatments. cheapest of journalistic ornament, and on the other paragement of these admirable verses, which merely keep to their natural limits; but it is an illustration of the way in which Mr. Kipling's poetry persistently stays outside any vein of emotion that is common property. The vein of romance, however, is universal enough, and we arrive finally at a certain number of poems in which pure romance, undisturbed by any other motive, is allowed to have its way. Take such verses as these, from the Sussex poem to which we verses as these, from the Sussex poem to which we have already alluded:

No tender-hearted garden crowns,
No bosomed woods adorn
Our blunt, bow-headed, whale-backed Downs,
But gnarled and writhen thorn opes where chasing shadows skim. And through the gaps revealed Belt upon belt, the wooded, dim Blue goodness of the Weald. Clean of officious fence or hedge,

Half-wild and wholly tame,
The wise turf cloaked the white cli / edge
As when the Romans came. What sign of those that fought and died At shift of sword and sword?

The barrow and the camp abide,

The sunlight and the sward.

Here leaps ashore the full Sou' west
All heavy-winged with brine.
Here lies above the folded crest
The Channel's leaden line;
And here the sea-fogs leap and cling,
And here, each warning each.
The sheep-bells and the ship-bells ring
Along the hidden beach.

The whole of the poem from which we take these lovely verses is a picture as steeped in romance as it is exquisitely true. Mr. Kipling's poetry may be too narrow in its scope, too little concerned with broad and universal matters, to rank as high as its power seems to demand; but in the face of insight and perfection of skill such as this it almost seems that it might have done so if he had chosen. However, they that it might have done so, if he had chosen. How-ever, we have all this time been speaking as though he had not chosen other worlds to conquer—a tone which is in itself a tribute to his poetry.

Pastor Elliger, the German social reformer, has contributed to the Rhenish-Westphalian Prison Ascontributed to the Rhenish-Westphalian Prison Association an interesting paper of statistics on "Criminality and Marriage." Taking as a thoroughly representative prison that of Luttringhausen, in Westphalia, he began his researches with 1869 and gives the result of them up to 1906.

At no time, he says, has the number of married prisoners exceeded the number of unmarried, and since 1882 the proportion has gradually altered still more in favor of the married, the numbers of married criminals showing from that date a tendency to

ried criminals showing from that date a tendency to sink. Pastor Eliger points out that neither in Luttringhausen nor in any other prison with which he is acquainted, do married criminals suffer recommittal so frequently as the unmarried. By far the larger proportion of "habituals" are unmarried men or wid-

Pastor Ellger comes to the conclusion that marrastor larger comes to the conclusion that marriage is a reformatory and corrective influence of a very high order in the oriminal classes. There can be no doubt, he says, of the educational influence of wives on the very lowest. Finally, he draws the general conclusion that so far as society at large respects and appreciates marriage in so far will criminality decrease, and vice versa.



THE

GARDEN CA

Prepare Bord weeks by deeply Perennials, Rose early. Plant: Hardy

Hardy Climbers, especially—Roses thrums, Delphin green Shrubs, R Strawberries, Hy perials, Irises, I Snowdrops, Scill Amaryllids, Pot Tulips, Pot Croc cinths, Cabbages Sow: A little Mustard and Cr Salad, Lettuce, S

FLOWERS F



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The best va metallica, ver pendently of th three to six in and the genera shape. The ed The upper sur with bronze. red veins add bluish white sized cluster similar plant significant rosy

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Tuesday, September 15, 1908

E SIMDIE II

THE HOME GARDEN GARDEN CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER

Prepare Borders, Beds etc., now and the next few

ecks by deeply Trenching and Manuring for Hardy erennials, Roses, Fruit, etc., which should be ordered

Perennials, Roses, Fruit, efc., which should be ordered early.

Plant: Hardy Border Plants, Alpines, Biennials, Hardy Climbers, Shrubs, Deciduous Trees, Bulbs. And especially—Roses, Phloxes, Violets, Paeonies, Pyrethrums, Delphinium, Gaillardias, Carnations, Evergreen Shrubs, Roses, Clematis, Ampelopsis, Ivies, Strawberries, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi, Crown Imperials, Irises, Lilliums, Solomon's Seal, Daffodils, Snowdrops, Scillas, Allium, Lily of the Valley, Pot Amaryllids, Pot Hyacinths, Pot Narcissi, Pot Early Tulips, Pot Croci, Pot Tuberoses, Pot Roman Hyacinths, Cabbages, Endives.

Sow: A little Cauliflower, Cabbage, Horn Carrot, Mustard and Cress, Onlon, Radish, Turnip, Corn Salad, Lettuce, Spinach.

FLOWERS FOR PORCH AND WINDOW



EXT to geraniums I believe the fibrous rooted begonias will give the most satisfaction as flowering plants for the house. They are easily grown and will remain in bloom for long periods, producing new flower clusters as the old ones fade. Though their flowering season

is in the winter months, the plants are attractive all the year round because of their foliage, and in summertime are among the best subjects for porch decoration. According to the variety, the colors range from red through pink to white, the flowers are often two inches across and showy, particularly the reds.

The showiest begonia for the house or window garden is the coral begonia, B. caccinea, but almost universally known in the trade as B. rubra or B. maculata var. corallina. If planted out in the greenhouse it will grow eight to ten feet in height but in pot culture one can expect a plant having a reasonable amount of care to grow from eighteen inches to two feet in height. The stems are bright green and are very stiff and upright, giving the plant a rather columnar habit. The leaves are from three to six inches long and about half as wide with wavy red margins. The flowers are about half an inch across, deep coral red in color and are borne in rather large clusters. In a sunny situation flowers are produced during three or four of the winter months. Another begonia nearly as good as the coral begonia is B, semperflorens var. gigantea rosea. A young plant started in the late winter or early spring months will grow so fast during the succeeding winter that it will need a 7 or 8 inch pot; it will attain a height of eighteen inches to two feet and will produce many clusters of large rosy red flow-

The best variegated foliage begonia is B. metallica, very attractive at all times, independently of the flowers. The leaves are from three to six inches long, about half as wide and the general outline is sort of oblique heart shape. The edges are more or less notched. The upper surface of the leaf is green shaded with bronze. The large, depressed, very dark red veins add materially to the effect. The bluish white flowers are borne in mediumsized clusters and are quite numerous. A very similar plant but with larger leaves and inignificant rosy white flowers is B. Thurstoni, a hybrid from metallica and sanguinea.

Two spotted leaved begonias, either one of which is worth having, are B. albo-picta and B. orgenteo-guttata. The leaves are glossy green with small silvery white spots. While the flowers of the former are always white, those of the latter are variable but prettier. They will make plants one and one-half feet

Of the creeping stemmed kinds, which will cover large areas if given space, I am quite fond of B. heraclifolia, with deeply divided leaves, looking like huge five or six-pointed stars six to twelve inches across, the leaf stalk being from six to eighteen inches long according to the size of the plant. The upper surface is rich green, the under side reddish, and on one of its varieties the leaf stalk is covered with long, reddish hairs.

The easiest of all to grow-anybody anythere can succeed with it—is the beefsteak egonia (B. sanguinea). It thrives in darker places than other begonias, and is an admirable plant for a north window. In the early spring months it sends up some long spikes bearing pinkish white flowers. The leaves are roundish, leathery in texture, dark green above, red below, often measuring six to eight inches across.

How to Grow Begonias

In their cultural requirements, begonias are quite simple. All those having stems may be increased by cuttings; those having rhizomes merely need to have pieces of the rhizome about an inch or two long put into a cutting bench much as you would plant so many large

As to soil, mixing together two parts well rotted sod, one part peat or leafmold, one part well decayed horse manure, and one part of sand will make the ideal; but almost any loose but not light soil will answer fairly well. Plenty of drainage is essential. The best time repot begonias is in the spring, but it may done any time during the summer. Never attempt to do it during the winter. In the summer put them outdoors where they will be protected from heavy winds and the mid-day un. In the winter grow them in a sunny window. If the glass has an unequal surface damage may ensue when the foliage is damp last season's growth.

by the sun becoming focussed on the leaves. That causes burning.

The most popular winter flowering begonia Gloire de Lorraine, is rather difficult to grow (even professional gardeners sometimes have difficulty with it), but I have seen good specimens grown in the house. It needs special care, but if it succeeds you will be amply repaid by the mass of soft, rosy pink flowers from October until April. The best way to begin is to buy a plant from the florist when it is in flower and grow it on. When the plants are through flowering in the early spring months, give them a fest, i. e., do not give them so much water, but of course they must never get dry. Keep them in a cool, but light place. By May they will be ready to start into growth once more. But comparatively speaking, little growth will be made during the summer, but the plants must be kept in a shaded position until the hot summer weather is past. As soon as the days become cooler the plants will make a rapid growth and must be gradually inured to full sunlight. Get them as

near the glass as possible. The best plants of this begonia are those started from cuttings in the early winter. Cut off the leaf stalk to within one-quarter of an inch or so of the leaf blade and place in sand. If possible, give a little bottom heat, but the leaf will root without it. Keep the temperamid by putting a sash or light of glass over it.

ary, there will be plenty of new shoots from which to make cuttings. Do not use old hard- amounts of water will be needed until late in wood, or even new growth which has become hardened. Make the cutting two joints long. As soon as the cuttings have rooted, put them in 2-inch pots, using a rich soil. Keep them growing along rapidly, shifting them to larger pots as needed, and pinch out the ends of the new growth frequently in order to produce stocky plants. These will make good plants in 5 or 6 inch pots the following fall. Plants may be grown from seed in a night temperature of about 55 degrees but a few degrees lower will do no harm,

The flowering maples (Abutilon) chiefly used as bedding plants in the summer, may also be grown for foliage or flower during the winter. The commonest type is A. striatum. inches across, five-parted, and very closely resemble the leaf of a maple. The bell-shaped flowers, about an inch and a half across, are borne on long, drooping pedicles, and are red or orange in color marked with many brownish red veins. The stamens are borne in a large bunch on the end of a column which is as long as the petals. A larger, stronger growing kind is A. Thompsoni, in which the leaves are only three-parted and mottled with lighter green with red veins.

For winter bloom, start the old plants into which will be sufficient until the roots have growth in December. By January or Febru- started growth. Until the plants are in good growth, water sparingly; after that, copious the following spring or early summer when the bulbs must be dried off. The calla is a gross feeder and the soil must needs be rich. Let it contain about one-third of well rotted horse or cow manure and the balance of rotted sod with enough sand to make good drainage. The Little Gem calla is a dwarf form, twelve

The golden calla (Richardia Elliottiana) is a summer blooming kind, the bulbs being kept over winter in a cellar, or other convenient place, in a temperature of 45 degrées. In April they are potted in a rich soil and given a watering. For the following week or two they can be left in any cool, dark place such as in the cellar or under a bench until the roots have The leaves are thin, dark green, about three started. Having once started the plants will make a rapid growth and come into bloom in ten or twelve weeks.

The most showy bulbous plant is the Amaryllis (or rather, Hippeastrum) with lilylike trumpets four to five inches across borne on stems eighteen inches to two feet high, and the one which will best withstand the conditions of house culture is Johnsoni, a garden hybrid, or any of its progeny for the plants have been cross-fertilized times innumerable so that ture about 70 degrees and the atmosphere hu- and yellow. The flowers are yellow or orange now one may secure them in almost any shade of red. The best named varieties of this

with manure water during the period of growth. The clivia (C. miniata or Imantophyllum

miniatum) is an evergreen bulbous plant well worth growing for the beauty of its dark green foliage. It flowers during the spring or early summer months. The flowers are funnelshaped, as in the amaryllis, bright orange, red, or flesh, with a yellow throat and about three inches across. Give it a strong well drained soil which will not wear out for a couple of to sixteen inches high, well worth cultivating. years and which will not become sodden or sour, for it is not necessary to repot it each year. During the winter the clivia can be stored in a light, cool place, the temperature of which does not go below 40 degrees. Under, such conditions it needs but little water .- P. T. Barnes in Garden Magazine.

PLANTS FOR SHADY PLACES

If the trees are used to hang hammocks under or if they are constantly resorted to for their shade, it is hard to know what to do, but I think it would be better to cover the roots with a few inches of soil and lay flat stones on the space which is constantly used, or 'else pave the entire space and not attempt to grow anything under the trees. Then if people can be kept on the brick or stone paving it will be possible to grow a few plants in the rest of the space. The difficulty about growing grass and plants under the dense shade of trees is not only that they do not get enough light, but that the trees rob the soil of richness and moisture.

Shallow-rooted trees, like the maple, beech. pines, etc., are particularly bad in this way, while the oaks, which root deep, are not.

