poration of Their Island

With Greece

Disturbance Threatened When

French Troops Interfered

With Flag

UNION SPIRIT Shot His Son.

Fredericton, N.B., Oct. 7.—The five-year-old son of Archie Lyons is lying at the point of death in the hospital here as the result of receiving a bullet from a gun while the lad's father was showing the weapon to triends. Lyons did not know the gun was loaded,

Prospect That Nearly All Who Went Out Will Return to Work Populace Declare For Incor-

Parry Sound, Ont., Oct. 7.—Frank Sprano, the Italian who attempted to kill two constables and severely wounded Provincial Constable Knight, near Byng Inlet, recently was sentenced yesterday to 12 years in the penitentiary.

Rirtor Faciling Towards Loaders ALL SECTIONS ARE AGREED

Montreal, Oct. 7.—Declaring that he wanted to poison his dog, Benot Runien, a barber, yesterday noon bought carbolic acid in a drug store, then entered the Stadium cafe, Duluth avenue, where he swallowed the poison himself and died fifteen minutes later. Despondency over a business failure is said to have been the cause of his act.

Canea, Oct. 7.—A decree announcing the union of Crete with Greece was published here this evening. Events leading up to the climax followed each other throughout the day with dramatic rapidity. The town was bedecked, and early in the morning the people began flocking in from all directions. There was much firing of guns and revolvers, together with plenty of cheering, but perfect order prevailed. Mussulmans mingled with Christians freely and unmolested.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon a great demonstration in favor of union with Greece occurred on the military review grounds. More than ten thou-Greece occurred on the military review grounds. More than ten thousand people, one of the largest crowds ever seen here, gathered at this place. All the revolutionary leaders, with banners flying, appeared, and they were supported by the heads of the different political parties, the mayors of the towns, the clergy and other influential parties in councils of the island.

Speeches were made by various representatives, who declared the peaceful political revolution which they had asembled to consummate was not directed against the powers, which had been the island's benefactors, but solely at proclaiming the island's union with the motherland. They urged the people as a duty to go resolutely and announce their decision to the representatives of the powers. Then they must call together an assembly to confirm the people's decision by an official vote.

Ten thousand thereupon marched, singing and shouting to the various consulates, leaving at each of these a written copy of the resolutions adopted.

They then surged to the powers that they had a section of the powers they are they are

written copy of the resolutions adopted.

They then surged to the given or palace and lowered the flar of Crete raising, the Greek flag in its place. The flags on all the public buildings were similarly replaced by the flag of Greece. With incessant and wild cheering for the union, the great procession wended its way to the fortress, where a Greek flag was placed on top of the flagstaff. The French troops insisted on lowering it, and unfurled the flag of Crete and those of the four protecting powers. This angered the populace, and for a time there was serious danger of disturbances, but the leaders finally succeeded in restoring quiet.

A special issue of the government incurred was distributed for the government incurred was distributed for the government.

The two women were near the elevator at the time of the accident and were probably stunned by the explosion. Both were living, though bad-loss to preserve order, and all the public buildings are strongly guarded.

VICTIMS OF STORM

North Arm Reserve to Be

Given to City

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VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1908

The Sent-Weekly Colonist.

Work

Bitter Feeling Towards Leaders · Shown at Mass Meeting of Mechanics

carbolic acid in a drug store, then entered the Stadium cafe, Duluth avenue, where he swallowed the poison himself and died fifteen minutes later. Despondency over a business failure is said to have been the cause of his act.

Injured by Oil Explosion.

Montreal, Oct. 7.—G. W. Everett, fireman on the C.P.R., was probably fatally hurned by the explosion of a barrel of oil at the Outremont roundhouse last night. Everett was drawing oil from a barrel for his engine when the oil caught fire from a lighted torch he held in his hand. He was taken to the hospital. The injured man is 26 years old, and belongs to Lachute.

THIRTEEN VICTIMS

OF DUST EXPLOSION

Disaster Results From Elevator in Little Vermont Town Blowing Up

Hichford, Vt., Oct. 2.—An explosion of dust in a large grain elevator owned to the struggle. The prevailing opinion is that lack of funds was the primary cause, though no statement has been made by any of the executive. There was a lively mass meeting this morning, at which J. H. McVety and Bell Hardy were pressed for an explanation of the sudden collapse of the struggle. The prevailing opinion is that lack of funds was the primary cause, though no statement has been made by any of the executive. There was a possible and most of them are leaving the works. More than 300 strike—in the oil caught fire from a lighted torch he held in his hand. He was a possible, and most of them are leaving the works. More than 300 strike—in the oil caught fire from a lighted torch he held in his hand. He was a possible, and most of them are leaving the works. More than 300 strike—in the strike it is confidently expected that it will only be a matter of a few days the primary cause, though no statement has been made by any of the executive. There was a lively mass meeting this morning, at which J. H. McVety and Bell Hardy were pressed for an explanation of the sudden collapse of the struggle. The prevailing opinion is that lack of funds was the primary cause, though no statement has been made by any of the executive. Th

as boat. Capt. Hummell said he saw from he relieved if of a sonior position or class. No recommendation is made as to how many three men on the deck of the Manylows the men on the deck of the Manylows the men on the deck of the Manylows the men of the deck of the Manylows the four Harvard S 1-2 hours.

It is further recommended that the principle of promotion should be observed, with due regard to efficient control of the interpretation to an employee belonging to a minute of the interpretation to an employee belonging to a mendation to make.

The board consisted of Judge McGibbon, of Peel, chairman; J. D.

O'Donoghue, representing the clerked working day, definite rules for protection, recognition of the union, etc.

The demands of the clerked working day, definite rules for protection, recognition of the union, etc.

Theref Extraordinary, it is not often that a judge loses so much as a hat in that weather beaten pile. But Channellow Shalewer of the clerked working day, definite rules for protection, recognition of the union, etc.

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Theref Extraordinary, it is not often that a judge loses so much resident that is election would were followed as a hat in that weather beaten pile. But Channellow Shalewer of the clerked working day, definite rules for protection, recognition of the union, etc.

Theref Extraordinary, it is not often that a judge loses so much resident that the lose of the men of the protection would make the protection would make the protection would make the protection would make the protection of the works and the protection would make the protection of the works are applied to the protection of the works and the protection would make the protection of

Outrage in Russia.

St. Petersburg, S. pot. 20.—According to a message from Simferopol, last securday a Jewess, named Melka Edeletts and her grown-up in, who are state to have been serving in the detection to have been serving in the detection of the serving and were severely wounded by bomb and were taken to a hospital. To following night three masked men arm with revolvers, climbed through the widow of the hospital ward and shot if injured woman and her son. The muderors escaped.

Escaped From Relatives
St. Petersburg, Sept. Sept. 20.—A:
onsire named Kumansky, who had lour up illegally in the Kieff Asylum

Halifax, Oct. 7.—The trial of Alonzo Bayne, the famous Colehester "choice tomatoes' expert, was called today before Judge Longley, but the prosecution declined to go on. They said it would not be a good time during an election campaign to try the case. Bayne was discharged on his own recognizance, to appear in June, if called.

### EXTENSIVE DAMAGES CLAIMED IN SUIT

Paterson Timber Company and Canadian Pacific Lumber Company in Court

Vancouver, Oct. 7.—A suit for \$25,963.51 damages was commenced in the Supreme court before Mr. Justice Clement yesterday afternoon. The plaintiffs are W. I. and T. F. Paterson, of the Paterson Timber Co., and the defendant is the Canadian Patific Lumber Co., of Port Moody. Oseph Martin, K.C., and C. W. Craig re appearing for the plaintiffs, while he company is represented by E. P. Savis, K.C., Sir Charles Pith.

making and loves and loves are the first state of the canadian Pacific Taising, the Case it is a such of side a GRANTED AT OTTAWA

sale, which is included in the bill for damages which further includes the cost of logs lying in the water ready for shipments at the time the defendants refused to take delivery, the amount approximating \$29,000 altogether.

Report That Company Will Dispose of Them by Private Sale Method

MOST IN EASTERN CITIES

Powerful Influences Said to Have Caused the Change of Plans

Vancouver, Oct. 7.—It is learned that the Grand Trunk Pacific railway management, in response to powerful influences brought to bear, has reconsidered its plan of selling its lands at Prince Rupert by public auction, and will in all probability dispose of them by private sale.

It is understood that the sale will take place in June next, the greater part of the selling probably being done in Montreal and Toronto.

When the railway company was making preparations to conduct the sale of lands at its Pacific coast terminus in August it was decided to sell by public auction, which, had the sale taken place, would have occurred at

taken place, would have occurred at Prince Rupert or Vancouver. At that time it was the general opinion that the company would be forced to sell by auction in order to protect itself against speculative capital.

Railway Regulations Ottawa, Oct. 6,-The board of rail way commissioners this morning dis-cussed regulations as to trains, cars, engines and railway employees. Every railway was represented at the meet-

A PREMIER'S WILL

# IN TRAIN COLLISION

Vancouver, Oct, 6.—A refrigerator ear which will carry a full load of British Columbia fruit across the continent en route to London, Eng., left Vancouver yesterday afternoon attached to the outgoing C.P.R. express. It will be carried as far as Sicamous, where it will be left to be filled with the varied horticultural products of the Okanagan valley.

From Vancouver island and the lower Fraser valley some shipments were made, and these were placed on the car yesterday. The car will be carried across the continent by passenger express and the fruit placed in the tefrigerator chambers of the C.P.R. steamship Empress of Ireland, which is scheduled to sail on Oct 16. The fruit will be exhibited in England as evidence of the horticultural possibilities of British Columbia, the provincial government believing this method of advertising to be productive of great results.

## St. Petersburg, Oct. 7.—The cholera shows a slight increase today. For the last twenty-four hours there were 124 new cases and 41 deaths. With Woman Passenger.

Le Mans, France, Oct. 7.—Wilbur Wright, the American aeroplanist, made a flight here today with Mrs. Hart Oberg the wife of his European business manager, as a passenger.

Cardinal Gibbons' Return.

New York, Oct. 7.—Cardinal Gibbons, who attended the Eucharistic congress in London last month, after several visits to the pope, returned from Europe on the Cunard line steamer Coronia today.

Boston Shoe Failure.

Boston, Oct. 7.—Bartels, Thelen & Co., shoe manufacturers, of this city and Chelsea made a general assignment today for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are estimated at between \$400,000 and \$500,000. The amount of the assets is unknown. The firm employs six hundred operatives.

Regina, Oct. 7.—Word comes from the north that the election in the

W. H. Taft And Other Speakers at Convention Strong in Advocacy

Chicago, Oct. 7.—A picture of days when stately ships shall carry the rich products of the central states from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico through a deep waterway, returning with products of no less value, was conjured up today before the visitors to the third annual convention of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf deep waterway association, by Wm. H. Aftec. Today's utterances were authoritative, for they

igan.

Tomorrow there will be two sessions of the convention. At the forenoon session, W. J. Bryan will make an ad-

### FRASER RIVER DREDGE

Announcement From Ottawa That the Contract Has Been Let For Its

Gonstruction

New Westminster, Oct. 6.—The Ottawa government has let the contract for the big Fruhling dredge which will be used on the Fraser river for the cutting of a permanent thirty-foot channel from this city to the guif.

The announcement to the above effect was made at the Liberal meeting held Saturday night, when Robert Jardine, candidate, read a telegram from the deputy-minister of public works confirming the report.

The meeting Saturday night was for organization purposes and Sidney Malcolimson was appointed campaign manager.

Bought by Swift & Cc.

Bought by Swift & Co.

Toronto, Oct. 6.—The Union Stock Yards company of West Toronto has decided to sell out to a United States concern, said to be Swift & Co. of Chicago. This firm has made an offer of 80 cents for the prefered stock and 60 cents for common. The company is capitalized at \$590,000.

vincial government believing this method of advertising to be productive of great results.

To Limit Skyscrapers

New York, Oct. 6.—If the building code revision committee has its way, according to a resolution adopted today, buildings in this city will be restricted to 300 feet in height, unless they face a park, square, or place, when they may be built 350 feet high. Amordinance will be drawn containing the same line, and inspected to pay the head tax.

FIFTIETH YEAR

Cavalier Violation of Solema Treaty Obligations is Objected Tr

### WAR CHANCES LESSENED

Servian Government and People Look to National Defence

London, Oct. 7 .- Great Britain is not particularly desirous of calling a conthe north that the election in the provincial constituency of Athabasca has resolved itself into a struggle for supremacy between two great rival fur companies. The H.B. company is badking Joe Nolan, the Battleford ferryman, who is a candidate, and Revillon Bros. are behind Benoit, who is the Prince Albert candidate. On the prestige of the election of Oct. 15 the prestige of the companies will rest, and the one suffering defeat will be given a crushing blow, so far as the northern fur trade is concerned.