If the branches of the trees hang too close to the ground to ermit any plant to grow well, the pavement will still be an advantage, for then the unused portion may be left covered with the fallen leaves, which make a neat, beautiful carpet, so long as one does not walk on it too much.

I have known people who have tried to keep footpaths through pine woods covered with needles like the rest of the ground, but pleasant as such a carpet is to the foot and eye, it is not lasting, and stepping stones or bricks are better in the end, even though they are more formal.

Sweet pepper bush, the fragrant Clethra alnifolia, which blooms in August, is a large and beautiful shrub which seems not to mind or-dinary shade. This is, moreover, easy to col-lect in the woods, and can therefore be used in quantities.

The purple flowering raspberry, Rubus odoratus, has showy flowers two inches across. and stems and branches covered with clammy, hairs. It has no prickles, and it is an ornamental shrub for the shady parts of the wild gar-

The Wych Hazel, Hamamelis Virginica, is another wild shrub of great value for use under trees. It is large, reaching fifteen or twenty feet sometimes.

Fragrant sumac, Rhus aromatica, is a straggling bush, three or four feet high, which will grow in shady places. The leaves resemble the poison ivy somewhat in shape, but are y instead of shiny, and have a pleasant fragrance when crushed.

The Indian currant, Symphoricarpus vulgaris, grows well in the shade, and is a good shrub because of its fresh green leaves. It increases rapidly by underground shoots. The berry is attractive in the autumn.

English ivy can be used as a ground cover under trees, and often does well, but perhaps the myrtle, Vinca minor, will endure more

Hypericum adpressum, too, is good under trees though difficult to get, and the yellow root, Zanthorrhiza apiifolia, will grow with little sunlight. These are both low shrubs seldom reaching two feet in height.

Many spring blooming plants, like the blood root, wake robin, Jack in the pulpit, and mandrake, will grow under deciduous trees, and narcissi, too, may be grown there, because these things bloom before the trees are clothed in leaves; but there are few plants that will grow at all under the dense shade of ever-

Of course, few plants will grow as well in shade as in the open, and the plants which are commonly found there, are there not because they like it best, but because their upward growth is so limited that without the intervention of man they must always be under taller plants. Moved to the open and protected from encroachment they often do better than in their accustomed environment. The reason. they do not spread to open places now is that they can not, when young, contend with grass and weeds, and inevitably perish the first year.

FRUIT RANCHER'S HOME

Pot off the rooted plants in small pots. One of the secrets of success with this begonia is to never over-pot; when shifting advance one size at a time.

For Flowers at any Time

The lady's ear drops (Fuchsia) is one of the best old-fashioned houseplants, easily grown, not insisting on sun, a fast grower and remaining in bloom for months. 'A north window has sufficient light for it. Very shapely plants can be grown without much difficulty. All that is necessary is a little pinching and the plant must be frequently turned so that all sides will have an equal amount of light.

The charm of the fuchsia is in its flowers. The most common one, F. speciosa, has a long white or creamy white calyx tube, one to one and a quarter inches long, with four narrow, pointed lobes. The petals are red. There are many forms of this, both single and double, the chief points of difference being the color which varies to flowers having red calyx tubes, and red to purple petals. The flowers vary in length, in some very short, while in one variety, Early Beaconsfield, they are three inches

If wanted for porch decoration or for planting in shaded places about the porch in the summer, start the plants from cuttings in the fall. After flowering the plants need a rest for several months. If this resting period is during the early spring put the plants in a cool, dry place and withhold water; if it is during the summer place them outdoors in a shaded place and give no water, for they will get sufficient from the summer rains to keep the wood from shrivelling.

Many people do not care to carry, their fuchsias over from year to year, drying them off during the summer and starting them into growth again in September. When starting old plants which have been resting knock the plants out of the pots, shake out from among the roots as much of the old soil as possible and replace in the same pot with new, rich soil. Keep the plants in a rather humid atmosphere but do not give much water until the roots have taken hold of the new soil and the stems begin to "break." At the time of repotting, cut back, leaving only an inch or two of the

In addition to these there are many named kinds in the trade, the most common of which are Savitzii and Souvenir de Bonn. The species of abutilon can be grown from seed easily but it is hardly worth the trouble because they are so easily increased by greenwood cuttings taken at any time of the year, but the best results will be had from spring struck cuttings. The abutilon is so easily grown that the old plants may be thrown away as soon as they get ungainly and new plants started. The old plants can be kept small enough for the house if they are occasionally cut back.

The Best Yellow Flower

The best yellow-flowered plant for early winter bloom is the yellow flax (Reinwardtia trigyna, but almost always spoken of among gardeners as Linum trigynum). The plants grow nine inches to a foot high and are quite symmetrical. The bright yellow flowers are from one to one and a quarter inches across, and stand out in sharp contrast against the beautiful dark green foliage.

The yellow flax is not a difficult plant to grow if one can give it a night temperature of 55 degrees or 60 degrees and lots of sunlight; it will not succeed in windows having but few or no direct rays from the sun. You can grow plants from seed, or from cuttings. The latter are taken from the growths which start from. the base of the plants; cuttings taken from top growths have a tendency to flower prematureearly spring, when the plants are through flowering, and plant them out during the sum-

Such plants will be large enough for a 5 or 6 inch pot late in August or early September. Be very careful when lifting the yellow flax, for it does not like shifts.

Among the showy large flowered bulbous plants the common calla (Richardia Africana) does not always give satisfaction because of failing to bloom. The summer treatment of the bulbs largely determines whether the plants will flower or not. If water is withheld and the pots laid over on their sides in a dry shaded place so that the bulbs may rest, there will be no trouble with non-flowering during the winter. Start into growth in September. At first give them one good watering

amaryllis arrive from abroad in November. They cannot be secured before because the bulbs must be thoroughly ripened before shipping. Very good American grown bulbs can be secured about a month earlier, however.

As soon as they are received pot the bulbs in a good soil composed of three parts rotted sod, two parts well decayed horse manure and one part of sand. Never let them lie dormant until along in January when if they are good strong bulbs they will flower. As soon as the flower bud is seen emerging from the bulb put the plant in the window where it can get plenty of sunlight and water.

The flowers appear before much leafgrowth is made, after that time during the period of growth, water must be given, and manure water once or twice a week will be of benefit. When all danger of frost is past plunge the potted plants out doors in cool ashes, soil, or anything else handy to prevent the rapid evaporation of water through the pots. When the leaves begin to turn yellow it is a sign that the bulbs are ripening. Gradually withhold water and when they are quite ripened store the bulbs in a cool dry place until the flower scapes begin to push out of soil the following winter.

The blue African lily (Agapanthus) has many long, narrow, dark leaves from among which rises a stem two or three feet high, bearing a large cluster of very handsome blue ly. Make the cuttings in the late winter or flowers. The easiest way to handle this is to grow it in pots or tubs which are stored in a light cellar or other dry place during the win-

ter. During the resting period give the plant just enough water to prevent the leaves from falling. In the spring, when danger of frost is past, the plants are put out doors to flower and make their growth. The Agapanthus is, however, easily forced into bloom at other seasons of the year, for the flowering season is controlled by the resting period. The earlier you wish it to flower the earlier you dry it off, and then it does not have to rest all winter if the growth was made outdoors during the previous summer, for it can be brought into the house after the turn of the year and started into growth

When once established, the plants need not be repotted for several years if they are fed

ANNUALS FREE FROM INSECTS

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For freedom from insects and freedom of flower when planted in the open ground, any of the following will give satisfaction: Ageratum, alyssum, antirrhinum, balsam (lady slippers), Browallia, calliopsis, centaurea, cocks-comb, datura, Eschscholtzia, Euphorbia, geranium, gypsophila, Hunnemannia, linaria, marigold, four o'clock, mignonette, pansy, petunia, poppy, salvia, verbena, and ten weeks' stock. Nearly all of these are subject to green fly or aphis when grown as pot plants in the house, but are free from insects when grown in the open air and full sunshine. Marigolds and poppies are probably the most nearly immune from all insects.

A heart to resolve, a head to contrive, and a hand

CANNOT recall when I first met the subject of this short sketch, but I remember that one morning in 1865, having some legal business with Mr. Robert Bishop, an English solicitor of note and ability, who occupied Chambers in Bastion street, in a small story-and-a-half brick building which was later de-molished to make room for the Bank of Mon-

treal's imposing structure, I was received by a youth of about seventeen. He said he was Mr. Bishop's clerk, and that his employer might be in about the noon hour. Would I call again? The young fellow was below the medium height, bright, of dark complexion and hair, and a pair of expressive brown eyes. But what struck me most forcibly was the air of assurance and the easy manner with which I was greeted by him.

In the absence of Mr. Bishop would I state the nature of my business? Perhaps he could

help me.
"Are you a lawyer?" I asked, cautiously. No, he was only an articled clerk, but Mr. Bishop was often absent for days at a time, and he (the clerk) received and advised clients, prepared affidavits, and in very important. cases the documents were submitted to Mr.

Bishop for his opinion.

With this understanding I stated my business, and the young fellow advised me clearly and forcibly. His advice was so nearly in accordance with my own views that I adopted it and refrained from embarking in a lawsuif in which I would have been worsted. When I was leaving I asked the young fel-

low his name, and he replied, "Davie-Theodore Davie." 'Are you a relative of Dr. J. C. Davie?" I

asked. "I am his son," he replied.

I was well acquainted with the then Dr. Davie. He was an English physician who came here in 1862, with his two young sons—the present Dr. J. C. Davie and Alex. E. B. Davie. The first named son, who was destined to become one of the most emment surgeons on the Pacific Coast, is still with ns. The second son became premier, and was attorney-general of the province at the time of his untimely death, which occurred on August 1st, 1889. Had be lived his abilities would have entitled him to the highest position on the Bench of the province.

After the interview with Theodore Davie we became warm personal friends. I saw in him a young man of great promise. He was quick, aggressive, and ever ready for an argument which he generally conducted in a masterly manner. When he was still but a youth he would rise in a public meeting to confront the best speakers of the day, and he appeared in court on many occasions as Mr. Bishop's representative.

One evening at Rowland's Burnside tavern, in the midst of a heated discussion between opposing politicians, young Davie rose to pour oil on the troubled waters," as he expressed it, but so cleverly did he comport nimself that he set the politicians by the cars and captured the meeting for the side that was the weakest before he spoke.

He was a most industrious student, never counting his hours, but far into the night, when other students were enjoying themselves by burning the candle at both ends, he would be found poring over the law books and study-ing a case that he was preparing for the court. Mr. Bishop often remarked that he never saw a young man with so prodigious an appetite for work, and as Mr. Bishop was anything but an industrious person himself he was but too giad to cast the burthen of his practice on his young clerk's shoulders and betake himself to the pleasure of the convivial circle which he adorned.

In due time Theodore Davie was admitted to the bar. His first cases were in the police court, where he distinguished himself either by getting his man off, or, if he were convicted, of having the conviction annulled on appeal to the Supreme Court. He passed one session at Cariboo and the man cassiar, but the legal grass in those fields was very short, and he had no opportunity to distinguish himself there. His first important suit, and the one which brought him into prominence and distinction, was known as the "Thrasher" case. The Thrasher was a large, full-rigged ship. She loaded with coal at Nanaimo and while being towed to sea by a tug struck on a reef and became a total wreck. The owners alleged carelessness on the part of the towing company and began suit. Theodore Davie was employed by the owners of the vessel as leading counsel. The case was fought from court to court with varying success until it reached the Privy Council, on the threshold of which a compromise was effected on a basis satisfactory to both parties. Mr. Davie then threw himself boldly into the political arena, and by his ability as a debater and his energy, skill and subtlety as a politician quickly rose to the position of a leader. At the general election in 1886 for the local house he was chosen as one of the four members for the city.

Death had been busy in the ranks of the executive. Mr. Smithe, the premier, died in 1887, and was succeeded by Mr. A. E. B. Davie, who had been the attorney-general in the Smithe cabinet. When death claimed Mr. Davie, Hon. John Robson, admittedly the most eloquent man in the legislature, succeeded him, and called upon Theodore Davie to enter his cabinet as attorney-general,

About this time the public became much character. At a previous session the local legislature had passed a resolution asking the Dominion government to take steps for handing over to the Canadian Pacific Railway company the northern territory which was indefinitely described in the resolution as the Peace River lands, in exchange for lands that the company still owned in the 20-mile belt on either side of their line of railway, otherwise referred to as "the cullings of the railway belt." How it ever escaped the lynx-eyed scouttiny of the Opposition I never could understand; or how I, who then sat for Esquimalt, allowed it to pass without remonstrating, is equally inexplicable: I was either absent from the house or, if present, did not grasp the full meaning of the most momentous proposition that was ever laid before the legislature at that or any other time. The last day of the next session I brought the matter to the attention of the House, but it was too late to discuss the matter then.

I then resorted to the press. The Colonist, with characteristic generosity and fairness, inserted several condemnatory letters from my pen. I pointed out that if the exchange was made the C.P.R. would practically own the whole country and would become the greatest landowners in the world, that a second rail-way line (such, for instance, as the G. T. Pacific road now in course of construction—but then in the air) would be impossible, and that the province as a field for settlement and mincral and timber exploitation would be consigned to the grasp of a gigantic monopoly. In these views I was ably supported by the then Mayor, James Fell, and Mr. Wm. Wilson, of W. & J. Wilson. The Colonist, as the chief government organ, took strong ground in favor of the exchange, and declared it to be the ministerial policy.

It became necessary for Mr. Theodore Davie, on assuming office, to seek re-election in Victoria City. He found the community dead-set against the proposed change. The air was filled with rumors of disaffection mong the government supporters in the city, who openly proclaimed their hostility to the give-away policy. It was recognized that the defeat of Mr. Davie meant the defeat of the Robson ministry; and a strong party was organized to oppose the election of the new attorney-general. In the midst of the agitation Mr. Davie's election address appeared in the papers. It contained a sentence that the candidate was not in favor of giving away the lands of the northern empire to the C.P. R.,

and announced that he would vote against the Hon. Mr. Turner, Minister of Finance, and interested in a proposition of an extraordinary proposal. Dr. Milne, the opposing candidate, in his address, had taken a strong position against the exchange, so the two sailed into went. In the result Mr. Davie was returned by a majority of 113, the government being saved by his election, although by a greatly reduced vote. True to his pledge the proposi-tion was never received. I shall always believe that to Mr. Davie's overpowering influence in the ministry, the popular agitation, and the liberality of The Colonist in printing my letters, the defeat of this most pernicious and mischievous proposition, which, had it been confirmed, would have consigned the northern country to the C. P. R., was due.

The following summer Premier Robson went to England to arrange a scheme for settling a colony of Scotch crofters on the public lands, concessions having been granted for the purpose. He had been but a week in London when a strange and lamentable event brought his life to a sudden close. He enteri a hansom cab to be driven to his hotel, and the driver, in closing the door, caught the premier's thumb between the door and the casing. The injury, though slight, was not considered dangerous, and was dressed by a surgeon; but blood poisoning set in and in a few days the gifted orator and astute politician who had always taken a wide interest in the development and progress of the country, and whose last moments of consciousness were filled with schemes for its advancement, died. His body was brought to Victoria and interred

at Ross Bay by a sorrowing multitude.

Hon. Hugh Nelson was then LieutenantGovernor, and he called on Mr. Theodore
Davie to form a government, which was speedily done. Among the most noteworthy acts of the new government was one to codify the laws of the province, which were in a sad muddle. In the absence of codification some amusing events, and some that were not amusing, occurred.

I remember on one occasion that a minister of the crown gave notice of a bill to repeal a certain act. Upon the motion to read the bill a second time, Hon. Mr. Beaven, who led the opposition, drew attention to the fact that the Act had been repealed three sessions before. Later on in the same session the same minister introduced a bill to enact a certain law. Again, when the bill was about to be read a second time, Mr. Beaven rose and showed that the bill was unnecessary because an Act covering the ground was already in force!

During Mr. Davie's administration two large loans were negotiated in England by

many important measures were passed.

It was in this year that the smallpox broke out in this city. One day it was found that there were sixty-five cases under indifferent treatment. Many of these died, some of the victims being prominent citizens. The utmost consternation prevailed, because the civic authorities seemed unable or unwilling to rapple with the plague. In the emergency Mr. Davie's government came forward and took the matter out of the city's hands. They established a pest house in the large lot within the Jubilee hospital enclosure, and provided doctors, nurses and medicines for the sick. Isolated cases that were found in-different parts of the city were removed to quarantine, and in the course of a few weeks the plague disappeared. Mr. Davie gained great and deserved kudos for his spirited action in that emergency. No one could have acted with greater energy and intelligence, and to his activity was due the speedy stamping out of the

Soon after this incident, Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, Chief Justice since 1859, died, and was succeeded by Mr. Davie, who was appointed by the Minister of Justice, Sir John Thompson, who a few months later was himself called away. Sir John died in Windsor Castle while attending a dinner at the command of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, expiring almost in her Majesty's august presence.

Mr. Davie's administration of the law was wise and just. There were some who, having in view his stormy career as a politician, predicted partisan judgments, but he held the scales evenly, giving every litigant his due and construing the laws intelligently and impartially. When he was attorney-general one of the most important criminal cases on the docket was that of Strobel, a young American, who was indicted for the murder of an old man on the British side of the boundary line. The case was tried at New Westminster, before Mr. Justice Walken, Mr. Davie prosecuting and Mr. Aulay Morrison, M. P., defending. The jury failed to agree. A change of venue was had to Victoria, and here the man was convicted. In the hope to influence the prosecution Strobel, between the first and second trials, professed Catholicism; but the prosecution was not to be influenced by so transparent a subteringe and upon conviction Strobel,

whose guilt was apparent, was hanged.

Several decisions on mining matters which Mr. Davie, when Chief Justice, rendered, arctexts for the guidance of the judges of the present day. Perhaps his greatest work was the codification of the provincial laws, which was

done after he reached the bench, and which is always recognized as one of the most perfect pieces of legislative mechanism British North America has seen. Its utility has never been questioned, and its inestimable value to the legal profession and the public is indisputable.

It is impossible, in the space of an ordinary newspaper article, to more than briefly scan the public life of this remarkable man. There are many points in his career to which space will not permit me to allude; but I must be permitted to remind Victorians of this day that to Theodore Davie they are indebted for the retention of Victoria as the capital of the province. To the exertions of Hon. Dr. Helmcken, more than to any other man, living or dead, Victoria was made the seat of government in 1867, and twenty-two years later the choice was confirmed and the bargain sealed by the bravery and pluck of Theodore Davie, who faced the constituencies, many of them hostile, with a proposition to anchor the capital here by spending one million dollars on Government buildings to be erected at James Bay. It was a daring act, and I cannot recall another man then in public life who would have thrown down the gauntlet and invited defeat as Mr. Davie did. It was argued that the finances of the country did not warrant the expenditure, and that the buildings then in existence were sufficiently commodious and good enough to meet all requirements for fifty years to come. A majority of the electors approved of the expenditure. The Government was triumphantly returned, and the magnificent pile that now adorns the James Bay side rose as if by magic upon the site of its anti-quated predecessors. I have always believed that this city owes Mr. Davie a monument; but perhaps they deem the buildings a suf-ficient memento of enterprise and political audacity. As the Londoner says of the great architect, Sir Christopher Wren, when pointing to the structures that he designed, "Do you seek his monument? Look about you!"
It was said by the Emperor Hadrian that he found Rome a city of brick, and left it a city of marble. It may be said of Theodore Davie that he found the Government Buildings at Victoria an aggregation of lath and plaster and he left them a palace of stone.

It has been remarked that the subject of this altogether too brief sketch was a many-sided man. The same has been said of the clever men in all parts of the world. His manner at times was austere, and he could assume an air that repelled an applicant. But beneath this exterior he was one of the softesthearted, kindest, sympathetic men I have ever nearted, kindest, sympathetic men i have ever met. Severe in his denunciation of a political opponent who had crossed his path, his was a most forgiving nature. "The soft answer that turneth away wrath" never failed to appeal to him. We had many quarrels on questions of policy; but long before he died all differences were healed and we were close friends when alas! the curtain was rung down upon his earthly career on the 7th of March, 1889. His career may be summed up in a few words. A brilliant lawyer at 25, a member of parliament, a member of the government, and premier before he was 40; and Chief Justice when he died at the early age of 46.

When Mr. Davie donned the ermine he was only forty-four. When he died, two years later, he was forty-six. The sudden death of his wife, which occurred shortly after his appointment to the bench, is believed to have undermined his health. I have in my possession a letter, written to me some time subsequent to the demise of Mrs. Davie, in which he pays an eloquent tribute to her memory. His words show how deep the wound was and how keenly he mourned her departure. When he was first taken ill his trouble was not thought to be serious; but in a short while ancurism of the heart was developed and it was felt that his days were numbered. When the day arrived for opening his handiwork, the new Parliament buildings, with appropriate pomp and ceremonies and before a brilliant assem-blage, Mr. Davie was unable to be present. He would have dearly loved to be there, but the state of his health prevented.

I have reason to remember the day of his death. It was on the morning of March 7, 1808. On the previous Thursday I had sat with him for a short time, and had arranged to again visit him on the following Monday. He was then in excellent spirits. On the day fixed I met his brother, Dr. Davie, on Douglas street. He fold me that he had just left the Chief Justice at St. Joseph's Hospital, and that he was in pretty good shape. I told Dr. Davie that I had an appointment with his brother for that morning, but as I was busy at the House I would put off my visit till the after-

We separated, and I continued my way to-wards Humboldt street. As I walked on a voice seemed to say, "Go to him now; he needs you. Go to him now!" Over and over again the command was repeated until, quite involuntarily, I turned in the direction of St. Joseph's hospital. I walked swiftly, for some mysterious force or agency impelled me, and actually I had no control over my movements. I reached the hospital, and hastening up the stairs, reached the room in which the patient lay. Two ladies were bending over a lounge. The one, a Sister of Charity, held a crucifix to the lips of the dying man, for he was then in extremis, and the other (a relative) was gazing at him with streaming eyes. In a few seconds he passed away, and all that was left of that astute politician and able jurist was his earthly

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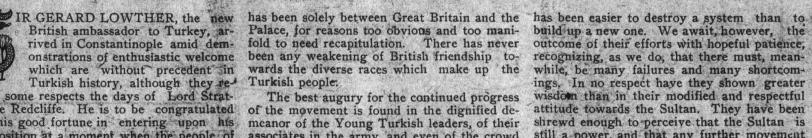
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be pleaded.

The New Era In History of Turkey



call in some respects the days of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. He is to be congratulated upon his good fortune in entering upon his new position at a moment when the people of Turkey really seem to be emancipating themselves from a long period of gloomy oppression, corruption, and maladministration. The constitutional movement has surpassed all expectations alike by its remarkable success and by its pacific character. Its widespread ramifications were received in England, and on the continent, with some amount of reserve, was only natural. Sir Edward Grey rightly told the House of Commons on Monday that it was too soon "to pronounce a definite and considered That attitude must continue to prevail for some time to come; but it is permissible to say that every day's news strengthens the hope that Turkey is at last emerging upon the high road towards real regeneration. The important letter we print today from "A Iwenty-Three Years' Resident in Turkey," who has had the advantage of witnessing the actual incidents of the change in Constantinople, urges that Great Britain should look upon the new movement with sympathy, and tells us that "to the mass of the Turkish people England is still the one friend of the country from the old days." We venture to say that nowhere is the new movement already regarded with deeper sympathy or warmer approval than in England. If English public opinion has been slow to express itself, the reason is that the revolution of the Turkish system has been so swift, so overwhelming; and so unexpected, that its earlier symptoms were not fully realized, and were contemplated with some amount of incredulity. The completeness of the change and the cautious and commendable bearing of the Young Turks are steadily removing all doubts. The one desire of Great Britain remains, as it has ever been, to see a peaceful, a reformed, and a progressive Turkey. British policy towards Turkey continues to be unselfish and disinterested; and the leaders of the new movement, if they succeed in their high endeavors, will be able to count on the firm and unwavering support of this country. The Turkish people have not forgotten the sacrifices Great Britian has made in their behalf in the past, and the records of history are the best proof of the sincerity of our good wishes today. Any interruption of cordial relations, any suspension of good will,

has been solely between Great Britain and the has been easier to destroy a system than to