WATERWAY TO GULF

IS CHICAGASS AIM

Reply to Austria.

London, Oct. 7.—In reply to the otification of Austria-Hungary's in-

notification of Austria-Hungary's in-tentions with regard to the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the British government today made practically the same reply it, did to Bulgaria, when informed of that country's de-claration of independence, and the British ambassador at Vienna has been instructed to urge upon the Austro-Hungarian government the necessity of reconsidering its action. The attenoffice has been called to the protocol Jan. 17th, 1871, which was attached the treaty of London of 1871, and which Austro-Hungary adhered this protocol it is laid down that power could break its treaty engagements or modify the stipulations

ternal commerce of our country increased 118 per cent, while railroad transportation facilities during the same time only increased 20 per sent. It has been pointed out that to supply this deficiency by the construction of additional railroads and necessary terminals would require a capital investment of \$5,500,000,000, and the construction when completed would make no provision for further increases of our commerce."

The only solution of this problem the speaker found in deep waterways. The convention opened at non with a prayer by Bishop Samuel Fallows, of Chicago. Wm. K. Vankaugh, president of the association, then delivered his annual address and Wm. F. Saunders, secretary, presented his report.

In the afternoon four special trains carried the visitors on a tour of inspection of the Chicago drainage canal, the stupendous work instituted by the citizens to dispose of Chicago's sewerage, and which some day the delegates hope will form part of a deep channel to the Gulf of Mexico from Lake Michigan.

Tomorrow there will be two sessions

War Chances Lessened.

Washington, Oct. 7—The probabilities for war in the Balkans are today lessened, according to a dispatch received at the State Department from Mr. Rives, secretary of the American embassy at Vienna. Mr. Rives made this statement after communication to the department, the announcement of the Emperor of Austria that he extends the right of sovereignty of himself and the House of Hapsburg over Bosnia and Herzegovina. Baron Hengelmulier, the Austrian-Hungarian ambassador was a caller on Secretary Root at the State Department today.

British Ministers Speak

London, Oct. 7.—Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, in an address today before his constituents at Wooler, Northumberland, with reference to the near east, repeated the terms of the British note. "The feeling is growing in Europe," he said, "that armaments should he dismissed, but we cannot expect to see the expenditures upon armaments decrease if people live under the apprehension that treaties can be suddenly altered without consent of all the powers who are parties to them." It was this that had caused the favorable change in the British feelings towards Turkey, and it has been the desire and hope of the British government that nothing should he done outside of Turkey to disturb the work of reform.

Herhert H. Asquith, the Frime Minister, in an address tonight before his constituents at Leven, in the county of Fife, Scotland, referred to the Balkan situation. "There is no reason to think that we shall stand alone among the great powers in this affair," he said. "We hope and believe that it will not be beyond the resources of European diplomacy to devise an adequate and peaceful solution."

Austrian Mobilization

Austrian Mobilisation

London, Oct. 7.—A dispatch to the Times from Vienna says it is learned that the Austro-Hungarian minister of war has ordered four army corps to prepare for mobilization. This measure is considered purely precautionary and not aggressive.

Servian Ministry Resigns

Belgrade, Servia, Oct. 7.—The Servian ministry, of which M. Vellimfevica is Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs has resigned. A new ministry for national defense will be formed, which will include the chiefs of the four political parties.

# WANT LIGHTHOUSE

Petition Being Largely Signed For Proposed Aids to Na-

# CHINESE SUFFERERS

-Lower Chinatown Completely Wiped Out

ance of mariners on Sherringham point.

The United States government is undertaking, it is stated, to include the west coast of Vancouver island in this vicinity, in the territory of the new life-saving tug Snohomish built for the Neah Bay life-saving station. This vessel has just had her trials off Delaware breakwater in stormy condi-

### GREAT NORTHERN TO IN STEVESTON FIRE | BUILD INTO WINNIPEG

Two Men Severely Burned- Surveyors Locating Line From President's Review of Past Emerson to the Prairie Capital

March Hard Hard Programmer and the state of the programmer and the p

### CANADIAN PAGIFIC COMPANY MEETING

Year-Increase of Capital is Approved

"This condition had a serious effect

bridge project. The old mill is being demolished.

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## MANY VESSELS ARE CHARTERED

Rygja, Idle Since August, Fixed to Load Wheat From the

FOR ALARMS ARE ASKED

Biseveston, for 6 - At 5.90 o'clock years and a final first three stores were chartyoet a donor three stores were destroyed a donor three stores were destroyed a donor three stores were destroyed and the store of the first stores were pull on the mode along the store were for or first films to day partial the population is being circulated on the waterfoot, for the statishiament of a sterringiam point, the for salarm a sherringiam point, the for salarm a first work of the population and a disphone for salarm for the form of the fo pence. The steamer is taken by Bal-four and Guthrie, and it is expected the Agapanthus, Capt. Davies, will also be chartered within the next few

## OLIVE ORATION

Tell everybody about our fine stock of Olives because it is worth telling about. If you don't know about them just take our word for them -the best Olive proposition on the Island.

Olives stuffed with Almond Nuts, per bottle .......65c Olives stuffed with Celery, per bottle.....35c Olives stuffed with Pimentoes, per bottle......25c and 40c Ripe Olives, per tin ......35c and 60c 

### DIXI H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-date Grocers

1317 Government Street

Telephones: 52, 1052 and 1590. Pure Pork Sausages, per lb., 20c

CUTTING REMARKS REMARKS The purpose of a saw is to cut.
It should cut easily, cut cleanly, and cut with every movement.
I prefer an Atkins Saw. Its blade is "Silver Steel", recognized the world over as the finest cruicible steel ever made in ancient or modern times. It is hard, close-grained and tough. It holds a sharp cutting edge longer than any other Saw. Its blade tapers perfectly from thick to

We Guarantee

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.

### **NEW CONSIGNMENT**

= APPLES AND PLUMS

My care in choosing makes it easy for my patrons to get

Wealthy, Blenheim Oranges, Alexandria and Gravenstein Apples. While they last, per box......\$1.25 Ponds' Seedlings, Golden Drop and Prunes, all exceedingly fine Plums. While they last, per crate.....90¢

Better come at once for some of these-all the more enjoyable because of the small prices.

## W. O. WALLACE The Family Cash Grocer Phone 312 Cor. Yates & Douglas

Births, Marriages, Deaths

ROSS—At Fernie, B. C., October 2, 1908, the wife of W. R. Ross, M. P. P., of a daughter. GILLESPIE—On Monday 1st instant, to the wife of Alex Gillespie, of Trutch avenue, a daughter.

MOORHEAD-JACKSON—On September 30th, at Christ Church, Vancouver, Charles A. Moorhead, of Alberni, to Jeannie Coulter, eldest daughter of Andrew G. Jackson, Esq., of Forsterstown House, Trim, Ireland. No cards.

DIED. HOMPSON—At the family residence, No. 1213 Whitticar street, on the 6th inst., John Gordon Thompson, aged 35 years; a native of Fifeshire, Scotland. DUNSMUIR-At Craigdarroch, Victoria,

B. C., on the 2nd instant, Joan Olive Dunsmuir, relict of the late Hon. Robert Dunsmuir, aged 81 years. Eastern, per dozen ...... .30 to .35 Cheese—
Canadian, per 15
Neufchatel, each
Cream, local, each
Butter—
Manitoba, per 1b.
Best Dairy, per 1b.
Victoria Creamery, per 1b.
Cowichan Creamery, per 1b.
Comox Creamery, per 1b.
Chilliwack Creamery, per 1b.
Alberni Creamery, per 1b.

## St. 200

## St. .06 to .08

SCHO Ceremon

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### The Colonist.

Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability

27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

### THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year ......\$1 00 Six Months ..... 50 Six Months ..... Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

### (From Thursday's Daily) AN INTERESTING EVENT

The laying of the cornerstone of the University School building yesterday was an incident of more than usual Of cornerstones there are many and they are often laid with appropriate ceremonies. Usually they are commemorative. That which the Premier of the province yesterday pronounced "well and truly laid" is in recognition of the needs of the present and the demands of the future. We is full of things worth remembering, but the real inspiration of our people is the potentialities of the future. The University School is one of several private educational institutions in the province intended to meet the wants of a growing country. In a general way it is conducted on the lines of the English public schools, which have been the nursery of so much that is best in the life of the Empire. What man is there, who knows anything of the story of our common heritage, to whom such names as Eton and Rugby do not suggest the making of a fine type of manhood? We cannot expect that the University School or the other private educational establishments in British Columbia can be exactly like those ancient foundations. They must of necessity be something

is essential that there shall be provided, as far as possible, institutions where growing lads shall receive instruction that cannot be found in the books, instruction that comes from a personal interest by instructors in each individual under them. We have much in our common school system to be proud of, but it is impossible to supproud of, but it is impossible to supply this quality in any system of education established by law. The reasons are so many that it is needless to mention any of them. Many parents desire to give their boys the advantages of the kind of instruction which

interesting and most hopeful observations that we have recently met with in regard to Lord Milner was a half-complaining criticism of his manner of dealing with these questions, because, the critic said, the party politicians are never quite sure where to find him. That is why his attitude commends itself to Britons beyond Seas. We suppose the reason of this is that he has looked at the Empire from the standpoint of one who has learned by long experience something of the desires of the people of Greater Britain and something of the difficulties of meeting those desires. His work has been in a wide field, and

hence we are especially pleased that he has taken the only course by which he could hope to get, at least to some extent, in touch with Canadian sentiment. Our only regret that the exigencies of his engagements make it impossible for him to remain longer in this far-western part of the Dominion. We look forward with great interest to the expression of his matured views on the place of Canada in the Empire. He is too wise a man to undertake to speak ex cathedra on so wide a subject, but he is a trained observer, a man who has had resting upon his shoulders grave responsibilities, and whose life experience will enable him to digest readily the observations which he has been able to make during the weeks in which he has entire the could not be speaked as a substitute of the Dominion at Tokio. We wished to see Japanese immigration reduced to a minimum and we did not the expression of his matured views on the place of Canada in the Empire. He is too wise a man to undertake to speak ex cathedra on so wide a subject, but he is a trained observer, a man who has had resting upon his shoulders grave responsibilities, and whose life experience will enable him to digest readily the observations which he has been able to make during the weeks in which he has entire the work of favorable trade relations with that country, but only a hope that it would be realized by Japan that her interests no less there are a repositions of the representative of the Dominion at Tokio. We wish to see Japanese immigration reduced to a minimum and we did not wish to say a word that might in any way prevent such a consummation. Moreover we did not desire to see Canada deprived of any advantage of a commercial relation that might accrue from the treaty. Therefore we said everything in our power to show that here in British Columbia there was no unfriendliness to Japan or any desire to be applied to the provide a consument of the pominion at the treaty of the Dominion at the treaty of the Dominion at the treaty of the Dominion at the treaty of th break off favorable trade relations with that country, but only a hope that it would be realized by Japan that her interests, no less than ours, are bound up in the prevention of an influx of Japanese immigrants to Canada. If ing the weeks in which he has en-joyed exceptional opportunities of familiarizing himself with the physical possibilities of the Dominton and the general views of at least some of the

### THE STRIKE ENDED

we may judge from what appeared in the Japanese press, what we said on the subject was not without some in-

fluence upon the minds of Japanese statesmen. Therefore when Mr. Le-mieux came home claiming that he had

made a good arrangement, we congra-tulated him upon his success and ex-pressed a hope that the results anti-cipated by him would be realized. That

phase of the question was then closed. There remains the larger question, and this is what seems to us to be a fitting question for the consideration of the voters of British Columbia. As

we have already pointed out there would have been no necessity for Mr. Lemieux to have done to Japan, but Japanese immigration could have been

Japanese immigration could have been regulated by the Parliament of Can-

ada, acting without interference from any quarter, if Sir Wilfrid Laurier had accepted the suggestion of the Colon-

ial Office and asked for such a proto-

col as was insisted upon by Queens land. He did not ask for it. H

says he does not share, and we have called upon them to do so in the only way known to the Constitution, namely

by defeating Mr. Templeman, who as a member of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's

cabinet must take the responsibility

MORALITY IN POLITICS.