The best augury for the continued progress of the movement is found in the dignified demeanor of the Young Turkish leaders, of their associates in the army, and even of the crowd in the streets of Stambul. The Turks have not forgotten their good manners. There is no country in the world where so drastic an upheaval of existing conditions would have been accomplished with such calmness, and such an absence of clamant exuberance. We trust that these characteristics will continue to predominate, though some recent telegrams suggest that success is not without its attendant dangers. The Young Turks may be counselled to remember that the amnesty they claimed and have obtained for political offenders should not be unilateral in its operations. A policy of vindictive persecution towards fallen Palace favorites, however great may be the measure of their misdeeds, will go far to undo the good impression now created in foreign countries. If the hatchet is to be buried, and Turkey is to enjoy internal peace at last, both sides must exercise forbearance. We understand that the policy of the leaders of the movement is singularly conciliatory in its intentions, but they must take care that their desires are carried into effect by those on the spot. We believe they are anxious that there should be no further demonstrations, and, as all crowds are liable to get into mischief during periods of revolution, the decision is a wise one. It is further understood to be their wish to respect the Capitulations, to adhere to all existing engagements, and to fulfil all obligations concerning concessions. As to Macedonia, it is reassuring to learn, not only that the leaders of the new movement wish to retain the financial advisers and the foreign military officers who are seeking to restore order in that distressed province, but that they even hope to obtain further foreign help in their complicated task of reorganization. The Young Turks, in short, while eager to restore the Turkish empire to a position of greater stability, are not unmindful that they are very much dependent upon the good will of the powers. The measure in which that good will is accorded must, ultimately, depend in a very great degree upon themselves. They have still to produce leaders who will command the confidence of Europe, and they must not complain if a final verdict is postponed until they are able to show solid achievements. They will find it

Palace, for reasons too obvious and too mani- build up a new one. We await, however, the wisdom than in their modified and respectful attitude towards the Sultan. They have been shrewd enough to perceive that the Sultan is still a power, and that any further movement against him, after he has so fully acquiesced in their aspirations, might prejudice them in the eyes of the masses. The best solution of the Furkish problem probably still lies in the cordial co-operation of the Sultan and the constitutional leaders, if it can be maintained. Abdul Hamid is a ruler of extraordinary intelligence and great experience, and, given the will, ne certainly has the ability to adapt himself to the changed conditions. Despite the past, if he can be persuaded to abstain from reactionary intrigue, he will serve Turkey and the Young Turks far better as Sultan than some new nominee without any knowledge of public affairs. Considerations of peace and of expediency alike impel the Turkish people to give Abdul Hamid their discriminating support. We are not surprised that the outlook in Turkey is still regarded with some misgivings in Vienna and other continental capitals. Misgivings will be inevitable, and the situation will continue to be to some extent critical, until long after the new machinery of administration is created and set to work. The duty of the powers and of Turkey's immediate neighbors is to take care that no undue obstacles are placed in the path of the reformers. The suggestion is made, though we hope it is unfounded, that there are signs of restiveness and disapproval in Bulgaria. Any attempt on the part of any of the Balkan States to intensify the difficulties through which Turkey must undoubtedly pass would deserve, and would receive, the severest reprobation. Turkey must have her chance, even if some fond hopes are thereby placed in danger of extinction. She has entered somewhat precipitately upon constitutional reforms, but she is entitled to ask for a clear field for her experiment. It is too early yet to estimate the full consequences of her momentous enterprise, but we recognize that the influence of the step she has taken will extend far beyond her own borders. It will have a deep effect upon the whole world of Isam, and if it succeeds, its stimulating example may be felt to the furthest confines of Asia. There are signs already that Egypt, and possibly India also, have been quick to appreciate the dramatic significance of the Young Turkey movement.-London Times.

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HO, that knows anything of the farfamed Rockies, has not heard of Kicking Horse river? And yet, here were we who had long wished to visit it, coming directly through it, as fast as the train could carry us, without so much as even seeing it! Seems strange, but "pity 'tis, 'tis true." However, as in most instances in this life, so on this occasion, there were extenuating circumstances to be pleaded. It was not from any lack of desire on our part to view its wonders, but simply the result of inexorable fate! In fact, we had passed the previous night in the forest, which experience had not been originally on our programme. We had arrived the following morn-

TAKAKKAW FALLS, YOHO VALLEY

case, it was, to say the least, trying, to endeavor

o'clock, did not arrive 'till about twenty minutes before II p. m. And so it happened that we found ourselves coming down the famous Pass in blissful ignorance of our surroundings. By this time we had reached the stage of fatigue, termed by some people "nervous exhaustion," when we felt that we could not sit still and desired earnestly that the train would stop and let us out to walk! The long railway car was, as is usual, well lighted and the many windows showed nothing but "Cimmerian darkness." Some enterprising individual got one open. Grasping the situation, and a window at the same time, we followed suit, and crossing to the opposite side of the carriage, repeated the experiment-no light task, considering the weight of the windows-and, Lo! fatigue and fidgets had alike vanished, and we found ourselves absorbed in watching the headlong race which the train was running with the mighty Kicking Horse river, which, silvered now by the moonbeams, was rushing impetuously through the narrow gorge, the rocks of which were within a hand breadth of our seat. Later the train crossed the stream and, having it on our right and far beneath us, we were next gazing at numerous electric lamps, apparently extending half-way up a mountain, at which at first sight we took to be the small town or village of Field, but later discovered to belong to the camp of the great silver and lead mine on the side of Mt-Stephen, some two thousand five hundred feet above its base.

On the train rushed, and at last pulled up at the station of Fieldy at the mysterious hour of

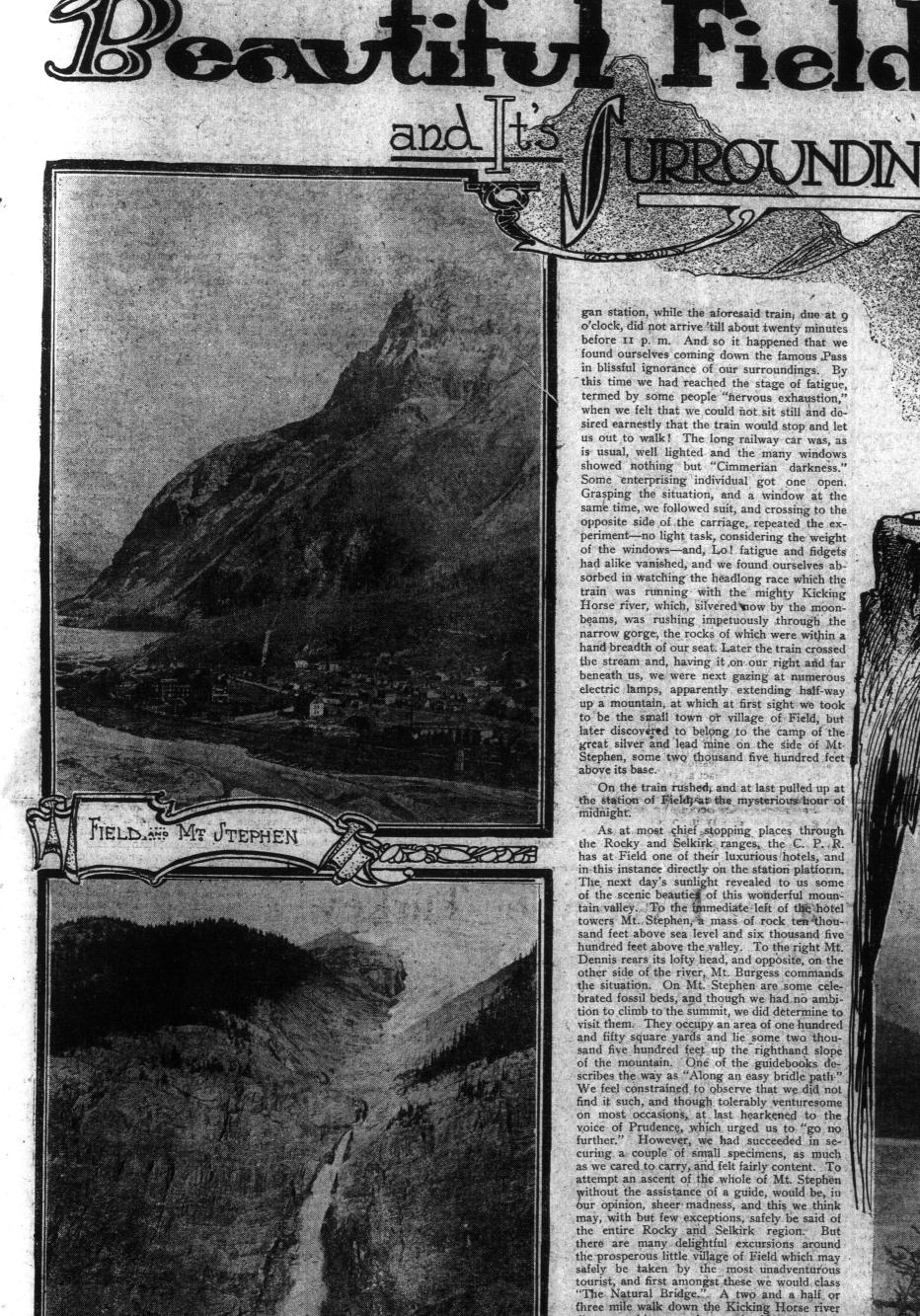
As at most chief stopping places through the Rocky and Selkirk ranges, the C. P. R. has at Field one of their luxurious hotels, and in this instance directly on the station platform. The next day's sunlight revealed to us some of the scenic beauties of this wonderful mountain valley. To the immediate left of the hotel towers Mt. Stephen, a mass of rock ten thousand feet above sea level and six thousand five hundred feet above the valley. To the right Mt. Dennis rears its lofty head, and opposite, on the other side of the river, Mt. Burgess commands the situation. On Mt. Stephen are some celebrated fossil beds, and though we had no ambition to climb to the summit, we did determine to visit them. They occupy an area of one hundred and fifty square yards and lie some two thousand five hundred feet up the righthand slope of the mountain. One of the guidebooks describes the way as "Along an easy bridle path." We feel constrained to observe that we did not find it such, and though tolerably venturesome on most occasions, at last hearkened to the voice of Prudence, which urged us to "go no further." However, we had succeeded in securing a couple of small specimens, as much as we cared to carry, and felt fairly content. To attempt an ascent of the whole of Mt. Stephen without the assistance of a guide, would be, in our opinion, sheer madness, and this we think may, with but few exceptions, safely be said of the entire Rocky and Selkirk region. But there are many delightful excursions around the prosperous little village of Field which may safely be taken by the most unadventurous tourist, and first amongst these we would class "The Natural Bridge." A two and a half or three mile walk down the Kicking Horse river discovers this, one of nature's charming wonders. Long ago the bed of the river extended up to the rocks which now bridge it, and its waters poured over in a headlong fall, but the stone was soft and gradually became eaten away until a hole was formed in the very rock; that accomplished, nothing could stop the flood which daily wore a channel or tunnel for itself, and now "the rocks which once faced a waterfall, remain to bridge a rapid." It is said the end is not yet, and that some day the river will be the conqueror and the rocks forming the "Bridge" will be dashed down and lie as simple boulders in the bed of the stream.

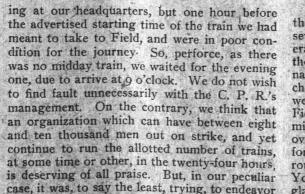
The great excursion at Field, however, is to the far-famed Yoho valley. Halfway to it and seven miles from the village is the beautiful 2merald lake, at which the C. P. R. have another of their charming hotels, in this instance designated by the name of chalet. The so-called chalet has been twice enlarged, which speaks well for its need and popularity. Here, as at Field, Swiss guides can be engaged. The seven miles distance from the village is accomplished over a delightful road through a great spruce forest, and from the chalet the tourist starts round one side of the lake for the :rip to the Yoho, either by pony or on foot. Dassing great glaciers on the way, he at last comes to a point to emulate Patience sitting on a monument, from which he has a glimpse of Summit lake, one otherwise a bench in the waiting room of Lag- thousand eight hundred feet above that of Em-