Rev. Dr. Fraser has been preaching

in Vancouver upon the moral factor in politics. He declares himself, in the course of his sermon, to be a Socialist, and therefore he cannot be

Everyone will be glad that the ma-chinists' strike on the Canadian Pachinists' strike on the Canadian Pa-cific is ended and that the men have gone back to work under the terms of the award made by the arbitrators under the Lemieux Act, as it is called. The pity of it is that the settlement was so long delayed. The strikers and their families must have suffered very considerably, or at least they must have been put to very serious inconhave been put to very serious inconvenience, and while the business community may not have been disturbed to any very great extent, there was a prospect that it might be later on. The strike has done no one any good, The strike has done no one any good, and it has done some people a great deal of harm. It-may be remembered that long ago the Colonist suggested that the strikers should accept the award and content themselves with a protect later making a demand for protest, later making a demand for the reopening of the question, if they thought it desirable. We dare say protest, later making a demand for the reopening of the question, if they thought it desirable. We dare say that some persons thought our advice was in the interest of the company, but if really was in the interests of the men and so it has proved.

Now that the strike is over we wish to congratulgite the men upon the expressly said not ask for it. He expressly said not ask for

They must of necessity be some extent partake of the qualities which are inseparable from a new country; but in one thing they can be like the timelionored institutions of the Mother Land. They can assist in the development of manly boys, boys who will realize that it is manly to doright always, who will appreciate that true citizenship is always manly, who will be taught that in their hands the future of the state rests.

The success of the private schools in British Columbia is not to be understood as a reflection upon the public springs in British Columbia is not to be understood as a reflection upon the public school system. They are successful because they supply something that public schools cannot possibly give.

Here in this busy West, where men are striving with things material, it is essential that there shall be provided, as far as possible, institutions where growing lads shall receive in
They can assist in the development of the state rests.

The success of the private schools in British Columbia is not to be understood as a reflection upon the public approval of their conduct under very trying circumstances.

A few days ago we expressed the hope that the realway company won, every disposition would be exhibited on its part to meet the reasonable views of the men and so it has trike is over we wish in the even we wish it he even we may that he would do so, he was careful to say that he did not share the views of the people of British Columbia in regard to Japanese immigration. Under the strikers may not have had public sympathy with them in their refusal to accept the award, they certainly have the heartiest public approval of their conduct under very trying circumstances.

A few days ago we expressed the hope in the views of the mander of the provided against his own judgment to the public sympathy with things material, it is essential that there shall be provided, as far as possible, institutions where greating that the men upon the expect the train of the proposition would be exhibited.

The m

### FOREST PRESERVATION

In pursuance of our policy of keep-

will see it enhanced.

FOREST PRESERVATION

In prevance of any of them, Many appeared to mention and other was unable to mention and other in the control of the course of the see of the kind of naturetten which can be found only in a prizate ashoot, and the course of the second of of

ing myself. I cannot that however, that he is supported in his views by those earnest men who are banding all over the country in favor of cleanness and decency in elections. I have said, and I repeat, that he is no true friend of the Conservative party who will in any way seek to evade the letter or spirit of the law in the approaching campaign. FOR FAIR PLAY.

When Mr. Borden addressed a public meeting in Montreal he was interrupt-ed by howls from the audience for ten minutes. The uproar had no political significance, for the Liberals had no thing to do with it, and it was engineered by some ill-advised friends of the striking machinists on the Cana dian Pacific, who avowed their inten ion of treating Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the same way when he came to th city. The strike now being off, w essume the threat to interrupt the Premier will not be carried into exeution. We mention the incident an the explanation of it for two reasons first because the fact of the interruption has been spread broadcast with out the cause being stated, and se condly because we wish to say a wor or two in regard to the right of speak ers at mablic meetings to have a fair ers at public meetings to have a f hearing. We take no exception pressions of dissent, provided they not go so far as to prevent the speaker from making himself heard intelligibly by his audience. As a rule British Columbia audiences are respectful to speakers, but occasions have arisen in this city where a contrary practice has prevailed, and a fair hearing has been denied. If an audience does not like a speech, that is if a speaker is wearying it beyond reason, it is not to be wondered at if there are signs of mpatience, but the spirit of fair pla public meeting, to permit each speaker to have an opportunity of presenting

Canada, Newfoundland and the United States all have elections on at the present time. In neither country is the excitement yet anywhere near

The announcement that the Great Northern Railway is to extend its sys-tem into Winnipeg is very interesting. The prairie capital occupies an impregnable position as a pivotal point for land transportation in the great Canadian West.

President Roosevelt is being rapped harply over the knuckles by for interfering in the presi dential campaign. The way things look now, it seems as though the American people are discovering their idol's feet of clay sooner than any one expected.

The Dominion government has given Vancouver Stanley Park. Of course it is a mere coincidence that this gift has come just before a general election. What sort of a prospect is there for a similar act of generosity towards Victoria in respect to the Song

currency and the banks are the coming issues in the United States, and that is why he is going to Africa to shoot big game. "Such questions are not to my taste," he told an inter-viewer. His forte seems to be club-

looked upon as a partizan in an election where there, is no Socialist in the field. His plea was for the election of men who live clean lives, and against that blind devotion to party which leads a voter to support a man of whose personal character he disapproves. Dr. Fraser was necessarily somewhat general in his remarks, but his observations are in line with the following summary of a speech de-Mr. Shepherd. Conservative candidate for the constituency of Nanaimo, is putting up a splendid fight, and judging from the tremendous enthuslasm aroused at his candidature and the heartiness of the reception ac-corded wherever he speaks, there can hardly be any doubt about his carrying the banner to victory.

> One of the reasons why it might be expected that Ontario will go over-whelmingly Conservative at the elec-tion is the admirable results which followed a change of government in that province. Even Liberals admit that it was a good thing for Ontario that the Ross government went out and Sir James Whitney came in. Hence in no province of the Dominion will the green. Whit the for ion will the slogan: "It's time for change," appeal more to the intelli-gence of the electorate than in On-

> The Boundary Creek Times, which is the personal organ of Mr. Duncan Ross, says that British Columbia will send five Liberal members of Ottawa. Are we to infer that Mr. Ross's news-Are we to infer that Mr. Ross's newspaper spokesman is preparing the way for that gentleman's retirement from the political arena? If the reports which come from Yale-Cariboo are at all correct, it is quite certain that Mr. Ross will not be one of the "five," or whatever may be the strength of the Liberal representation of this province in the next Husse. province in the next House.

> The latest erop reports are very nuch more favorable than those sent out a month ago, and it is probabl that the maximum estimates made earlier in the season will not be found to be very much in excess of the actual yield. The August estimate was 124,600,000 bushels of wheat, 269,044,000 bushels of oats and 43,488,000 bushels of barley for the whole Dominion, but of barley for the whole Dominion, but the latest official returns "will give figures of production largely based on threshing results" and these are ex-pected to show a decided increase upon the estimates of August.

> That the strike as a remedy for industrial disputes is a rank failure, in most instances, is shown by the out-come of the dispute between the C.P. R. and its mechanical staff. The net result of the struggle seems to be that the men have lost huge sums in wages and the company has been seriously discommoded in the operation of its system. There is an old saying to the effect that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and in the case of strikes, it could be paraphrased to read "an hour's friendly conference between the contending parties is worth more than months of struggle for supremacy." result of the struggle seems to be that

## **VACCINATION**

is one of the greatest blessings conferred upon mankind. Many of our wisest physicians declare that if every person were every seven years duly and properly vaccinated smallpox might be utterly exterminated.

Have your children vaccinated, but protect them with our Vaccination Shields, each 15c and ..... 25¢

CYRUS H. BOWES.

Chemist.

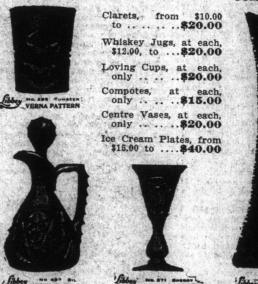
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# Loveliness in G

### See the Newest "Libbey" Efforts in Our Cut Glass Room

"Libbey" Glass is unquestionably the very finest cut glass made. The greatest care, the highest possible degree of skill a prtistry, the finest workshops in the world all combine to give it a "worth" and "value" that is absolutely unique. Always look for the name "Libbey" graven in each piece of the genuine. We are sole agents for this beautiful glass, and should be pleased to have the opportunity of showing you some excellent values in suitable Gift Pieces. By all means, see our Cut Glass Room, acknowledged by travelers and others to be the finest room of its kind in Canada. Imagine the flash of polished crystal, the brilliance of scintillating facets, the flame of lighted diamonds—the offerings of the Cut Glass Room.

Just a Few of Hundreds of Articles Shown Now



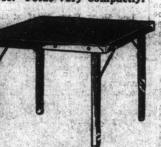


Vases from \$3.50 up to .....\$30.00 Nappies, from \$3.00 up to.....\$20.00 Bowls, from \$6.00 up to .. .. .. \$40.00 Footed Bowls, at each, only.....\$30.00 Puffs, at each...\$9.00 Hair Receivers, at, each ..... \$9.00 Clarets, at ea. \$16.00

Time Now for Card Tables-Should See This Style



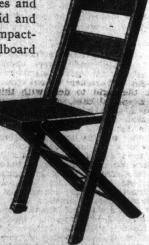
Cut Shows Table When Not in Use. Folds Very Compactly.



The Burrowes Feather-weight Folding Card Tables and Chairs are absolutely the best moderately priced Folding Tables and Chairs on the market. They are rigid and strong when set up and fold very compactly. Each one packed in separate cardboard carton. Fourth Floor. Folding Card Tables

Deep Mahogany finish, green felt or green leatherette cover, packed in separate carton, at, each .. \$5.50 

Folding Chairs to Match Deep Mahogany finish, at, each, 



Uncommon Curtains and Curtain Materials Shown

Come in and See Our Prese

Nowhere else in the city can you find a Curtain or Curtain Material Display that makes any pretence at equalling this showing of ours. Such attractive designs are not seen elsewhere, and such a wide choice is only offered by this house. We are indeed proud of this season's offerings. You're invited to come and spend some time in looking. If you delight in a daintily furnished home, you'll find much to interest you on this Second Floor of ours. Our salesmen are proud of their offerings, and they'll be pleased to show you many new ideas. Coming in to-

CABLE LACE CURTAINS—Here is one of the best wearing Curtains manufactured. This famous Cable Net will outlive almost any other curtain style. A special weave makes a strong, staunch, wear-resisting mesh that will stand lots of washing and general hard usage. We show some genuinely handsome designs in Ecru and White. You'll be surprised at what an amount of style we can offer you at home at these low prices of, per pair, \$4.75, \$4.00, \$3.75, \$3.50, \$3.00 and NOVELTY BRAIDED CUDTAINS-This is a "new 1 SWISS LACE CURTAINS-We offer about one hun-

thing" in Curtains and a style we think you'll like very much. The designs are uncommonly dainty and pleasing. We have them in Arab and white and offer you very special value at, per pair....\$5.00

SWISS MUSLINS—In the colored muslins we show a great variety of patterns and at a popular price. See these at, per yd., 25c and 30¢ WHITE GRENADINE—A light dainty muslin with scalloped border, suitable for sash and other curtains. Price, per yard... 20¢ SCOTCH MADRAS MUSLINS—

signs, ranging in price from, per yard, 85c to.....40¢ TASSELED MADRAS MUSLIN-This is a popular curtain material and has much to commend it, 45 inches wide, at, per yard...40¢ COLORED MADRAS MUSLIN-A 

stained glass window effect COLORED MADRAS MUSLIN-We have an excellent assortment 

These materials can be made into the daintiest of curtains by yourself or in our own factory. Our ex-perience is at your service—make BRITISH CRETONNE—A specially nice line in a variety of pretty tapestry and floral effects. Splendid value at the price marked.

inches wide, and sold at, per BRITISH CHINTZ-A very pretty and serviceable Chintz with artistic designs, in various colorings on a jaspar ground. This particular ground has a softening influence on the whole effect. It makes it less liable to soil, yet does not detract from the daintiness. Price, per yard.....40¢ BRITISH CRETONNE-In floral and conventional designs, that are bright and cheerful. We show a 

dred different designs in this stylish curtain. Many very attractive designs are shown in white, cham-pagne, ivory and ecru shades. We should appreciate

an opportunity to show you some of these. Prices range from, per pair, \$30.00 down to......\$3.50

HOMES FOTELS

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

MAKER3 --OF--FURNITURE ANDOFFICE HITTINGS

That Are Better

So ren man at hall, Vic

Failing

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The greatest shops in the unique. Al-We are sole portunity of means, see finest room ance of scin-Glass Room.

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equalling this een elsewhere, vited to come a daintily furn this Second offerings, and Coming in to-

ar-resisting mesh h curtain. Many in white, chamshould appreciate of these.

-Artistic design This style is g curtains, 48 sold at, per Chintz with arvarious colorings nd. This partica softening in whole effect. It ble to soil, yet yard ..... 40¢ NNE-In floral designs, that are ful. We show a Priced at, per n excellent hard A drawn work asing, 45 inches

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FITTINGS That Are Better

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## An Elegant Display of Fashionable Blouses

We are ready with this Season's Waists. Ready as never before with an unrivalled assortment of loveliest creations, new styles and new fabrics. Your Blouse desire may be gratified here to any extent, for the very daintiest effects in years await your selection. Here's a printed description of a few from the many:

WHITE NET BLOUSES, latest and most bewitching models, wide mercerized insertion in sleeves and front, beautifully trimmed with lace, sizes 36 and 38. Prices \$12.50 and \$14.75 ECRU NET BLOUSES, splendidly trimmed with heavy lace and insertion, latest and most effective designs, sizes 36 and 38 Price ..... \$9.25

WHITE NET BLOUSES with silk slips; trimmed very hand-

CREAM NET BLOUSES, elegantly trimmed with heavy lace insertion; tucked sleeves with insertion let in; various sizes

Price..... \$6.50 ECRU AND WHITE NET WAISTS, a delightful assortment of lovely models, embracing all sizes. Prices \$5.50 to ...... \$7.50



1st day: Adult's ticket, No. 4216; 8rd prize, \$5. 2nd day: Child's ticket, No. 6101; 2nd prize, \$10. 2nd day: Adult's ticket, No. 4964;

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Home of the Hat Beautiful Latest Ideas in High-Class

Morley's Hoslery

# IN TRAM ACCIDENT

Trouble at Switch Results in

2nd day: Adult's ticket, No. 4964;
3rd prize, \$5.
2nd day: Child's ticket, No. 4040;
5th prize, \$5.
3rd day: Adult's ticket, No. 7450;
3rd prize, \$5.
4th day: Adult's ticket, No. 14384;
1st prize, \$25.
5th day: Child's ticket, No. 8691;
2nd prize, \$10.
5th day: Adult's ticket, No. 715;
3rd prize, \$6.
5th day: Ohild's ticket, No. 2644;
4th prize, \$5.

## Exclusive Fall Styles

Men may sometimes wonder how it is possible



OBSEQU

Last Sad of Dec

Mrs. Joan yesterday a

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LAT

# Black Watch

"Biggest and Best" Plug

Chewing Tobacco



of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill can do. Any kind of harness you buy of us you can rely on for quality and you'll always find the price the lowest possible for the quality.

Trunks and Vallses always on hand.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET

Corrig College
Beacon Mill Park, VIOTORIA, B.O.
Select High-Class BOARDING College
for BOYS of 8 to 18 years. Refinements
of well-appointed Gentleman's home in
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Offers a Choice et 2 to 4 Positions To every graduate. Students aiways in Great Demand. mmercia, Pitman, and Gregg Short-t, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the standard makes of machines), and uages, taught by competent special-

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NOW IN STOCK

### **FOUR** INDIAN LOVE LYRICS

## **FLETCHER BROS.**

1231 Government Street

### **Tenders Wanted**

Not later than 12 noon, the 5th of November, 1908, for the purchase of

### 20 Acres

fronting on the Lagoon, adjoining the estate of the Hon. James Dunsmuir, and known as

SECTION 14, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT,
B. C.
This is one of the most beautiful estates in the province. Good land, well watered, and within 30 minutes by car and ferry from Government street. Tenders to be addressed "JOHN PAR-KER," care of

E. M. JOHNSON, P. O. Box No. 188, Victoria, B. C. Office Address, 620 Broughton St., Victoria, B. C.

For further particulars or information apply at office. The highest or any tender may not necessarily be accepted.

### NOTICE

### RAYMOND&SONS 613 PANDORA STREET

New Designs and Styles in an kinds of

### Polished Oak Mantels All Classes of

**GRATES** English Enamel and American

Onyx Tiles. Full line of all fireplace goods Lime, Portland Cement, Plas-ter of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., siways on band.

### PURE BRED LIVESTOCK

STANDARD Bred S. C. White Leghorns, pullets and hens, for sale, from \$1.00 up, from Captain Mitchell's famous laying strain, Santa Barbara, Cal. Ernest T Hanson, Cowichan Station,

WANTED TO PUBCHASE

### SALMON REGULATIONS PIONEER'S FUNERAL NOT STRICT ENOUGH

Trip to Headwaters of the Fraser

Indians Use Dip-Nets

Indians Use Dip-Nets

"The Chilcotin and Fort George Indians capture their salmon with the dip-nets commonly used by all the indians along the Fraser and Thompson rivers. The method is a good one, though they take only a small number of those which pass up.

"The Fraser was very high in July and early August, and as the Indians as Fort George began to catch sockeye as early as August 6, it would appear that the salmon which reached there must have entered the lower river early. Strange to say, the sockeye do not appear to have entered the Quesnel jake section this year. Very few reached the dam at the outlet of Quesnel lake and none were observed in the tributaries of that great lake. Fort George is, as you know north of the confluence of the Quesnel and the Fraser, some 90 miles, and the Chilcotin river enters the Guesnel lake section his year. Very few reached the dam at the outlet of Quesnel lake section his year, very few reached the dam at the outlet have an one were observed in the tributaries of that great lake. Fort George is, as you know north of the confluence of the Quesnel. It is therefore a matter of note that the run to the Quesnel was nil, while the numbers which entered the Chilcotin and those noted at Fort George was much greater than is usual in an off year.

MRS. DUNSMUIR'S WILL

WAS READ YESTERDAY

MRS. DUNSMUIR'S WILL

WAS READ YESTERDAY

MRS. DUNSMUIR'S WILL

WAS READ YESTERDAY

Indians Lafting an active part in the detending an active part in the driven the dates for the dates for the way in which the bleve as carly as the held to be used as old way in which the city of visit the idea of extracting the great the political advantage therefrom has just come to light in a sample of Ralph and the Fraser, some 90 miles, and none were observed in the tributaries of that great in the control district.

WAS READ YESTERDAY

MRS. DUNSMUIR'S WILL

WAS READ YESTERDAY

The Chilcotin and the Fraser, some 90 miles, and the Victoria alter they would like them to be moved down there. Quite recently the Sh

George was much greater than is usual in an off year. Sockeye Has Strange Ways

"Considering that the catch in both the Sound and the gulf and lower Fraser was much greater this year than last, and even better than four years ago, and that the regulations on the Fraser were more restrictive this year than last, the run to the spawning beds is most disappointing. It would appear that the new regulations were not as drastic as has been charged, that they are not yet sufficiently restrictive to insure the perpetuation of the industry, that we are still catching too many fish and must adopt additional measures to insure the stocking of the spawning beds."

HIGH PRESSURE PIPES

ARE NOW ARRIVI

First Shipment Received From the Old Country—Pump Tenders

(From Wednesday's Delivered From Wednesday's D

### MAY MAKE GUNS FOR MEXICO REPUBLIC URGELY ATTENDED

John P. Babcock Returns From Late Mr. Norris, a Nonagenar- J. T. Shadforth to Visit South- Large and Influential Deputaern Country in Response to Request ian, Was Long a Resident

Hon. Richard McBride Makes Ar-rangements to Address a Num-ber of Meetings

Sockeye Has Strange Ways

"It is one of the many strange and unaccountable characteristics of the sockeyes migrations, why toy one lake fed stream and not to another is one of those things "no fellow can seemingly find out." The run to Seton and Shuswap lakes was very poor, no better than the run of last year. The take of sockeye eggs at both the hatcheries at Seton and Shuswap lakes is under a million, and there is little or no prospect of increasing the number this year.

"The run to be Brikerhead appears to be better than last year, but the season is not yet over there and later and final returns may show no very and final returns may show no very and final returns may show no very last eason, though it he results of the state, which is valued at be season though it he results of the estate, which is valued at be when the provided the season though it he results of the state, which is valued at be season appear to have been and and 390,000, is divided and nowember are the two best months on the Harrison and as that section has never failed to make an excellent showing the fall take is expected to he large."

\*\*Regulations Insufficient\*\*

"Considering that the catch in both "Considering that the sake of the state of the state of the range either with the original ones of the state of the range either with the original ones of the third with the task of the range that Mr. Macrocles, So the Shearwater will after a while get her maskerty practice,

# **LUMBERMEN DISCUSS**

Ministers

(From Wednesday's Daily)

(From Vednesday's

MEL MESSURE PIPES

ARE MUST ARREST FROM FERNIE

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# DEMANDS OF INDUSTRY

tion Have Conference With

Captain of H.M.S. Shearwater
Finds Them Gone and He
Wires to Ottawa

Canada Among those present were C. F.

Lindmark, of Revelstoke, Mr. Lachmund, P. Lund, W. A. Anstey and E. P. Bremner, of Vancouver.

Daughters Named Executors

He immediately telegraphed Ottawa, and the wires were kept not for a while. The result was that the Dominion government agreed to replace the ranges, either with the original ones or new ques. So the Shearwater will after a while get her musketry practice, and as election time is so close, it is a fair bet that Nanaimo will keep her stolen ranges.

Those entrusted with the task of reading the will of the late Joan Olive Dunsmuir performed that duty yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.

English Fruit Exhibit.

R. M. Palmer, deputy minister of the length of time that the suit had been pending as a reason why no

Palmer will also accompany her husband.

A particularly attractive display of Wealthy and King apples, with a sample of late peaches from the orchard of Mr. Peat, at Colwood, is displayed in the windows of Day & Boggs, Fort street. The apples have quite as much color as any shown from other parts of the province, and prove how suitable the Colwood district is for choice fruit growing.

For the city, W. J. Taylor, K. C., objected strongly to the delay of a week. There had been sufficient delay, and he did not see why the issue he wanted to know what legal effect on the agreement the omission to run the ferry continuously as agreed upon would have. Both the president and the vice-president of the road had admitted that the ferry had been discontinued.

His Lohrship thought that the pleadings needed amending and the color as any shown from other parts of the province, and prove how suitable the Colwood district is for choice fruit growing.

# VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Buying

# GROCERIES

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

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P. O. Box 48.

VICTORIA, B. C



### Have you **Purchased** Your Heater Yet?

If not, here is what you want.

Either an Oak Home, Special Oak

**Wood Radiator** 

They are neat, well finish-

ed, and perfect heaters. The Price is Very Low B.C. Hardware Co. Ltd.

Corner Broad and Yates Sts.

Shorodyne.

Acts like a Charm in D. J. Collis Browne's ic in CHOLERA NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM. and DYSENTERY.

Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

# Northern Interior of B. C.

Miners and prospectors going into Telkus, Omenica or Ingineca Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeen River and headquarters for outfitt ing for above points.

R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.

BEFORE THE COUNCIL

BEFORE THE COUNCIL

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Will
Be Present at Board of
Trade Banquet

(From Wednesday's Dally)

The council of the Board of Trade
met yesterday morning, the president,
Mr. Simon Leiser, in the chair, the
other members present being Messrs,
L. A. Genge, F. A. Pauline J. I. Shall.

In the council of definite capacity is
and the passenger and freight service between
this city and New Westminster, as
well as other places on the Lower
Frager river, when Capt. Troup informed them that at the present time
the C. P. R. and N. Co. did not have
at their command a steamer which
was suitable for this duty. The committee had subsequently written this
official of the company definitely setting out the general character of the
service which is necessitated by the
company to undertake the construction
of such a steamer as is needed for
these purposes, if no other way presents itself for getting out of the difficulty.

Although no definite capacity is
accordingly to the company to undertake the construction
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Although no definite capacity is
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Very Low re Co. Ltd d Yates Sts.

ENUINESS AQUE. A. BRONCHITIS. REUMATISM.

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s a week should ictoria and New tly true, that fully ore regular steam led between these rule at the pre-

stated that he had conference which special commit-Goward, the local Electric Railway improvement di vice, through the nber of the cars, ad informed them a requisition to le at the moment what date the full ild be in commis-nded, however, in ence, that some before the imsecured. Mr ing the discussion all its needs. The

who is expected ity within a few nnual tour of ino the board's in ent at a banquet d to hold in his

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overs that the wo-s willing.

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE MRS. DUNSMUIR

Last Sad Honors Paid Memory City Council Considers Measof Deceased By Sorrowing Friends

(From Tuesday's Daily).