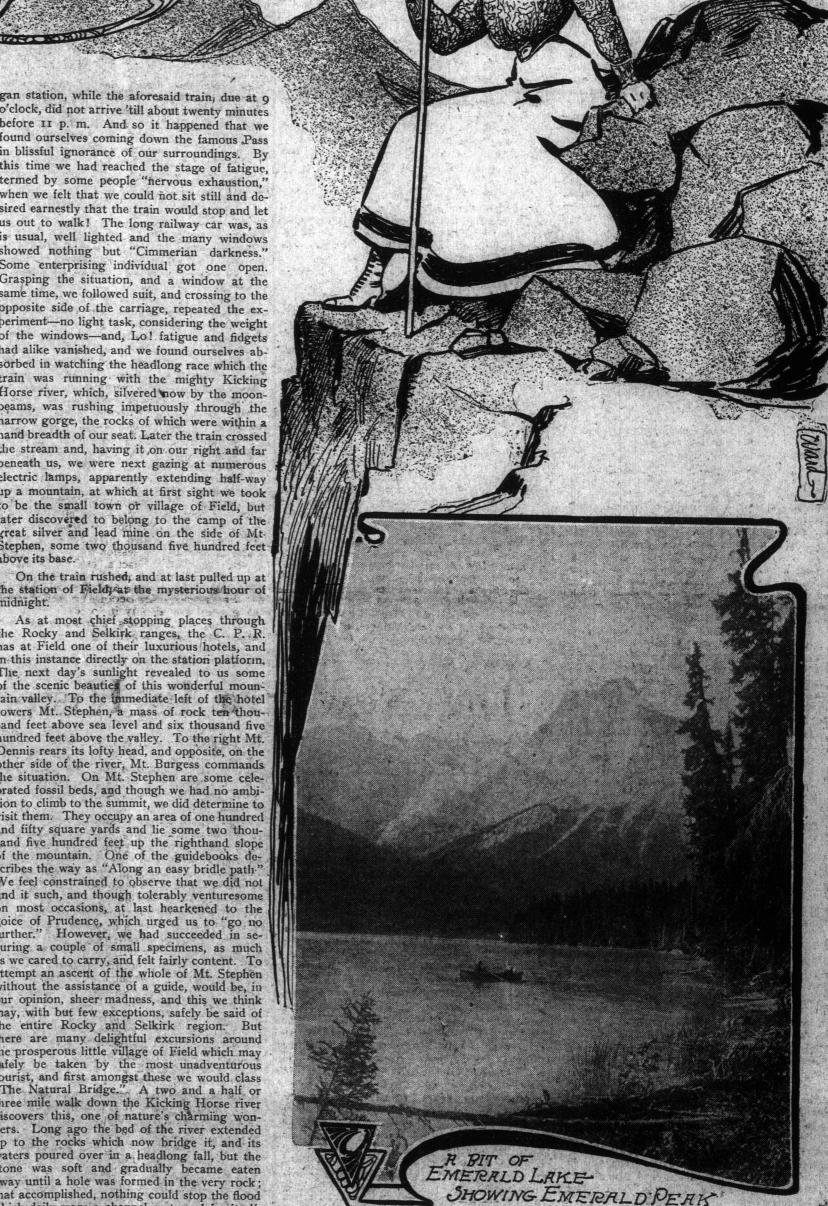
erald, then a short walk brings him to "Lookout Point," where a grand view of Takakkow falls, the highest cataract in America, is obtained; this fall eventually reaches the valley and forms the Kicking Horse river. It is said to compare with anything in the far-famed Yosemite, and is eight times as high as Niagara! Other falls, including the so-called "Twin," arc to be seen in this wonderful Yoho. It is at present a long excursion, sometimes accomplished by camping out, though it is possible to make the journey from the chalet in one day. Fortunately all this will soon be changed, as there is a carriage road from Field to the Yoho at present under construction, seven miles of which is now open for traffic; and, when completed, this wonderful region will be accessible to every ordinary sight-seer.

This rambling sketch has already exceeded the limits which the "Casual Tourist's" notes should occupy, but perhaps too much has not been said of the many attractions offered to the globe trotter in the vicinity of Field.—S.A.G. HIGHEST RESTAURANT

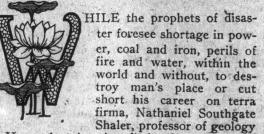
What is probably the highest restaurant in the world has been opened at the Eismeer station of the Jungfrau railway in Switzerland. It is situated 10,000 feet above sea-level, close to the summit of the mountain. The food is not cooked by means of ordinary fuel, but by electricity generated by the Lutschine waterfall, deep down in the valley below. The cooking is done on the principle of the so-called "Papinian digester," as, owing to the rarefaction of the air at that great altitude, water boils much more quickly and would evaporate before cooking the food. With an expenditure of thirty kilowatts of electrical energy it is possible to prepare a five-course dinner for a party of 100 persons in a very short time. The guests are accommodated in a large hall hewn out of the solid rock and heated by electricity. The view from the huge window comprises mountain scenery which for grandeur has perhaps no equal in the world.







When All the Coal Is Used, What Then?



Shaler, professor of geology at Harvard university, finds the sources of earth's energy as yet almost untouched and the resources of old Mother Earth for her children hardly tapped. For 100,000,000 years or more there will be more than enough for the sons of men, who are destined to evolve into beings beside whom the present human race will be but brutes.

The failing treasure store of coal and wood is no menace to mankind. These are trivial energies compared with those locked in wind and sea and river. The wind alone contains many times the power now utilized by man from all other sources combined. The winds propel the sailboats and grind much corn and pump much water, but after all their possibilities are fairly untapped. And that because of the great variations in the speed of the air currents and in the long periods in which the movement is so slight that they afford no effective power whatever, together with other periods when the speed is so high as to be des-

tructive to most machinery. But Dr. Shaler expects the methods of the storage battery and its cheapened cost and greater efficiency to enable us to capture and utilize this oldest servant of man to incalculably better advantage.

Next to wind power is the energy of falling water, until the most recent years almost untouched because it had to be used at most but a few hundred feet from the water. Today the energy of falling water can be turned into electricity and thence back to dynamic power. And this energy can be transmitted several hundred miles already, while in the future the distance of transmission will be unlimited.

And as continents go at present, North America is the richest part of the world in "streams fitted to drive wheels." The famous Mississippi, Ohio, and Arkansas valleys are only some of the many. Next comes Africa, with the great valleys of the Nile, the Zambesi, the Congo and the Niger.

Considered as a whole, the rivers of the earth promise, with the aid of the engineer, to afford far more dynamic help to the arms than all that now serves them. Moreover, this help will be from sources of continuous supply and not like that from coal in the way

of speedy exhaustion. Further, the full utilization of the streams as sources of power because it involves the process of holding back the flood waters, will in a considerable measure aid in diminishing the speed with which the soil passes to the sea, after it has been used to turn the wheels to a: great extent may be made to serve the purposes of irrigation.

The increase in the use of this source of energy probably will not continue to be rapid until the supply of the fossil fuel approaches exhaustion. From that time it will be speedy until all this group of resources is allied to the

Next the tides, produced mainly by the moon's attraction, and swinging from ten to twenty feet along thousands of miles of coast line. There is so much energy in the tides alone that if they were only harnessed and set to work no other power would be required for the needs of all the hosts which the soil could sustain with the best husbanding.

A few centuries ago there was a tide mill in use. It had a maximum of several horse power and was imported to America from England, but was hard to manage because of the tidal irregularities.

With the development of the storage battery system, however, methods will improve and enable the people of the twenty-third century to find a valuable resource in the tide. The sea waves in time of storm have an

energy of about 10,000 pounds to the square foot, or about that in an ordinary low pressure boiler, but their action is so intermitent and variable that they are unlikely to be utilized save as in extremity.

In ancient story Archimedes set fire to ships in the siege of Syracuse by reflecting sun rays on a mirror and thus reflecting their heat. In low latitudes, where the sky is scarcely clouded, about a hundred square feet of mirrors some hours each day yield about pne-horsepower.

The central heat of the earth is so abundant that if it could be utilized no other energy would be needed for a million years to come. But at present this looks unreachable. The average increase in temperature is only about 100 degrees Fahrenheit to the mile, and at less than three miles down the pressure would close any pipe bored down, as has been proposed. So that this does not seem promising at the moment. Nevertheless, the energy is there, and superabundantly. And none can predict what science will do with it.

The coal, the rock, gas, and petroleum are not expected by Prof. Shaller to last through the next three hundred years, but there are oils plentiful in certain carbonaceous shales in various parts of the world and almost unsuspected. In the Ohio valley alone the professor has computed that the oil will much exceed in volume the amount of water contained in Lake

Not only is there much unused power

profitless. But with the coming of irrigation these will prove not only very fertile but twice and thrice as productive as the naturally fertile lands.

Given the suitable temperature, the crop giving value of a soil is in proportion to the amount of sunshine and the supply of water furnished at the time required for the growth of plants. When the needed water comes directly from the sky the sunshine is interrupted, and if the rainfall is ever so little delayed beyond the critical 'times when the plants need it, their growth is interrupted. It may be roughly estimated that at the rate of growth in an irrigated desert, such as we find in Utah, the yield of an acre, owing to these advantages. is likely to be about twice as great in a like area in a humid district such as Illinois. In the more fertile portions of the tropical and subtropical regions irrigation often makes it possible to raise three crops in a year where but one could be assured by the direct rain-

The irrigable soils also are more permanently fertile. The supply of water is controlled so that the washing of the soils into the rivers can be entirely avoided. A large amount of soluble material lies in the subsoil, so that wastes can be restored readily.

"As possessions of the race the redeemed deserts are of far more value than the richest? naturally well watered fields. They are likely to afford sustenance to men long after the soils lying on steep slopes have gone away to

The largest and most numerous fields for irrigation Dr. Shaler places in the twin continents of America, particularly in North America. In the United States are four great valleys, besides many smaller areas. These four are the valleys of the Rio Grande, the Colorado, the Arkansas, and upper Mississippi

By far the most important field is the upper Missouri and its numerous branches, from the Platte upward. Even in the summer season there is water enough in this system of rivers for several million acres.

When arid United States alone is reclaimed there will be a gain in the food supply for something like fifty times the present number Prof. Shaler expects the irrigation methods

to extend to other lands now accounted fertile and thereby at least to double their yield all over the continent.

When the world will be fully developed

most of the land water will flow back into the sea no longer, but will pass back into the air by evaporation from irrigated fields. Many good results will accrue from this. There will be larger crops and less variable, a marked gain over the present where there is a serious waste of effort, due to want of uniformity in return for a given amount of work in tillage.

world over hitherto have been abandoned as . This variation is the "primal curse of agricul- soil possible may be as small as a foot in a centure," and when it is removed will allow farming to enter a new realm, becoming a true art.

There is also land to be won from the sea. Nearly all over Europe this has been done over and over again, especially by Holland. In America around the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, along the Florida coast, and elsewhere, many sunken acres are waiting to be reclaimed by man. Although Dr. Shaler declares his basis for computation to be imperfect he reckons that in the debatable ground of mud flats, marshes and mangrove swamps there are no less than 200,000 square miles that sometime will be utilized and afford food for several hundred millions of people.

"As this land is of rare fertility and enduring to the tax of cropping beyond that of any upland fields, it has a perspective value as a human asset far beyond an equal area of ordinary ground."

Inland swamps and bog lands along the larger streams of Africa, the Americas, and northern Asia furnish additional prizes for the future engineer, the largest part of the earth's surface that can be won from the covering of water being about 300,000 square miles. "Should it prove possible to develop tillage in any considerable part of the tundra of Siberia the total may much exceed that amount; it may on those conditions arise to near half a

million square miles." From the drainable lake beds come possibilities of tillage lands, comparable in area to that which may be had from the deserts, the morasses and the shallow shore zones of

The Nile river has long been a problem, and when it has been solved, as it now promises to be the population of Egypt is likely to increase by one-half. Although there is lack of data for anything like an accurate reckoning in this matter, it appears evident that, with an adequate and possible storage of the flood waters of the Nile, desert lands in Nubia and along the lower reaches of the river can be won to cultivation, which will afford food for a population of at least five times as numerous as that dwelling between Khartoum and the

It is not enough, however, to have land, nor even to have fertile land. It must be kept fertile. The soil washes away to the sea, it becomes sterile by perpetual cropping, and then men become as the fabled ichyopophagi, a rare and scantily fed animal dwelling on the seashore and feeding on the fruits of the ocean. Although it may seem preposterous to imagine that the soil is constantly slipping away beneath our feet into the sea, yet it is true, in tilled and untilled fields alike, but particularly in the ploughed lands, which lost their natural protective coating of vegetation.

In the natural state the seaward movement of the particles composing a large area of the

tury. From something like that minimum it all abolished. Among the prophets of disaster increases until it becomes so rapid that there is no soil coating retained on the surface, as is the condition on the area where the bare rocks are exposed.

The critical point in man's relations to the earth is to be found in that coating of "detritus" on its way from the bedrocks to the sea. Although the real coating is a mere film on the surface of the rock sphere, still it is the basis of all its higher life. The life of the lands depend upon it absolutely, and the sea life also in a large measure. Indeed, this layer of water which is forever slipping away in the streams to the sea enables living beings to feed upon the earth.

"In it the substances utterly unfit to nourish plants in the state in which they exist in the rocks are brought to the soluble shape whence they may be lifted into life.

'The whole process depends upon the adjustment of the rate of rock decay to that of the movement of the renewing soil, from the point where it formed to the ocean, where it enters once again as stratified deposits in the crust of the sphere, in time, perhaps, "to tread again the round from rock to soil, and thence back to sea."

Despite man's evident duty by the soil, nearly all the fields of all the countries have been made to bear reference to the interests of future generations.

Here and there in vineyards particularly some care is shown-not for bettering the crops of the present.

We may search the world over, says Dr. Shaler, and not find a field which has been tended for the sake of the men to be. Of all the sinners in this regard, the worst are the Americans, who developed an almost increditable carelessness in their tillage of their boundless domains.

About one-thirteenth of the state of Kentucky cannot be restored to its original fertility in any foreseeable time. It must revert to the forested state, and in that condition, through the ages slowly regather its mantle of soil.

In the natural state the wasting processes are counterbalanced by natural pro-cesses of restoration. And this average of waste and repair must be maintained by man if he is to inherit the earth. A few centuries ago in England they began to cover impoverished soils with burnt limestone. This was the beginning of the mineral regridisers not vainmonia, nitrogen, potash, lime phosphate which Dr. Shaler regards as the "most significant and important of the great winnings of the last half century." All the other improvements in the arts but add to our range of action or in..! crease the comfort of life; this insures the permanence of civilization when else its end was to be reckoned on in historically brief time.

With energy, soil and food concerned the

possible perils besetting the race are still not are those who suggest that the earth's atmosphere is in process of being deprived of the most important of its constituents, oxygen and carbon dioxide; by the daily routine of its or-ganic life. It is undeniable that both these substances are rapidly passing into the solid crust, each thousand years takes of them a notable amount from the air. In the case of carbon, however, the withdrawal is compensated by the emanations of the gas from volcanoes and by carbon meteorites issuing into the atmosphere from the celestial spaces...

In the case of oxygen it seems in some way to be fed into the air perhaps in the atomic state from the spaces. The mass of air is demonstrated by geology to be about the same now as it has been in the past during a hundred million years or more.

Conditions of Life Do Not Change Organic life seems to have begun with the atmosphere substantially as it now exists; and throughout its history has found these conditions unchanged. Prof. Shaler thinks we may reasonably assume that it is not likely to be disturbed for an indefinite time in the future.

"We assume that for a future probably as long as the geologically recorded past the sphere will go onward through time and space, free to work out its problems of life, with no break in the succession due to accidents coming from within or without.

"The most important elements in the future of man is the extent to which he may be able to obtain control of the forces of his own body, those which determine health, longevity, and above all, his inheritances."

Prof. Shaler looks forward confidently to a race of men who are to look back upon ourselves as we do to our ancestors of the bone and cave age—"not despisingly, as we look up-on those troglodytes, for the man to come will have too large a sense of relations for that, yet with a judgment that we were far back in the night when we thought we dwelt in the day. We may be sure that they will take us largely and tenderly, these folk of mayhap a million years hence, for they will feel the unity of life, while we merely discern it, and that only in

"It is this sense of the human bond of all life that those who are to look upon us from afar will have their greatest enlargement. In that field the gain made will be such as to make a new order of man parted from us as we from the lower brutes, yet including our little lives in its great extension."

FEEDING LONDON'S MILLIONS

At all hours of the day and night food in one form or another streams into London. Huddled together up and down the Thames are 7,000,000 people, and all they eat comes from the outside—a little from near at hand, most from beyond the seas.

Millions of persons in various parts of the world are busy producing for London. The Canadian and American farmers are prominent among these. The bacon eaten here is Dutch, the eggs Russian and Danish, the butter Norman, the fish from the North sea, the fruit from Spain, the West Indies and California, and the tea and coffee from India, Ceylon and South America.

Baking the bread for London keeps an army of toilers going through the night. Between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 loaves are consumed daily. All early incoming trains are laden with milk, some from nearby meadows, some from a distance of 100 and 200 miles. The cans are hauled to the shops in horse carts and the milk distributed in the populous quarters in hand carts. The daily consump-

tion is over a quarter of a million gallons. The various food handling centers are the busiest places in this crowded and busy town. Billingsgate is the greatest fish market in the world, and visitors never tire early or late of seeing the bewildering rush of work at these places. Smithfield is also the greatest meat market in the world. First of the market attractions, however, particularly at this season of the year, is Covent Garden, where are massed incredible quantities of the produce of the earth.

Long ago the market gardens all around London became too small to meet the colossal demand on Covent Garden. Although the carts and wagons converging on this market in the grey dawn are legion in number, and loaded to a dizzy height, they bring in only a small fraction of the great garden produce stream that passes to the people in the course of a day. In some parts of Covent Garden one might easily imagine one's self in California. In other portions one is lost among the apple riches of the American Northwest.

How much produce actually passes through this market in a day no one knows. The owner is the Duke of Bedford and his grace declines to let the London county council into the statistical secrets of his produce empor ium. However, it is estimated that London eats 3,000 tons of potatoes a day, three-quarters of a million cabbages, and in the season 10,000 pecks each of peas and beans. Just now the strawberries are rushing on Covent Garden in full flood, coming principally from the fields of Kent. The berries are especially fine this year-huge, red, tender and juicy-and the growers expect to make twice as much from the crop this year as they made last

The Story of Canada's Childhood

ISCUSSING Prof. Egerton's book, "Canada," the London Times says: With the awakening of interest in the history of Canada caused by the celebrations which have been in progress in Quebec, Professor Egerton's volume appears at a timely moment. It gives us the story of the evolution of the Dominion through its various stages within the compass of a volume of such moderate size that even a busy man need not shrink from reading it; and it is a story of which England has little cause to be ashamed.

When the territory passed into our possession it contained a French population of about 0,000 Roman Catholics. The Protestant English numbered some 450, whom Murray, the first governor, summarily lumped together as a body of "contemptible traders and sutlers;" and it was from these traders and sutlers that magistrates had to be appointed and most of the material chosen for the administration of the country. There had until that time been no printing press in Canada. There was no system of general education, and the "habitants" were, in the mass, so ignorant that as much as half a century later it was estimated that only about one-tenth of the population could write, "and that, for the most part, very imperfectly." The Canadians under French rule had had no training in public affairs, and were, as Professor Egerton says, "singularly unfitted for the task of self-government. There had been nothing in the semi-feudal social system to breed in the peasantry any power of initiative, while the comparative ease with which they came by something more than the necessaries of life had made them indolent and apathetic. Their apathy, indeed, was all to our advantage; for there was not much in the generality of those few English with whom they came in contact to create in them great respect for their new rulers; and, had the people been of a restless or discontented disposition, trouble must have arisen sooner than it did, and when it came it could hardly have failed to be more serious than it was.

But it came soon enough, and in a form sufficiently grave. "Uninstructed, inactive, unprogressive" though (as Lord Durham called them) they were, the "habitants" were not without a natural feeling of racial jealousy, awaiting application by mankind. There is and it was inevitable that sooner or later the to us by the sins of omission of the French

tionality would have its effect. The first representative Assembly of Lower Canada, that of 1792, contained necessarily a large French majority, and many of its members were quite stance, that of Spanish rule at the other end of illiterate. "The interests of no inconsiderable the same continent, we can afford to review portion of the concerns of the British empire were in the hands of six petty shopkeepers, twelve lawyers, fifteen ignorant peasants, a blacksmith, a miller, a doctor, an apothecary, together with four so far respectable people that they did not keep shops." These constituted a chamber entirely inexperienced in need of condensation, he seems to us to make politics, which acted illegally at times, perhaps rather difficult reading for such a clientele, by

in mere ignorance. Luckily, England was, on the whole, in ite of some exceptions, happy in the choice the men who went out as governors. To Carleton probably more than to any other man we owe the fact that the great northern possession did not slip from our hand at the most critical period of its history; but it is also no small debt that we owe to the memory of such men as Durham, Sydenham, and Metcalfe. As too often elsewhere, British achievement fell far short of British intention; but it was not from lack of either good intention or good advice that British ministers failed on so many conspicuous occasions to take the course which might have bound the French population more closely to their allegiance. Before the end of the eighteenth century religious jealousies alone prevented the inauguration of a system of popular education which might have helped Canada on her road by fifty years and prevented altogether the growth of those animosities which culminated in the rebellion of 1837."

It may be that that rebellion failed less by any virtue of the government than by the inherent incapacity of the insurgents. It may be that at the time of the American Revolution Canada was only saved to us by Montgomery's almost accidental death. It may be that we hardly deserve to have Canada today, when we remember that as late as 1870 we valued her so little that a British minister could say that Great Britain was "willing and even desirous" have a separation, and Americans like James Russell Lowell were content not to push the is furnished with what, after test, seems to be point, because they believed that the Dominion must ultimately fall to them "by natural gravi- rough, but adequate, which are judiciously setation." On the other hand, the worst of our difficulties were not of our making. They fell also much unwon land. The arid deserts the preachings of demagogues of their own na- who had gone before. While, however, accom- "to arise from its own too great prosperity."

plishment may at times have fallen short of profession or endeavor, if we compare the early history of our rule in Canada with, for inthe incidents of the Quebec pageant with at

least reasonable satisfaction. In telling his story Professor Egerton reminds readers that the book is "intended prim-

arily for the advanced classes in secondary schools;" but there are times when, in the incidental allusions to events apart from the main current of the narrative, which would better have been omitted or given a few lines of explanation. Also there are occasional signs of what looks like haste in sentences not characteristic of the scholarly author. On page 151 we read:-"Neither Durham nor Buller nor Wakefield were the first to adveate responsible government," a sentence which is not a wholesome example for the classes in secondary schools. On page 123 is a curious confusion of statement as to the respective badness of the local government in the towns and in country districts, when each in turn is said to be worse than the other. A seeming uncertainty as to whether the United States should be spoken of as an "it" or a "they" results in the nation being both singular and plural in the same sentence on page 2. An erratum in detail, which should be corrected when opportunity offers, occurs on page 80, where Mackenzie's crossing of the Rocky Mountains is spoken of as being "south of Mexico." But such things are, perhaps, inevitable. For the rest, the volume excellently fulfils its purpose. The author has a thorough grasp of his subject, and gives the facts as fairly established by the latest research without bias or prejudice, from an English point of plishment may at times have fallen short of view, but not so English as to be partial or to give offence either to ultra-colonial Canadians or in any other quarter. Each chapter has a useful bibliographical appendix. The volume a first-class index and with a series of maps, lected to illustrate the successive stages in the growth of the Dominion, the chief danger to which now "seems," Professor Egerton thinks,

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MILLIONS

ight food in one ondon. Hudhe Thames are eat comes from at hand, most

ous parts of the London. The are prominent here is Dutch, the butter Norand California, ndia, Ceylon and

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passes through knows. The and his grace nty council into produce empor that London day, three-quarin the season peans. Tust now on Covent Garcipally from the e especially fine nd juicy-and twice as much they made last House of Lords

Tuesday, September 15, 1903

existence of the "other House" in the time of

the two Protectors, and summarizes the work

done by the Cromwellian Second Chamber. No

other account of the proceedings of this short-

Cromwell summoned his Second Chamber

to protect the people of England against the

the horridest arbitrariness that ever was exer-

eised in the world," and confidently hoped that

it would act as a bulwark between the Chief of

he Executive and the elected branch of the

legislature, and so prevent any encroachments

the latter upon the liberties guaranteed to

nglishmen by the new Constitution. The new

pper House was to be "in the nature of the

Lords' House," but, wrote Thurloe to Monk,

ment, but are men fearing God and of good con-

versation, and such as his Highness shall bee

fully satisfyed in, both as to their interest, af-

fection, and integrity to the good cause. And

we judge here that this House thus constituted

will be a great security and bullwarke to the

honest interest, and to the good people that

have been engaged therein; and will not be soe

uncertaine as the House of Commons which de-

pends upon the election of the people. Those

that sitt on the other House are to be for life,

and as any dye, his place is to be filled up with

the consent of that House it selfe, and not other-

first it is likely to continue soe for ever, as farre

was found to be representative of the most im-

portant interests upon which the government of

the Protector depended. In addition to his sons

and other relatives, it contained seven peers of

England, one Irish peer, and one Scottish peer,

who had supported the Parliamentary cause, as

well as four baronets and several country gen-

tlemen of good family and position. The army

was represented by the inclusion of many offi-

cers on the active list, and there were also rep-

resentatives of the legal profession and of the

official and commercial classes. Only forty-two

lords out of the sixty-two summoned appear

called over, adequate reasons were given for

the absence of nine of these, but the eleven

others did not trouble themselves to send any

explanation for not having obeyed their writs

his place as Speeker" in the new House, and

moved the appointment of "one or more Minis-

ters to pray in the House every day of sitting."

a bill (which never seems to have been present-

ed) for making entailed lands liable for the pay-

ment of debts, and a bill for the "better levy-

ing the penalties for preparation of the Lord's

Day" was read a first time. This proof of prac-

tical Puritanism was afterwards referred to a

committee, which was directed also to consider

and supply any defects in the "laws against

swearing and drunkenness." These two bills

were the only attempts at legislation of Oliver's

On the third day of their existence the Lords

were rather badly snubbed by the Commons.