### **EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS** TO BUILDING BY-LAW

ure to Protect the Residential Sections

(From Tuesday's Daily)

If Profest the Residential Sections of the control of the foreign present to the foreign present the foreign present

duty to enforce the law and he should be supreme.

A provision had also been inserted to the effect that in the cases of all stables erected in a residential eaction.

Not Been Compelled.

A provision had also been inserted to the effect that in the cases of all stables erected in a residential section manure pits of brick, stone or cement of a capacity of one ton must be constructed with a floor of cement, such pit to be provided with a movable iron cover. This provision was considered to be somewhat too extensive and was dropped from the measure. Otherwise the measure as quoted above was put through its various stages and will again come up for final consideration at the next meeting of the council.

STOWAWAY MICCIAN

to the balance remaining due from the owners assessed for the first pavement or to those who had paid the old assessment in full, would rebate a stated amount of the new assessment, that amount to be equivalent to what would have been paid had the old assessment continued to run. In Mr. Musgrave's particular case, the city solicitor states that he is entitled to be credited with the sum of \$97.50, making his total payment \$229, instead of \$282.50, as the notice sent him called for, if he wishes to pay the whole amount at once, or if he elects to make the payment by ten yearly payments the \$97.60 will be credited to him in respect to the first four yearly payments under the new assessment.

In the case of persons who did not pay the commutation sum under the

Berger School of the control of the

Resping Man Realthy and Ward-

STOWAWAY MUSICIAN

JOINED SUVA'S BAND

When the steamer Den of Ruthven, now loading at the Hastings mill, left here on her last voyage she took five stowaways from British Columbia who were sankous to beat their way to two work when discovered, and one of them turned out a very decent man. He was a cornet player, formerly with a crack British regimental band. He had his cornet with him and showed that he had an unusual mastery over his linistrument.

While the Den of Ruthven was laying at Suva the stowaway was given as government food at played. People ashore heard the music and made inquiries, and as a result the stowaway was given as government food at played. People ashore heard the music and made inquiries, and as a result the stowaway was given as government food at these the stowaway was given as government food at the stowaway was given as government food at three pounds a week and a place on the Suva band, which is being organized to tour Australia and New Zealand next, wear. The officers of the Den of Ruthven did you was a genural to his new position as he was a genural to his new position as he was a genural to his new position as he was a genural to his new position as he was a genural to his new position as he was a genural to his new position as he was a genural to his new position as he was a genural to his new position as he was a genural to his new position as he was a genural to his new position as he was a genural to his new position as he was a genural to his new position as he was a genural to his new position as he was a genural to his new position as he was a genural to his new position as he was a genural to his new position as he was a genural to his new position as he was a genural to his new position as he was a genural to his new position as he was a genural to the heart he will of All and the public of the forth his position when he had the public of the forth his position when he had not be called upon to provide the public position when he had not be called upon to provide the publ

ESTATE OF ANNIE CAMP, LATE OF SAANICHTON, B. G.

Take Notice that probate of the last will of Annie Camp has been granted by the Supreme Court to Marian E. Downey, the executrix of said will to whom all moneys due to the deceased are payable forthwith at the office of the undersigned.

All persons having claims against the deceased are requested to send full particulars of the same duly verified to the undersigned before 1st November, 1908, after which date the executrix will proceed to distribute the estate having regard only to such claims of which she shall have notice.

CREASE & CREASE,
Solicitors for Marian E. Downey.

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

CERTIFICATE OF 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 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 commended before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE.

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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

ROY C. PRICE, Dated this 16th day of August, A.D.

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

CENTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Eagle No. 4 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 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,

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVÉMENTS CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Red Cross No. 1 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 13858, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown 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 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. ROY C. PRICE. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Eureka No. 1 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 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.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Red Cross No. 4 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 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.—Eagle No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where to-cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

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

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

ROY C. PRICE, improvements.

Dated this 15th day of August, A.1

NOTICE.—Eagle 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 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.

NOTICE.—Eagle 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 13858, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

ROY C. PRICE,

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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

NOTICE.—Eagle No. 5 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 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.—Eagle No. 6 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 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,

Agent.

NOTICE.—F. H. C. No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the 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 shove claim.

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

ROY C. PRICE,

Agent.



BOUT a year ago, after an absence of nearly fifty years, I paid a visit to the beautiful town of Yale, situated on Fraser River, the scene of my early manhood's adventures, and a place about which cluster pleasant memories of men and women who, alas! have gone from this sphere, and exist

only as pictured memories of the past, to be recalled by the pen of the historian who strives to convey to people of the present day an idea of the sorrows, the joys and the temptations of the gold seekers who came here many years ago, and who have left an imperishable record on the towns, the rivers, the rocks and the hills of this province.

Those were indeed strenuous days when miners converted themselves into pack animals and scaled the formidable steeps with provisions for their sustenance while exploiting mines in the hills. Women, too, were often not far behind their husbands in manifestations of courage and pluck, and trudged by their sides through the trackless wilderness and encouraged their partners by a sturdy example and cheerful words to continue their efforts. The women of 1858 were a noble and self-sacrificing set who toiled bravely and sometimes delved beside their husbands in the claims. The cooking always fell to the lot of the gentler sex, and where there were children their care was the wife's greatest responsibility. In 1860 two large families of children were taken in boats through the swift rapids of the river to Cariboo by their parents. The risks these families encountered (one family numbered nine children, all of tender age) while running the riffles and traversing the Indian trails that wound around the perpendicular mountains, have never been and cannot be described. We only know that they overcame difficulties and dangers that often appalled the stoutest hearts and caused strong men who came up against them to turn back in dismay and fright. These women and children passed safely through the perils and dangers of that trip, and after a long stay returned travel-stained and worn, but hale and hearty, to Victoria. Whether the parents profited by their adventures I never heard, but if they came back poor in pocket they were rich in an experience which enabled them to rear their families respectably and well and send them out into the world to look out for them-

But to return to Yale: I left it in February, 1860, a collection of poor huts and small stores with here and there a smart residence. Occasionally there was in front of these residences an attempt to raise flowers and a few nasturtiums and morning glories welcomed the rising of the sun. Of roses, dahlias or twining honeysuckle there were none, but there was a solitary lilac bush which was too young to flower and spread its delicious perfume around for the delight of humanity.

Forty-six years later I found that solitary lilac bush had assumed large proportions and filled the air with its sweet perfume, besides contributing from its roots numerous offspring that had grown up and were following the example of the parent bush.

The plat of Yale is now a lilac parterre, which imparts pleasure to the senses and hides the scars that the men who went there to dig gold left in their wake. These lilac bushes in early spring charm all lovers of the beautiful. Seen from the car window as the train pauses in its rapid flight to renew its supply of fuel and water the scene is a poem, but to the wayfarer who alights and wanders through the lovely garden and inhales a whiff of the glorious perfume, it is a beautiful dream and a joy that long remains to gladden his heart and charm his senses.

What formed the business part of Yale fifty years ago is a picturesque ruin now. I walked through the deserted and fallen warehouses and my heart ached as I called to mind the busy scenes of other days when Yale was the head of steamboat navigation and before the trains of the C. P. R. had drawn trade and population away to other centers. In 1858 Yale was the busiest and worst town in the colony. There were many God-fearing men and women but there were many of the bad sort, too, who never attended church and sneered at those who did. Every other store was a gambling den with liquor attachments. Ruffians of the blackest dye, fugitives from justice, deserters from the United States troops who strutted about in army overcoats which they had stolen when they deserted for the British Columbia gold mines, vigilance committee refugees who had been driven from San Francisco under sentences of life banishment, ex-convicts, pugilists, highwaymen, petty thieves, murderers and painted women, all were jumbled together in that town and were free to follow their sinful purposes so far as any restraint from the officers of the law were concerned.

There were but two constables and a gold commissioner at Yale at that time, and they were expected to police the shifting population of all sorts and conditions and to keep it in order. The force was too weak to be of much use. An unknown drunk without friends when picked up in the street was taken to jail and imprisoned; but high class criminals, if taken to jail either broke away or if retained in confinement were acquitted because witnesses failed to testify or were bought off and made themselves scarce.

On one occasion a miner was shot down because he refused to pay for a drink of whiskey. His murderer went into hiding. On the third night after the killing invitations were issued to a ball, which the gold commissioner It all went somehow, and after many years I and the two constables attended. All these men had associated themselves in the hope of It is the prettiest and best place on earth anytracking the murderer. While the ball was at anyhow. its height the murderer emerged from his place of hiding and made off in a canoe. He was never caught. But in spite of this event the evil doers were somewhat held in check by youth? Or have you died and come to life a wholesome dread of British law. This was before Chief Justice Begbie made his appearance and awed the wild multitude into a condition of sullen lawfulness-anxious to commit depredations but fearing to face the giant judge arrayed with his judicial gown and wig with his thunderous voice and almost savage words. The words that fell from his lips were like the stab of a poniard—they cut deeply and cowed the most hardened criminal into a state of obedience to the law which in his own country he had defied and trampled under foot.

As I gazed at the sinking walls of Oppenheimer's fireproof warehouses, which were in a state of decrepitude and presented a woeful picture of decay and neglect, I noticed that the fireproof doors and shutters remained fastened just as they were locked when the firm closed the place for the last time and departed to seek their fortunes elsewhere. The walls are fasts decaying and soon will tumble beneath their own weight, and leave not a wrack behind to mark the spot where the principal business of the country was transacted fifty years ago. As I stood musing over the remains of other days and scenes a cheery voice addressed me, "Good morning, stranger, this is a fine day." I turned and saw standing near a short, stocky man who carried a shovel on his shoulder. Before I could reply he exclaimed, "By Jove, I ought to know that face. Ain't your name H?" I nodded my head. "Well, my name is Ned Stout. Remember

"Indeed I do," I said, "you were here in 1858, and you afterward went to Cariboo and

XCEPT golf, there is no sport which has in-creased so much in popularity in recent years in England as Stag-hunting. Fifty

and foreign, who may be divided into those who have come to see what the sport is like and those who, having gone stag-hunting before, come back year af-ter year to enjoy it again, says The Times.

ter year to enjoy it again, says The Times.

The latter are numerous, for the attractions are many. There is no other hunting to be got in August and September, the months in which London men take

noliday: the only months when officers on short leave

holiday; the only months when officers on short leave from India can hunt at all. The country is very beau-tiful, and the sport itself has many merits. There is no jumping, the fences being unjumpable; and while to some this is a drawback, it is to some a recom-mendation. There is woodcraft and hound work, plenty of galloping over ground that tests both horse and rider, and the interest of the contest between man

and a quarry which, the wolf excepted, is the strong-est and most cunning of all beasts of the chase.

est and most cunning of all beasts of the chase.

There is also to many the charm of novelty and variety, for much difference exists between the methods of stag-hunting and those appropriate to fox-hunting. The Horner Valley is three miles long; both sides are clothed with deep woodland, and there are many acres more of coppice and gorse in the combs adjoining. To seek a stag in such a place suggests looking for a needle in a bundle of hay; but so well is the harbourer's work done that the right animal is often found by the tufters within ten minutes; and, hopeless though the prospect appear of getting away

hopeless though the prospect appear of getting away from such a stronghold, a deer is often forced to the open in half an hour, the pack being laid on as soon

Then, and then only, to the majority of the field does the day's sport begin. The harbourer is abroad in the early morning with at most a single companion. He no longer takes with him the lymer, or hound in

He no longer takes with him the lymer, or hound in leash, used by our forefathers and still used in France; but his woodcraft will enable him, whether he has seen his deer or not, to tell the master whereabouts the stag is, what he is like, and what companions are with him. Often he will know within a few yards where the stag is lying, and be able to put hounds right on him. Indeed, Mr. Bisset records in his diary that that "wonderful old hound Blackmore" (the then harbourer) on one occasion found a stag alone, without a hound to help him, after a cover had been drawn apparently blank.

been drawn apparently blank.

It is not often, however, that the tufters, a few steady hounds selected for the purpose, fail to find their stag if he is there to be found. Occasionally, very occasionally, they may draw over their game, but the scent of a deer is so strong and so lasting that event in uniayorable weather they are generally.

thereafter as is possible.

gave your name to a rich piece of mining mountain?" Ned asked. "The Indians used to bad, consorted in common companionship. ground. Stout's Gulch was famous once. 'Yes," he said with a sigh, "I made a good

bit of money out of it, but I did not keep it. have come back to Old Yale to live and die.

"But," I said, "you have not changed much in the last half century. Have you found Ponce de Leon's fountain of eternal again in a revised form? You do not look over fifty, and you were well on in years when I left Yale."

"I am eighty-six," he replied with a laugh, "I have outlived all the early inhabitants except you and Bill Aldway there."

As he spoke he pointed to an old man who hobbled up painfully to shake hands with me, having been told of mypresence in town. I had known Bill Aldway and his brother Mose. They were packers—strong, active young fellows. Mose, he told me, had died, and he himself was only awaiting the call. There was fire in the old man's eyes when he spoke of the days of old, the days of gold, the days of fifty-eight, and like Ned Stout he lamented the change and lost opportunities.

"But," he added with a short laugh, have had lots of fun, perhaps a lot more than I ought to have had, and I am paying for it now. I am a sick man, and it is no wonder,

for I am seventy-nine." "Ah! I remember," broke in Ned Stout, John Kurtz, Hugh Nelson and you, and Walter Gladwin and old man Kimball whom we used to call "Goodness Gracious," and the Barry brothers and Sam Adler, the Oppenheimer brothers and Frank Way, the greatest practical joker on the river, and Ben Bailey, who lived all one winter with his wife and children in a tent on the bar, and come out in the spring rosy and happy. Bailey said he had never passed a winter so comfortably and he and his wife and children had never a cold

or headache the whole time. "Do you see that hole in the face of the old and young, the \_rave and gay, the good and

say the Great Spirit lived in that hole or cave, and when the tribe was in danger of foes he would come down and fight for them. They said that on one occasion a mighty host of hostile Indians came to Yale in their war canoes and that the Yale tribe were hard pressed by their adversaries and the Great Spirit descended from his perch and broke up the invaders' canoes and drowned them to the last

"Well," Stout continued, "I made up a little party of boys in '58 and we took ropes and climbed up that mountain and the boys lowered me down so that I could look into the cave. It was not very deep or wide and was only a hole which had been caused by the rock decaying and falling down, may be many centuries before. At any rate there was no sign of the Great or any other spirit (not even a bottle of whiskey) and I guess the story was a yarn invented to frighten the wild Indians in old times into being good."

As I gazed at Stout and listened to his talk I felt as thought I was transported back to the days when we were first acquainted; when the scenes he had depicted were being re-enacted and the men he recalled really stood by his side. The men and women of that far away time are now spirits in the Great Beyond. Everything had changed since I was last there—everything except the mighty mountains that overhang the beautiful town, the dark, foaming river whose swift current laves the foot of Yale Flat in its haste to reach the ocean and-Ned Stout! There was as little char, in the one as the other. If anything the mountains and the river were the worse for the wear and tear, but the manthere was not a new line on his face, a new furrow on his brow, a dim spot in his eye, a gray hair or bald spot on his head.

Surely, surely, I thought, he had drunk of the waters of eternal youth, for at 86 he is still a kid! As I walked along the flat I peopled the spots where the various establishments stood in those days, and where the old

picked out the site of Billy Ballou's express office, Barry's saloon, Oppenheimer's warehouse and residence (the latter the handsomest in the town), Bennett's gambling house, where a youth was done to death for objecting to the way a sharper attempted to stack the cards on him, the door from which Foster fired when he shot Barney Rice for refusing to pay for a drink, the place where stood the tiny hall in which Reverend Ebenezer Robson, the pioneer Methodist minister, delivered his first sermon; the Hudson Bay Company's store over which Ovid Allard presided with profit to his company and satisfaction to his customers; the gambling house in which in 1859 Chief Justice Begbie held his first court, in a room where three nights before a man had been shot. Gambling was suspended while the court was in session, and resumed immediately after it had adjourned. The house in which that matchless lawyer, Attorney-General ary, whose only fault was an uncontrollable temper, which he indulged on all occasions, in and the irritation of a too-indulgent benchthe house, I say, in which the Attorney-General was induced to join in a game of poker with experienced sharpers in the belief that, being an Englishman, he would not understand the "great American game" and where after an all-night's sitting he arose a heavy winner to the confusion and consternation of the company. It is but justice to the memory of Mr. Cary to explain that his friends attrifrom which at times he suffered severely, and caused his early death. All these scenes and events passed through my mind that day like a series of motion pictures on the stage. I could recall every face and incident as I called up the past and in my mind's eye could follow careers until the grave closed over them. It is sad to think that of the busy multitude remained on the scene to welcome the returning pioneer and run over with him the inci-

court or out, to the annoyance of his hearers buted his ill-temper to an affliction of the eves which at last destroyed his reason and finally the men and women through their various whom I knew at Yale fifty years ago only two dents of the past.

Stag Hunting Is Popular in England I turn away from the contemplation of the scenes of early life with a feeling of deep re-

gret and sorrow. As I ring down the curtain on the moving mind pictures and turn off the lights I return the films to the memory cells where they have long slumbered, and from whence they may never again emerge. As I. dismiss my audience I am tempted to exclaim. with lake Tim, "God bless us all."

### BUYING THE WIND

In the old days of sailing ships it was a common thing for a sea captain to "buy the wind" for his voyage, though, strangely enough, the only people supposed to deal in it were the Icelanders. When a constant succession of baffling winds or dead calms had pensistently followed a ship for more than one cruise, it was not at all unusual for the skipper of a big windjammer to pay a visit to Iceland for the sole purpose of purchasing wind enough to last him on his next voyage or two.

In every port in Iceland one or more "wind wizards" were to be found, who were ready to sell a favorable wind for the next six months or a year to any sea captain willing to invest in something he could not see. The sailor having found his way to the magician's house, first proceeded to spread out upon the floor the articles offered in payment for the windtallow candles, cloth, beads, knives, powder and lead. After a good deal of haggling, and many times adding to or taking away from the little pile of merchandise between them, the price was finally agreed upon, and the captain passed over his handkerchief to the Ice-

The wind merchant muttered certain words into it, tieing a knot in the handkerchief at the end of each incantation. This was done to keep the magic words from evaporating. When a certain number of knots had been tied the handkerchief was returned to its owner, with a strict charge to keep it knotted and guard it with extraordinary care until he arrived at the desired port, and at each port a knot was to be taken out.

One old captain had been so bothered with head winds that he kept crying out to the Icelander to tie another knot in the handkerchief, and another and another, so as to be sure of plenty of the wished-for zephyrs, until finally there was no room for any more knots, and three knives and 30 candles had been added to the heap on the floor. But when the windgreedy captain was two days at sea a terrific gale began to hurl the ship ahead of it, ever increasing in fury, until she plunged along under bare poles, with her nose deep in the brine and tons of water washing her decks. Darker and darker grew the sky, and higher and higher rose the racing, foam-crested waves, hammering the laboring vessel with ceaseless blows until her seams began to open under the strain and let in the sea.

Then, believing he had the devil in his pocket, the badly frightened skipper drew forth the much-knotted handkerchief and threw it overboard. In a short time the tempest abated, the clouds cleared away and the waters, subsided, but one seaman never again bought wind. He was content with the kind that comes by chance.

master, as a rule, tells the assembled company that they are welcome to follow. Usually they do, but many only half enjoy their experience, for the forest is seamed with grass covered drainage gutters, and the ground between, notwithstanding the gutters, as seldom dry; so that it is anything but easy to live with the flying hounds. A find in the open is, however, a beautiful sight, and a certain amount of galloping is sure to follow; yet it is seldom that the best days so begin. The finest chases are with stags found in some great stronghold who set their faces across the open for another many miles away. Such were the runs from Lord Lovelace's plantations nearly to Castle Hill Park in 1838; from Haddon to Emmett's Grange in 1836 and again in 1903; from the Bratton coverts to Luckham in 1838; from Hawkridge to Glenthorne in 1899, and the five chases from the Bray Valley which on five successive fixtures the lucky followers of Mr. Sanders enjoyed in a single happy season. years in England as Stag-hunting. Fifty years ago there were very few deer in the Exmoor district; but for the late Mr. Bisset's perseverance and tenacity, they would all have been killed off by poachers and other enemies, and the chase of the wild red deer, for all its antiquity, would have come to an ignoble end. In twenty years, however, the increase of the herd was already beginning to cause anxiety, the fame of the pack had spread far and wide; and for the last thirty years visitors in ever-growing numbers have been coming to the West Country to share in its peculiar sport. There are naturally manifold causes for this; the reasons that bring over three hundred people on horseback to such a fixture as Larkbarrow—a place five miles from anywhere and fourteen from a station miles from anywhere and fourteen from a station—must be many and various. Some of the enormous field are mere trippers who are throwing into their holiday a day with the hounds, which shall include, as they hope, a sight of a real wild stag; but the majority are hunting men and hunting ladies, British and foreign who have

ers of Mr. Sanders enjoyed in a single happy season.

There is great charm in a gallop with the hounds
over the sedge grass and heather of the moorland,
and there is the same satisfaction in crossing difficult

### WAGES IN GERMANY

Some remarkable statements as to the combined effects of Protection and the depression in trade on the welfare of the German people are made in the report of Sir Francis Oppenheimer, our Consul-General at Frankfort.

eral at Frankfort.

He says: "The agrarian duties have affected not only the prices of corn and flour, but the price of all agricultural and dairy produce. The cost of all necessary foodstuffs is so high that the Chamber of Commerce of Bremen, in its annual report, openly speaks of a general dearth of victuals. The price of agricultural produce proper was highest in 1907, except in the case of potatoes and butter."

The industrial efficiency of the workers is suffering because of the insufficiency of nourishment. Sir Francis says: "There is a consensus of opinion that Francis says: "There is a consensus of opinion that already today the workman is no longer as efficient, certainly no longer as physically efficient, as formerly." This is ascribed to the migration of the people when conditions they deinto the towns, and under urban conditions they de-teriorate; and, it is added, "Though the daily working hours have been reduced, and though wages have in-creased the workman accomplishes a less amount of work in the same time than he did formerly." Here are some of the reasons:

The scarcity of labor has made the workman in-

The various insurances of which the workman profits by law have made him less keen.

of skill for ordinary routine work which is more easily He absents himself from work for reasons which but for the insurance would formerly not have kept

leaves work which demands a certain amount

him at home.

The disinclination to work, more especially amongst younger workmen, has become so notorious that it is mentioned as a characteristic of the times in reports of Chambers of Commerce. As the whole population is a consumer of food

(Sir Francis goes on to say) "the need for an increased income has become general, and extends beyond the workmen to all classes earning a fixed income, e.g., the technical workers, clerks, government and municipal officials, etc. For the last two years advances in wages and salaries had to be freely expected and northwhere see the receivers and the salaries are salaries as a salaries as a salaries and the salaries are salaries as a salaries grafited, and particularly so during the year under report; they extended to all commercial and indus-trial undertakings, except the few branches laboring under difficulties.

under difficulties.

"Under present circumstances the increase in wages in no way betters the workman's position, because it is swallowed up by the increased cost of living. In consequence it is no longer true that the increased aggregate of wages strengthens the home market—an answer too readily presented to the complaints brought forward by the manufacturers of finished articles. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that a general rise of wages must necessarily lead in a variety of ways to increased cost of food."

"Owing to the modern process of manufacture, protection must breed protection." The tendency is to increased specialisation; each intermediate step is an industry of its own, increasing the cost of all subsequent steps, the profits of which it narrows down. Thus the last stage of manufacture is that most in need of protection.

"It is also found that "intense protection, while benefiting manufacture at home, impedes its sales on the world's markets."

but the scent of a deer is so strong and so lasting that except in unfavorable weather they can generally hunt him to his bed. The rousing of the stag, however, is but the beginning. He must be forced to break cover, and to go away by himself; and often this is no easy task, for where there is one deer as a rule there are more, and their noses are so good that they have little difficulty, unless kept moving, in finding each other out. Here the modern practice of tufting with four to six couple of hounds with plenty of pace and drive is a great improvement on the older system of selecting only three or four steady and slow old stagers. The deer now has less time to play tricks while the younger hounds are as well under control as ever the old ones were. A rate from a voice they know is sufficient to stop them, and there is nothing prettier than the steadness and good discipline of the pack which the officials can stop without whipcord though they be running in view.

The field are only in the way out tuffing, and it is not etiquette for any but a few invited experts to join in these preliminaries. The only exception is when the deer, generally a small herd, are lying on the open treeless waste known as the North Forest. Then the

ground without loss of place as there is in jumping difficult fences. If there should be any gateways in the first mile you will have to race for them, but after that things settle down, there is plenty of elbow room, and, beside looking where you are going and watching the hounds, you have leisure to cast an eye forward for the huddled sheep or galloping ponies whose movements may give a most useful hint as to the best line across the next combe. If, as sometimes happens, the stag at the beginning is often in view cantering on but a short distance in front of the hounds, it means that he is running within himself and that the chase will be a long one. But if after running him well for an hour or so the huntsman can fresh find his deer and put the hounds on good terms with him, in most cases he will be accounted for.