The Upper House carried a motion, "That this

House does desire the House of Commons to

join with them in an humble address to his

Highness the Lord Protector that his Highness

will be pleased to appoint a day of solemn fast-

ig and humiliation throughout the three na-

tions." Two judges were sent to the Commons

with this message. The Lords then adjourned

for half an hour, presumably in the hope of re-

ceiving an answer from the House of Commons.

But, if this were their intention, they were

doomed to disappointment. The judges, as

they explained to the House the following day,

were kept waiting for an hour before they were

called into the House of Commons to deliver

their message. They were then calmly told

to retire, and, after further delay, were again

called in and informed that the Commons would

On January 25 Oliver summoned the two

louses to attend upon him at Whitehall. In

the afternoon of the same day accordingly the

Lords and Commons met the Protector, "who

made a most pathetic speech, showing a neces-

sity of laying aside formalities, and to mind to

the Protestant interests beyond seas, and the

Eleven days later Cromwell, to the surprise

even of his friends, decided to dissolve Parlia-

ment. His appearance in the House of Lords

as evidently quite unexpected. When the

rotector arrived he took his seat on the Chair

State. The judges were sent for, and Crom-

Il addressed a few words to the Lords present,

king notice therein of their faithfulness to

the public interest and readiness to carry on

thing of the Commonwealth at home."

send an answer by messengers of their own.

lifee judges were ordered to prepare

On January 21 Lord Keeper Fiennes "took

On February 2, 1857-8, when the House was

When the House was called together it

as man can provide."

to have taken their seats.

of summons.

"Such as have never been against the Parlia-

is not to consist of the old Lords, but of

tyranny of an omnipotent House of Commons,

lived assembly is known to exist.

HE unique Journal of the Protectorwhat might tend to the good of the Commonate House of Lords (itself without wealth." The Commons were next summoned, parallel in the annals of constituand the Protector, after laying upon them the tional experiment), instituted by blame for the failure of the new scheme of Oliver Cromwell, has just been pubgovernment dissolved Parliament. Cromlished in a Parliamentary Paper. It well's death took place before anything further is taken from the original MS., which was part was done in regard to the summoning of Par-Cromwellian collection formed by the liament, but Richard Cromwell decided to conlate Sir Richard Tangye, and now in the possestinue the Upper Chamber of his father, and the sion of Lady Tangye at Kingston-on-Thames. majority of the Lords who had appeared in the The MS. extends over the whole period of the previous Parliament took the oath on January

27, 1658, at eight o'clock in the morning. In April, on the 21st, Lord Keeper Fiennes announced that he had received a commission from the Protector, addressed to himself and several other noble lords to dissolve Parliament. Their effort to do so had best be told in the words of the original manuscript.

"The Gentleman Usher was sent for the Commons. The House taking notice that the Gentleman Usher had stayed very long without retorning any answere, Ordered That the Gen-

house of Commons and let them know he is required to Desire admittance or to retorne an account to this House.

"The Gentleman Usher retorns an account to the house that he went to the house of Commons and sent in word by the Sergeant-at-Arms attending that house that he was at the doore, but receiving no answere, uppon the direction he received from their Lordships he knocked at the doore but received no answere, and now the House of wise, so that if that House be but made good at Commons is risen."

> Nevertheless, the Commissioners being "all of them in their places on their seat" (the ceremony continues to this day), Commons or ho Commons, the Lord Keeper Fiennes "delivered the Commission to the Clerk of the Parliament." He "retorning to his accustomed place read it publiquely," and thereupon the Commissioners "did dissolve the Parliament." And so ended the Cromwellian experiment .- Daily Tel-

A PLAN TO SAVE DAYLIGHT

Most great reforms are laughed at when first mooted, and generally they excite more humorous comment than hare-brained schemes, whose fatuity should be apparent. The daylight saving bill that was introduced in the British House of Commons last February

may prove to be a really epoch-making piece of legislation, should become law, or it may be simply laughed to 'death. The latter fate seems improbable, for a careful study of the proposed measure fails to show any good reason why it should not be seriously considered. The bill has, in fact, passed its second reading. It has been favorably reported on by a committee of the House, and the government has recommended the Board of Trade to take the matter into consideration. It will come up for final discussion when the House reassembles in the autumn. In the meantime a great number of prominent men and women are trying to educate public opinion in favor of the measure. so that it seems to have a very good chance of becoming law.

Mr. William Willett is the originator of the idea, and he has written a little pamphlet entitled "The Waste of Daylight," which has been sent to the Mail and Empire. Here we have the arguments in favor of the bill tersely and attractively set forth. Mr. Willett begins by remarking that everyone appreciatse the long, light evenings, and laments their shrinkage as autumn approaches. Nearly everyone also regrets that the clear, bright light of early morning in spring and summer is so seldom seen or used. Nevertheless Standard time remains so fixed that for nearly half the year the sun shinesupon the land for several hours each day, while the people are asleep; and is rapidly nearing the horizon when they reach home after the work of the day. What a boon it would be if an hour or so could be subtracted from the mornings and added to the evenings in spring and sum-

The daylight saving bill proposes to take time from the morning and add it to the even-Government as is settled in the Humble ing. The expedient proposed is a simple one. Cetition and Advice, so as he could charge For four Sundays in April, at 2 a. m., the time gaen tae sleep I thocht I wa like to coont ma nothing on them as having been wanting in is to be advanced twenty minutes, making siller first."—The Scrap Book.

eighty minutes in all. On each of four Sundays in September, Standard time will be retarded twenty minutes, thus placing back in the mornings the eighty minutes stolen from them in April. It is argued that pretty nearly everyone can spare twenty minutes after 2 a. m. from any given Sunday in sleep, and it is no great hardship for anyone to lose twenty minutes' sleep after a rest day, even should the time be lost

But it will not be lost. It will be tacked on Monday evening. So that the men who go to work twenty minutes earlier will get home twenty minutes sooner every evening in the week. At the end of April, having exchanged eighty minutes of unused daylight in the morning for an hour and twenty minutes' daylight in the evening, people who previously worked until six o'clock will be getting off at twenty minutes to five. Of course, instead of going to work at 8 a. m. they will have begun the day's toil at 6:40. In short, they will have traded 80 minutes before breakfast for an hour and twenty minutes after dinner. As it is assumed the extra time in the evening will be spent chiefly outof-doors, when the weather is fine, the promoters of the scheme figure out that there will be nine hours 20 minutes every week for additional opportunity for recreation and exercise. This amounts practically to an extra holiday

Those who have done much traveling, either tleman Usher Doe knock at the Doore of the at sea or across a continent, know how easily India's Wealth



WO most interesting articles about little-discussed aspects of Indian life are the subjects of two informative leaders in the Times. One deals with "The Hoarded Wealth of India" and the other with "The Antiquities of India."

Sir Ernest Cable, says the Times, in writing about India's hoarded wealth, "maintains that there is an enormous amount of wealth lying fallow in India, and asks whether some of these dormant resources cannot be utilized for the benefit of the country and the people. His suggestion arises out of the report of the Committee on Indian Railway Finance, which recently held prolonged inquiries in London.

"Sir Ernest Cable complains that the committee do not seem to have taken account of India itself as a possible investor. He points out that the late Mr. Dunning Macleod stated that 'persons of the highest authority' estimated the hidden hoards of India at £300,-000,000. That statement, we may add, appar-

ently related to hoards of gold alone, and did not take into consideration the enormous sums also hoarded up in silver rupees and silver ornaments. Mr. Macleod's evidence before the Indian Currency Committee in 1899, in which the statement was repeated, only mentioned gold hoards. Other estimates have put the total of the hoarded wealth of India at a considerably higher figure. The argument of Sir Ernest Cable is that, instead of coming to the London market for capital, the government of India should seek to tap these hidden stores.

"He suggests the appointment of a committee of inquiry, sitting in India, to ascertain to what extent and by what means the people of India can be induced to invest their savings in state or industrial enterprise. If they could be persuaded to devote the bulk of their surplus wealth to investments in railways and irrigation works and industrial undertakings, the material interests of British and Indians alike would be more closely welded, which would incidentally have an excellent political effect.

"Coming as it does from an authority of so much weight in the Indian commercial world, the suggestion deserves careful consideration. At the same time, it must be pointed out that all estimates of the secret hoards of India are but conjectural and

are very much in dispute. That their extent is great cannot be denied, but much mystery surrounds the whole subject, and the known facts concerning it are often curious and perplexing.

"Lord Rothschild told the Indian Currency Committee one such fact. He said that none of the smooth gold bars sent from London to India ever came back. Some bars did come from India, but they were invariably the rough bars which were sent to India from China; and that strengthened his belief that gold was hoarded in India. Financial experts differ very much about the position and character of the hoards. Some authorities maintain that the only really large hoards are those in the possession of various Indian princes and the native bankers. As to the hoards of silver, again, it is contended in some quarters that among the general population a great proportion of the hoards are in rupecs, and only about an average of one-fourth is in ornaments. Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt, on the other hand, thinks that, in Bengal at any rate, very few rupees are hoarded and all the savings are converted into silver jewellery and trinkets."

On "The Antiquities of India," the Times writes: "It was not so very long ago that the general indifference to the fascinating attractions of Indian archaeology was shared by most of our countrymen in India. The story that last century it was officially proposed to pull down the incomparable Taj Mahal for the value of its marbles is now believed to be an exaggeration; but other schemes of almost equally incredible vandalism have sometimes been advanced, and occasionally been actually After reluctantly consenting the customer carried into effect. After the mutiny it was very nearly decided to destroy the magnificent Jumma Musjid at Delhi. The lovely courts and audience halls of Shah Jehan were turned into offices and casual dwelling-places. All

and the interest of the relics of the past was manifested. Palaces were used for barracks, mosques for post-offices and hospitals, tombs of glorious design were converted into treasuries, or even stables. The utilization of Thebaw's palace at Mandalay, a unique example of Burmese art, as a club-house and a church is now a familiar story; but instances of the kind might be multiplied a hundredfold.

"There was some excuse for the earlier Philistines. Until the closing decades of the century the English in India had little time to give to the contemplation of the monuments of their predecessors. The task of consolidating their rule occupied all their thought and energy. Moreover, the west had not been turned with zealous ardor to the study of the dim civilizations which flourished in the east in the morning twilight of the world. Gradually, however, the conscience of the government was aroused to the duty of preserving the noble ruins that survived from bygone ages. A few devoted enthusiasts entered upon the work, and an occasional niggardly dole from the official exchequer assisted their endeavors. But it was not until Lord Curzon arrived in India with his generous enthusiasm for the achievements of the historic past, that the work of archaeological conservation and research was co-ordinated and systematized, and the department was placed upon a sound footing, with ample funds at its disposal.

"The greatest difficulty under which the Indian archaeologist labors is the comparative obscurity which veils the very early history of the country. India possesses no architectural remains comparable for majestic and venerable age with the mighty ruins of Luxor and Thebes, and the titanic splendor of Karnak. The most presaic materialist who voyages upon the waters of the Nile soon realizes why Egyptology becomes an absorbing passion to its votaries; but in India the relics of archaic ages are less accessible and far less impressive to the eye. The earliest structure to which a date has been assigned is a stupa, a brick edifice of Buddhistic origin, which is supposed to have been constructed four hundred and fifty years before Christ. The Pyramids were an ancient wonder of the world long before human hands hewed out the first of the great rock caves scattered among the hills of Hindu-

A COMMISSION IN FARM LIFE

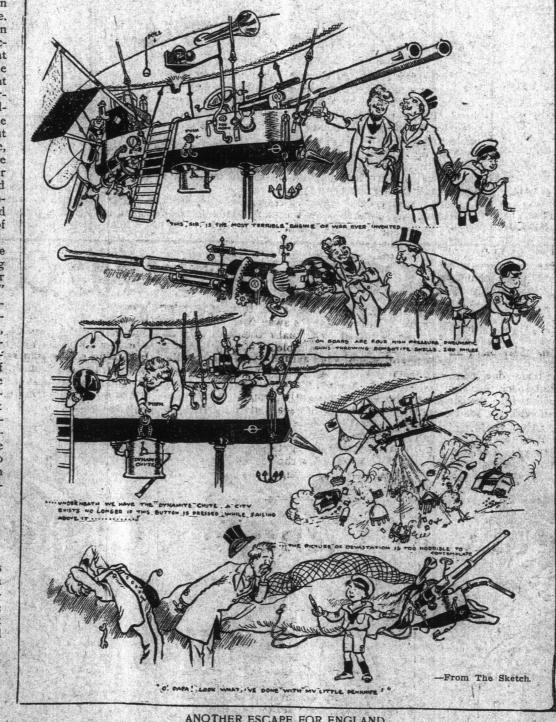
Desiring to improve social, sanitary and economic conditions on American farms, President Roosevelt has asked Prof. L. H. Bailey, of the New York College of Agriculture, at Ithaca; Henry Wallace, of Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa; Kenyon L. lace's Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa; Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst; Gifford Pinchot, of the United States Forest Service, and Walter H. Page, editor of the World's Work, New York, to assist him by acting as a committee of investigation, or "commission on country life." "I should be glad," he says, "to have your report here before the end of next December." He intends to use it in making recommendations to Congress.