A fresh find often follows a check on the water.

A fresh find often follows a check on the water. Hunted deer constantly go up or down the beds of the streams and rivers, sometimes for miles. Those who love hound work can have no greater treat than to watch the pack on such an occasion, and there is no greater test of the huntsman's skill. During the Staghunting season help may often come from a timely hunting season help may often come from a timely holloa—some compensation for the badness of scent in such torrid weather as lately prevailed; but in hind-hunting, when the fields are small and few people are about, he must trust to himself and his hounds. There is no finer or more difficult sport than hind-hunting. The country is always deep, the weather, is often bad, and the number of deer and their tactics render it hard to avoid changing, but excellent runs are common. One mistake on the part of the runs are common. One mistake on the part of the huntsman will generally mean the escape of the hind, so a kill is well deserved.

The wild deer are so numerous that for years past it has been necessary to hunt continuously from Au-gust till April, and herein, paradoxical as it may sound, lies the only danger to the sport. Stag-hunt-ing has been called, and not without reason, the most profitable industry of the Exmoor country. No doubt the multitudes it attracts are welcome additions to the resources of a district where the ramfall is heavy and the soil poor; but the sport has a deep and genuine hold on the affections of the natives, who love it for its own sake and are very proud of the genuine nom on the allections of the natives, who love it for its own sake and are very proud of the fact that nowhere else in the world can a wild deer be hunted over open country. But when the herd attains such dimensions that over two hundred can be taken year after year out of the area accessible from the kennels without much effect on the numbers, serious questions arise. The payments made for deer damage average more than £100 a month; and if a few sordid spirits here and there make money out of their claims, there are many farmers who accept less than the full measure of their loss, and some who never ask for any compensation at all. Master and men, horses and hounds have to work early and late, often in foul weather and in frost when in fairness they should be at home, to prevent the country being over-run, and the farms adjoining certain coverts are sometimes crossed and recrossed on four days in a week. Yet for all that, and notwithstanding special efforts in recent years, the deer are hardly, if at all, week. Yet for all that, and notwithstanding special efforts in recent years, the deer are hardly, if at all, diminished, and the forbearance of landlords and tenants is sorely tried.

### WALNUT CROP IN FRANCE

Vice Consul T. W. Murton of Grenoble submits the following report, dated July 25, on the growing crop of walnuts in that consular district in the French valley of the Isere: "The weather thus far having been walnuts in that consular district in the French valley of the Isere: "The weather thus far having been variable and temperate, with frequent copious rainfalls and comparative freedom from excessive heat and the damaging hall and thunder storms that usually follow, vegetation has prospered, and all standing fruit crops, grapes more especially, give promise of excellent yields. As to walnuts, while the fruit bearing trees of the finer qualities, commercially known as Mayettes, Franquettes and Parisiens, are luxuriantly foliaged and healthy in appearance, it is not expected that the production in nuts will much exceel 15,000 to 20,000 bales of 100 kilos one kilo is equal to 2.2 pounds.) The fruit is well developed, being unusually large for the season, and promises to be of excellent quality. The reason assigned for so small a crop is the prolonged drought of 1906, from the effects of which the trees have not yet entirely recovered. Of the smaller varieties, known as Charbertes and employed exclusively for confectionery purposes, a plentiful crop is expected—estimated at 45,000 to 50,000 cases of 25 kilos each. The quality also should be good, always provided weather conditions continue favorable for the growing crops until maturity. In such cases harvesting time will be in advance of last year by about 15 days. with bait The Go at the end probably o it is so litt phet in his the bulk of that they the best tr The tro a vicious weight an

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# HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

THE OLD RELIABLE GORGE

(By R. L. Pocock.)

HERE is a good deal of truth in the old saw, "Go further and fare worse." When anglers are complaining of the scarcity of fish in a river, to reach which they have to take a railway journey of some hours, with possibly another in a rig or on a bicycle or even on foot before they can wet a line,

the knowing ones suggested, "Try the Gorge." In the good old summer-time when the pleasure boats are numerous, and the picnickers, hilarious and noisy in the enjoyment of their openair recreation, the water is too disturbed to allow the angler to ply his craft in that peace and quietness which is essential to good sport. The feeding grounds are churned by the paddle wheels of pleasure steamers, the sculls of rowing boats and the paddles of canoes; consequently the angler who wishes to take fish has few opportunities to cast a line on undisturbed water and without the fear of catching is a discussion going on in the leading sporting his flies in the finery of some passing damsel escorted by her swain.

Now, however, that the chill of autumn is in the evening air, the Gorge begins to lose its popularity with the crowd of outdoor pleasureseekers and the angling enthusiast has his

It may not be known to everyone, even of the old-timers, that the Gorge still holds its own as a first-class fishing ground; but that this is the case I know, as I have tried it. I do not mean to say that a man can go there any time he likes and fill a basket without any difficulty, as that is hardly the truth of the case, but, if he watches the tides and sallies forth so as to catch them at the right stages, he stands a very fair sporting chance to take home a brace or two of very useful fish, which will not average at all light in weight.

Most excellent of all, the fish there will take a fly, and take it greedily at times, though perhaps the man who is keener on getting a big basket regardless of the means of capture; may find it easier to accomplish his object with bait or spoon.

The Gorge is easily accessible, being right at the end of the car line, and, indeed, it is probably owing to this very accessibility that t is so little fished nowadays. Even as a prophet in his own country is without honor, so the bulk of the angling fraternity seem to think that they must go further afield in order to get the best trout-fishing.

The trout of the Gorge is a lusty fellow and a vicious fighter withul, and he will run in weight anywhere from one pound up to three and a half or over. The best time to catch him is when the tide is about the middle of the ebb. the next best when at the middle of the flood, but there is a sporting chance of trying conclusions with him at any time, as, when the water is undisturbed by boats, a careful watch will generally result in the spotting of a rise or two, while, occasionally, a giant among the small fry will fling himself clear from the water to alight with a splash which cannot fail to send a thrill through the watcher if he be a fisherman, and will make him vow to bring his rod the next opportunity he gets, and do his best to bring one of those patriarchs of the finny tribe to basket.

The feeling is fresh in the writer, as only this morning he kept a firm resolve to break from the fetters of sloth and rise with the early bird to try and circumvent the wiles of the Gorge trout before obeying the call of duty in a city office. Surely it needs to be an enthusiast to overcome them. Of a truth there are discomforts attending an early start in the sleepy hours. Rising from a comfortable bed at four-fifteen, it is annoying, when you are walking about in your stocking feet looking for your boots, to have the electric light suddenly cease, especially when you have not had the forethought to arrange your tackle overnight and you have to grope about in the dark, stubbing your toe at every other step, to dig up a rod in one room and a pair of boots in another. But once you are started the recollection of discomfort speedily vanishes, and is replaced by the pleasure of anticipation. There is a keenness in the morning atmosphere which is very bracing, and it is worth it all when at last you have arrived at the water's edge and are fast into a fish which will test your tackle. to the utmost and leave no device untried to break it, rushing, leaping, and boring, shaking and twisting, before you can draw it exhausted above the landing net which should always be brought along when fishing here.

Sport for kings-and a splendid tonic easy to take for the jaded city slave of modern civilization. It was even more of a wrench to leave the scene than it was to emerge from the warm blankets at the start, and it came as a rude shock to be passed on the way home by a party of night birds in an auto speeding home after the night's debauch befouling the pure air of the early morning with a pestilential reek of petrol and patchouli combined.

### THE TYEE SALMON-AN UNAPPRECI-ATED ASSET

Familiarity breeds contempt; because we have such a plentitude of splendid game fish at our very doors, we are apt to underestimate the value of the supply. Commercially, the value of the salmon of the Pacific has been recognized and utilized, of course, but, though we hear quite a lot about the value to the pro-

fish resources have been comparatively little

There is a big class of wealthy folk, enthusiastic sportsmen who devote the best part of their time to the pursuit of game and fish in various lands. They are ever looking for new fields to conquer and in these days of luxurious travel distance is no bar. Other countries advertise their resources in this line but B. C. is a little slow in this respect; we are accustomed to capture all the salmon we want with very little trouble and we are apt to forget that in other lands, where they are less easy to obtain, they are more highly thought of; tell these men of the magnificent sport that awaits them in the furthest west of the British Empire, and, if you tell them a little less than the actual truth, so that they may be more likely to believe you, the expense and trouble necessary to reach the happy hunting ground will not deter them from coming from all quarters to participate in the good thing that awaits them here. In the Tyee salmon we have a drawing card of the highest importance; just now there paper of the Old Country regarding the record salmon, and doubts are cast on the reputed weight of several historical whoppers. Between seventy and eighty pounds seems to be the agreed weight of the heaviest fish yet known to have been caught in the Old World, and doubts are expressed that there will ever be weighed in a salmon that will kick the beam at one hundred pounds. I have myself seen a hundred-pound salmon weighed in Vancouver, caught in the gillnet of a Fraser river fisherman, but I suppose I must reconcile myself to being called a liar in polite language if I write home and say so. Still, seriously speaking, there is no doubt that as the great size and splendid fighting qualities of the Tyee salmon become more widely known among foreign sportsmen, this fish will prove a strong magnet to draw them to these waters. As proof of my contention that the Tyee salmon is even more highly regarded by outsiders than by ourselves, I reprint this week a letter to the Field, written by a visiting sportsman from Vancouver treating of the fishing at Campbell River, the best known because best advertised ground for the seeker after big game in salt water:-

The Great Salmon of the Pacific Now that the salmon season at Campbell River is within a few days of its close, it is interesting to compare the returns of 1908 with those of previous years. No doubt the wide publicity given to the record catches of the past has attracted the attention of fishermen from all parts of the world, a fact that makes the verandah of the Campbell River hotel an interesting rendezvous for anglers when the boats come rowing home in the twilight. Mutual reminiscences of sport in many lands, interesting experiences in widely separated waters, tales of flood and field in every part of the world, are listened to with eagerness as the pipe smoke curls away amongst the giant Douglas firs that surround the picturesquely situated hotel. At the sound of a boat's keel grounding on the shingles 50 yards away, men rise and stroll shorewards to note the success or otherwise of some belated fisherman. It is all very pleasant, and very lazy work, for the fisherman sits in his boat until he hooks a fish hat may take him half an hour or a couple of

hours in the killing. One fact upon which the present Government is to be congratulated is the stern retribution inflicted on an organized gang of Japanese poachers, who for several years openly defied law and order at Campbell River and poached the salmon with every conceivable device, from dynamite to a succession of illegal-meshed nets. Public opinion, stimulated by the strongly worded complaints of many anglers who had travelled half around the world to enjoy the sport at Campbell River, at last caused the authorities to take some action, and the series of handsome fines subsequently imposed has practically checked this indiscriminate poaching since 1907. The consequent result is very gratifying, for not only has the run of big fish this season been earlier and more numerous than before, but the average of size of the fish has been far higher. In the following brief notes no mention is made of fish under 50 lb., for the 30 and 40 pounders have this season been very numer-

The largest authenticated salmon up to date is a 64-pounder, taken by Mr. Greswolde, of New York, though a 74-pounder was reported as having been taken early in the nonth by a hand liner. This latter fish, however, failed to pass the jury of experts at the official scales on the beach below the hotel, so must be taken cum grano salis. The officers of H.M.S. Algerine did very well, and her crew enjoyed many a good meal off some fine 50-pounders. Colonel Appleton took several very near the record, and Mr. J. G. Millais had one of 52 lb. But for the nocturnal attentions of the hotel cat there is little doubt this specimen would have subsequently graced Mr. Millais's interesting collection at Horsham, Sussex. Messrs. Bailey, Stern, and Powell took fish up to 56 lb. Amongst the most persevering anglers this season was Sir-John Rogers, who, though an ardent devotee of the fly rod, trolled successfully against the best of them, and took several bordering on the 60 lb.