In a long letter to Professor Bailey he sets forth his purpose. "No nation," he says at the beginning, "has ever achieved permanent greatness unless this greatness was based on the well-being of the great farmer class, the men who live on the soil; for it is upon their welfare, material and moral, that the welfare of the rest of the nation ultimately rests." He believes that our farmers are better off than they ever were before, but he asserts that "the social and economic institutions of the open country are not keeping pace with the development of the nation as a whole."

"I doubt," says the President, "if any other nation can bear comparison with our own in the amount of attention given by the government, both Federal and State, to agricultural matters. But practically the whole of this effort has hitherto been directed toward increasing the production of crops. Our attention has been concentrated almost exclusively on getting better farming. In the beginning this was unquestionably the right thing to do. The farmer must first of all grow good crops in order to support himself and his family. when this has been secured the effort for better farming should cease to stand alone, and should be accompanied by the effort for better business and better living on the farm. It is at least as important that the farmer should get the largest possible return in money, comfort and social advantages from the crops he grows as that he should get the largest possible return in crops from the land he farms."

"It is especially important that whatever will serve to prepare country children for life on the farm, and whatever will brighten home life in the country and make it richer and more attractive for the mothers, wives and daughters of farmers, should be done promptly, thoroughly and gladly. There is no more important person, measured in influence upon the life of the nation, than the farmer's wife. no more important home than the country home, and it is of national importance to do

the best we can for both. "The farmers have hitnerto had less than their full share of public attention along the lines of business and social life. There is too much belief among all our people that the prizes of life lie away from the farm. I am therefore anxious to bring before the people of the United States the question of over India a similar disregard of the beauty better business and better living on the farm.



ANOTHER ESCAPE FOR ENGLAND

they accommodated themselves to the frequent changes of Standard time. It is simply a matter of moving the hands of a watch, which is more easily done than winding it each evening. In 1895 Standard time in Victoria was advanced twenty minutes; in 1892 Cape Colony advanced sixteen minutes, and in 1903 another half hour. India, too, has made several alterations in Standard time, without disorganizing business. Even crossing the Irish channel Standard time is altered twenty-five minutes.

Objections to the scheme have been made from three sources. The milkmen allege that the cows will not give up their milk twenty minutes earlier than they do just because the hands of the milkman's clock are shifted. It is also alleged that the American market on the Stock Exchange, and the Cotton Market will be prejudicially affected. The railway companies, it is said, will find it impossible to deal with the loss of twenty minutes per week when making connections with Continental traffic. On the other hand, it is calculated that the minimum net savings in gas and oil lighting will amout to \$13,000,000 a year.-Mail and Empire.

A Scotch farmer went to town to have a tooth extracted. "I would advise you to have it out by the

painless system. It is only a shilling extra," said the dentist. He showed the apparatus for administering gas, remarking that it would cause him to fall asleep, and before he awoke the tooth would

be out. proceeded to open his purse.

"Oh, never mind paying now! Hoots! I wasna thinkin' o' thot, but if I'm

New

Arrivals

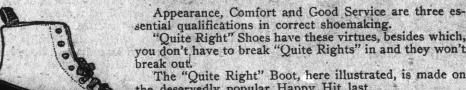
so favored the wearer.

Every

Day

MORE NEW GOODS TO SHOW THIS WEEK

"Quite Right" Fall Footwear for Men



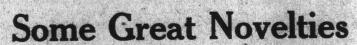
the deservedly popular Happy Hit last.

A snappy medium toe boot, with all the comfort of a broad freak toe and all the

style of a narrow toe.

The materials used are the highest grade of gun metal calf or vici kid tops and genuine oak bark tanned, goodyear welt soles. Nothing better known in shoes than these" Quite Right" specialties

Don't put off trying a pair. And look into our Free Shine proposition.



Are to be found in our Dress Goods Department. The newest and most stylish Clothes are pouring in every day.

In such a nice assortment it is extremely hard to choose any particular lines and say that they are better than the others, but we feel safe in saying that for genuine artistic style-merit it would be hard indeed to beat the line of Novelty Suitings that we now have on display.

These Suitings are shown in handsome patterns, checks, plaids, and stripes, with plain to match for making part of the garment. The colors shown are navys, greens, browns and fancy shades, and the prices are \$17.50, \$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25.00

For more dressy garments we have a choice collection of fancy robes, in most cases only one of a kind, the richest and handsomest goods of this class that we have shown for

Particularly Attractive

Are the furs we are showing in our New Fur

We make up the furs on the premises, the skins are all selected with great care by a fur expert. We make up the styles best suited for

We can make you any style you desire out of

Our prices are the very lowest, doing away

We guarantee our furs to be the best obtain-

with the manufacturer's profit, which you get

Prices range from \$2.50 to \$250.00

For Wearing With

The new style Costumes and Coats New Corsets

are necessary. There is much more change in the

corset this season than there is in the costume,

the new long waist, high bust and long lines requiring corsets that are in harmony with the

The new Fall Models are made to give the desired effects. We have added several styles that

are designed for wearing with the Directoire and

kindred styles. The newest models in Royal

Worcester and other celebrated makes are now to

Dresses for the Little

Ones

The warm and comfortable kind, made of serge

Some are made of flannelette, and these come at

The styles are the ones best suited for children's

wear, the sailor, the Buster and the princess being

The prices are very moderate indeed, considering

very moderate prices.

the most prominent.

the qualities, and start at \$1.00.

and cashmere, fancy tweeds and pretty plaid

policy to examine our furs before buying

wearing in this climate.

any kind of fur at short notice.

able and solicit price comparisons.

Many causes contribute to making it good

MORE NEW COSTUMES AND COATS HAVE ARRIVED

Every day brings us some new millinery, every

lot seeming to excel previous ones in beauty and style.

Delighted would be a mild term to apply to the people that

have already purchased, every woman is enthusiastic and considers her new hat the most becoming and stylish that it is pos-

The illustration is a hat of the Corday style, one of those

And we have many other styles quite as stylish and just as handsome. Your horse show millinery needs should be filled at

models that add to the attractiveness of the wearer to a marked degree, in fact, few hats have been brought out in late years that

The last three days of the week were busy ones in the Mantle Department, busy selling the new garments and busy opening others. A big lot of handsome garments from London, Berlin and New York bought so as to be here in time for the Horse Show have been added to our already large stock. Many of the garments are exclusive models, of which we have only one to sell, and are sure to please the women that want something a little out of the ordinary. Whether it is a coat or a suit that you intend buying you will find that we have a large assortment of beautiful and stylish garments.



WOMEN'S COSTUMES, colors blue brown, green and black, made of fine all wool English Serge. Jacket lined with satin, vest of fancy velvet and collar inlaid with same, skirt circular cut with fold of self. Price \$45.00



WOMEN'S COAT, made of good quality heavy fancy tweeds, 52 inches long, colors brown, light greys, fawn and dark greys. The seams are double turned and stitched with silk. Price \$30.00



WOMEN'S COSTUMES, in brown blue and black, made of fine all wool herringbone serge Jacket silk lined and very smartly finished, skirt with wide fold of self and button trimmed.

New Fall Footwear Styles

A superior quality Box Calf Blucher Cut Laced Boot, stout extension edge soles, medium height Cuban heels. Made on the ladies' favorite knob last. Bound to be popular. Price .. \$4.00

Shoe Shining Done Now in the Footwear

This announcement should be of especial interest o women, who will find here a nice place to have the shoes properly attended to. Then in addition the free shine proposition is a good one to look into.

The Proper Care of Footwear

Footwear that gets proper care lasts as long again as footwear that does not. To assist our customers in getting full satisfaction from their shoes we have installed an up-to-date shoe shine in our shoe department. Bad polish is ruinous to the best of leathers. We will permit the use of nothing but polish of the highest grade, polish that will preserve and not injure the leather, applied by competent shoe shiners.



Free Shoe Shines We want our customers to allow us to keep their footwear in good order, and we make the following liberal offer of

Free Shoe Shine Coupons

We will give coupons good for free shines as follows: With every pair of \$3.50 Boots 5 Coupons given, and one extra coupon for every 50c. With \$5.00 Boots 10 Coupons, and one extra for every 50c.

Some Waists for Fall

Some beautiful new waists for fall have just come to hand, some made of delaines in cream color, richly embroidered with contrasting colors, others in fancy figure, including rich Oriental designs.

One of the prettiest waists is made of fancy velvet, making a decidedly rich

We also opened a number of the handsom-

est dressy and evening waists that we have had for some time. Some particularly nice models in black nets and laces are included. These are some descriptions of some of the heavier lines

DELAINE SHIRT WAIST, pale green and pale blue grounds with stripes of darker shade, round yoke in front, with fancy linen collar and bow. Price \$2.50

DELAINE SHIRT WAIST, in Oriental colorings, green and heliotrope, brown and pale blue, blue and green, tacked front with fancy linen collar and bow. Price \$3.50

DELAINE SHIRT WAIST, in small floral designs and stripes in brown and heliotrope, blue and pink, green and blue, linen collar.

DELAINE SHIRT WAIST, in cream color, entire front of waist with broad tucks, hemstitched, cuff to match, linen collar with bow. Price \$2.75

DELAINE SHIRT WAIST, in cream color, front made of broad tucks hemstitched, frill on either side of box pleat, linen collar and bow. Price \$3.50

DELAINE SHIRT WAIST, cream ground with colored spots to form stripes, in brown,

VELVET SHIRT WAIST, in green, light and dark blue grounds, with black stripes, saddle or yoke back, linen collar with bow, one of the very smartest styles. Prices \$3.50

DELAINE SHIRT WAIST, in cream, with tucked front, saddle or yoke back, box pleat down front and cuffs trimmed with colored silk embroidery in pale blue, pink and navy shades, fancy linen collar. Price \$3.50

DELAINE WAIST, in cream color, hemstitched, box pleats, down front, two rows of silk embroidery, Oriental colorings, fancy linen collar with bow. Price \$3.50

DELAINE WAIST, cream ground with large spots and stripes, very striking and handsome designs in green, light and dark blue and brown, fancy linen collars with bow. \$3.50

It is No Disadvantage to Live Out of Town

When you can shop with us through our Mail-Order Department. Perfect service and satis faction is the key-note of this branch of the business, our large and well-trained staff attending to your wants just the same as though you were here personally. Our Fall Catalogue is now ready; we would be pleased to send one to anybody living at a distance. It contains much useful information, and should be in every home. A request will bring you one by return

Appetizing Cold Lunches at Our New Tea Rooms

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Delicious Ice Cream at Our New Tea Rooms

VOL L. NO. 182 ELECTION OCTO

Parliament Dis day and Mee

VOTERS' LIST

Appointments way Comm

Ottawa, Sept. 16 tions will be held his return this mo Falls, Sir Wilfrid to Government H Earl Grey's conser of the tenth par and it was decided the country shou date mentioned, n 26, nominations o Several appoint fhrough. D'Arcy tawa, and son of was appointed as the board of rail and Thomas Gre Lisgar, Manitoba Lisgar, Manitoba, professor of econo versiay, were applied by the board. Prof. law of J. Lorne auditor general, a bered for his repportation problem preceded the act lishing the railwe Another appoin was that of Ald. I tary of the board missioners. His nissioners. His with inaximum The date fixed lection is somew

been arriving at the tetary of state.
Scotia. New Bru Edward Island at others for Manito already in. In Stand Yukon distriprepared by the state of t the burden and official work in general election third time by Ho Earl Grey left Sask, and tomorr ier will go to Mat the banquet of association.

LAKE TRAF

VANCO lakery and Sto Destroyed, V

Vancouver, Evans, and Co.' Mount Pleasant AFTER -

Edmonton, A Vivian Foley of acute dilatatio while there is to prove that mary cause, ye future the city qualified physic This was the day after a for inquire into Foley, daughter intendent of the the provincial mise took place ber 5, which if ather was the The inquest oner Dr. Smit evidence given provincial bac microscopic ex the body of to his evidence the child having cise after vac dilatation of the videath.