"Grief from deficient tackle was even more than usually conspicuous this season, possibly the principa Ireason being the absolute necessity of a line of more than 100 yards in length. Immediately a 60 lb. Tyee salmon feels the

traction to visiting wealthy sportsmen, the least 100 to 150 yards. It is therefore obvious while fulvous overlaying black covers most of of the instincts, and the intensity of the accomteristic the fisherman must be provided with not less than a couple of hundred yards of line, or disaster will be inevitable. One fisherman early this August scorned the idea that he could not hold a 50 lb. salmon with 100 yards of line on his reel, and he started out with confidence to prove the truth of his assertion. That evening a sadder and wiser man returned minus two expensive waterproof lines, each 100 yards in length, together with their accompanying leads and spoonbaits. Had these two lines been spliced into one of the full 200 yards there is no doubt disaster would have been easily averted.

"There is every probability that the hotel at Campbell River will be considerably enlarged next season to accommodate the rapidly increasing number of visitors who now make their visit an annual affair, and in this connection it would be as well to inform those who prefer less civilized surroundings than at present obtain at Campbell River, that equally good sport can be enjoyed at the Nimpkish and Salmon Rivers, a few miles further north. Camp outfit would be required at both these rivers which are, however, both very accessible. Boats and gillies would also have to be

taken up from the south.

At Campbell River the gillies receive 12s. day, which, added to the fisherman's hotel bill and incidental expenses, does not leave much change out of a round \$10 a day. The young and energetic angler is, however, strongly recommended to hire a suitable boat from one of the many boat builders in Vancouver, ship it to Campbell River, or whatever point he intends trying, on one of the coasting steamers, and then row himself. The difficulties of playing a big fish and managing a boat at the same time are by no means insurmountable, and afford a pleasant relief to the tedium of sitting hour after hour in the stern sheets of a boat propelled by an extensive and often incompetent gillie. Suitable boats can be hired for \$15 a month, freight would not exceed \$3, thus effecting a saving of not less than \$75 a month over the hotel boat and gillie. I also strongly recommend the fisherman to add a small billy or kettle to his outfit, together with a cup and the usual small etceteras. Should an angler wish to make an early start, he can with his little outfit be independent of lazy Chinese hotel cooks or yawning waitresses. There is unlimited dry tinder on the beach, and in five minutes we can be enjoying our boiled eggs and tea, while the remainder of the hotel guests are still clamouring for the blood of the tardy, drowsy Chinaman. Early starts are essential for success, so perhaps my advice may be appreciated.

Before closing these brief notes there can now be no reason for withholding the news of even finer fishing grounds at the mouth of the Kitimaat River and McCallister's Bay, at the entrance to Gardner Canal. These two points are some 400 miles further up the coast than Campbell River, and can be reached by steamer to Hartley Bay, or direct to Kitimaat, once a month. The fish at both these stations run far larger than at Campbell River. and the best time is the latter half of May and the month of June. Mecallister's Bay lies fifty miles from Kitimaat, and could only be reached by launch or canoe. Kitimaat is a considerable village, and excellent accommodation could be obtained there by writing to Mr. fair daily allowance is a quarter of a pound all arrangements for the kire or an Indian gillie and canoe, and quarters in the village. Mc-Callister's Bay would necessitate the use of camping outfit, together with stores and provisions from the outside world, for houses are few and far between up the wide Gardner Canal. Fish we took in McCallister's Bay when bear hunting in May last made our Campbell River friends of August look like babies in comparison. There is no doubt whatever that a fortnight or more spent in these virgin waters would result in the authenticated capture of a salmon 100 lb. in J. H W.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 21.

### REARING THE SILVER FOX

One of the most valuable furs in the world

is that of the black variety of the American red fox, whose pelts in their best estate often exceed \$500 in worth to the trapper. The rarity of this fur combines with its extreme beauty to elevate the price to these high figures. It has therefore long been the dream of Canadians and men in the northern United States, who have observed how easily the ordinary red fox is kept, and produces young in captivity, to its fur. I am aware that experiments have been made at various times in this direction, but such inquiries as I have been able to make have been very unsatisfactory, largely for the reason that unsuccessful men were not anxious to advertise their failures, while the few who had succeeded were in no haste to encourage competition. Aided by the resources of the government, the United States Biological Survey, however, has had better success, and has gathered a quantity of facts which show what has been done, and how others may succeed in this novel but extremely profitable industry. To this informaion I have recently had access, and am able to sketch the outline of it for the

The northern American fox is most often clear fulvous, except restricted black markings on the feet and ears, and the white tip of the tail. From this phase to the next the black increases in extent, until in the typical "cross" vince of the big game of the country as an at- hook he lashes off on one initial spurt for at fox the black predominates on the under parts,

entire pelage is dark at the base and overlain with greyish-white. This is the "silver". or "silver-grey" vari:ty. Finally-in excessively rare examples—the color is unbroken black, save the always persistent white tail tip. The pelts of these purely black foxes are almost priceless; those of the silver fox (average skins) bring \$50 to \$250, and of the cross fox \$4 to \$8, while fair red skins sell for about \$2.50. These rather low quotations exhibit the relative values of the three color phases. These varieties are liable to occur anywhere, and are, of course, scientifically only cases of melanism. They are swamped in nature by constant interbreeding with normally colored forms; but there seems no reason why in captivity the black and grey varieties should not be perpetuated true, if proper attention is given to selective breeding. Mendel's law will doubtless hold good here, as elsewhere. Really good results as to quality of fur can be obtained only in the cool climate of Maine, the Maritime provinces, northern Ontario, and the Canadian Northwest, or in some high level of the Rocky Mountains. A favorable climate having been assured, few precautions are necessary as to place, nor is any great space needed, as half an acre will accommodate six pairs, which is quite as much as anyone is likely to have as a beginning. Some yards have done well on perfectly open ground, and others in thick woods; but apparently neither extreme is so good as a place furnished with a few bushes and trees, which give the animals shade, and a notion that they can hide them-

The making of the inclosures is of prime importance. These need not be more than 40 feet square, and should be built of a woven wire fencing formed of No. 14 or 16 wire, with meshes not more than 2 in. in opening. This fencing should be not less than 10 feet high, and sunk 2 feet into the ground. The top must be further guarded by a horizontal screen of wire 2 feet wide, laid upon arms from the summit of each post. Foxes are great climbers, and this precaution is imperative, especially in winter, when snowdrifts give them a hance to jump well toward the top of the fence. These fenced inclosures should consist of small yards about 30 feet square, intended for single foxes or pairs, each provided with a small tight kennel, which they will soon become accustomed to use instead of digging burrows. There should also be one or more larger inclosures as running grounds, in one of which the males can be segregated. The whole can be surrounded by another tight fence, or hedge, so that the foxes may not be disturbed by visitors or other animals. Peace and quiet are of great importance in successful breeding operations, and all the operations connected with them should keep this in view.

Wild foxes eat a great variety of food, and hence for captive ones a mixed diet is better than one exclusively of meat. With some meat should be given bread, dog biscuit, table scraps, etc. Bones to gnaw at are as much a delight and benefit to them as to our dogs. Persons who live near the sea coast find fish and shellfish a satisfactory diet in large part. Care should be taken not to give too much, and a regular ration once a day seems best. A Robinson, Kitimaat, B. C., who would make meat and a handful of scraps or a quart of skim milk a day. The cost is trifling. Fresh drinking water should be supplied abundantly, of course. Too much food will stop fertility.

> Apart from the anxieties connected with their propagation, keeping foxes in confinement is a simple matter of such care as a kindly common sense would suggest. They are healthful, and apparently happy, and exhibit many interesting traits. To the all-important question of breeding Mr. Osgood, the department's agent, gave particular attention, and gathered the results of a wide experience. Foxes breed but once a year, and mate during February and March. The period of gestation is fifty-one days, so that the young are born in April or May, on the average five to a litter. At first it is advisable to handle the foxes in pairs, but they should be kept separate from March until the next December or January. The females should be kept in small inclosures continuously, but the males may be allowed to run together in a larger one, except during the rutting season.

Foxes vary much in respect to their breeding in confinement. Some can never be induced to mate; others mate, but remain barren. These irregularities are probably due to the fear which can rarely be overcome in a rear this precious dark variety for the sake of single generation. This suspicious timidity of a wild thing prevented from attempting escape in a natural way from the supposed terrors that surround it may cause the female to refuse the attentions of the male, or, having received them, she may prove infertile, or she may become so excited as to injure herself and give birth prematurely. But, worst of all, even after producing a litter of healthy young, she may be so solicitous for their safety that in her effort to get them out of imaginary harm's way she maltreats or kills them. Often when her young are just born or a few days old she will carry them about the inclosure all day, apparently seeking a place to hide them. Perhaps she digs a den in the ground and removes the young one by one from the warm box to the cold ground. Thus they may be moved successively to a number of freshly dug dens, and to and from these and the box, until the little things are so mauled and exposed that they die.

Nothing could better illustrate the power

that to be prepared for this invariable characthe head, shoulders, and back. In another panying anxieties, belonging to motherhood phase the fulvous entirely disappears, and the among wild animals, nor better enforce the counsel that the breeder ought to do everything in his power to soothe the fears and gain the acquaintance and confidence of his prisoners. They should be jealously excluded from chance visitors or fright by strange dogs or cats. The same keeper should attend to them regularly, and upon the choice of this man, and the amount of close and judicious personal care given, depend almost entirely the result of the experiment. "Careful observation and a faculty of intuition," remarks Mr. Osgood, "enable a good keeper to anticipate the moods of the animals and to interpret their actions at critical times, so as to act quickly and without violence. He knows just when the foxes are getting too much food, just when the sexes should be together or separated, when the female becomes pregnant, when the young should be born, when they need special attention, and when they may safely be left to the exclusive care of the mother. He is not overinquisitive as to the number of young that are born, and seldom needs to disturb the anxious parent."

> When properly cared for in respect to food, sanitation, and quiet, foxes seem subject to no disease, and cold or snow has no terrors for them. In alternately freezing and thawing weather, however, they will injure their fur by lying where it freezes to the surface, and breaks off or pulls out when they change their position; hence, in such weather, they should be shut away from that danger. They will stand transportation in a suitable crate, some examples having been shipped hundreds of

miles without harm.

We come now to the important question of breeding true-that is, the ability to produce and preserve a breed of dark-colored foxes. The ambition of every breeder is, of course, to raise a strain of wholly black foxes, since these are the most valuable. Thus far, the silver foxes bred in confinement have almost invariably produced silvery young alone. Moreover, it is believed that in silver foxes known to be of red ancestry, the tendency to red offspring may be bred out in a few generations, in accordance with Mendelian principles. One recorded experience may be cited. Beginning with a red and silver male, five pups were reared-two red, two cross, and one silver. The silver produced from this mating was then bred to an unrelated silver, the result being two cross and one silver. The silver thus produced was then bred for two seasons (thus far), and gave birth to seven young, all silver. Whether selection of the darkest parents, generation after generation, would bring about a totally black breed remains to be seen. There has not been much intelligent experimentation in this direction yet, owing largely to the fact that breeders have been unable to resist the temptation to sell their produce as fast as the fur was perfected.

As to the question of expense and profit, not much can be said with exactness. The many failures have been due to ignorance, to lack of personal care, and to failure, through lack of capital or patience, or both, to persist long enough. The cost of preparation (fencing, etc.) is small, nor does it cost much to feed and conduct the "farm." The expense of getting breeding stock is, however, considerable, a good pair of silver foxes costing no from \$500 upwards. At present, indeed, the most profitable results of the business are to be obtained by selling live foxes to breeders. A fair silver fox-skin will always bring upwards of \$100, and the market will take three times as many as it gets annually without affecting this rate. The total annual sales reported in London, where nearly all these furs are disposed of, barely reaches 2,000, perhaps 10 per cent. of which are pure black, and one of these last, sold in the London auctions in

1907, brought £440 (\$2140). It would seem, therefore, as if there was a good opportunity for animal-lovers to invest time, brains, and money to excellent advantage.-Ernest Ingersoll, in the Field

### CATCHING A BEAR CUB

My guide wanted to climb the tree to get the cub, and finally did start up, but when he got near the cub it went higher until he climbed up where the tree looked to me to be about as large as a broom handle, and it began to bend with the weight of the Indian. I was afraid it would break, and so made him come down. He was bound to get the little bear and said he could "get him." He climbed up the mountain until about on a level with the cub and taking careful aim fired, and I saw the bark fly just above the cub's head, and the little fellow measured down the tree a few lengths. The guide fired again with the same result, but the next shot the cub did not move. as he was getting used to it. Now I said, "What will you do?" and he replied, "I fix 'um," and carefully aiming, he fired, just scraping the cub's head and ploughing a little furrow in the skin. The cub at once backed down to within about ten feet of the ground and then fell. We tied his feet and muzzled him-as he scratched and bit at us-and took him to camp.—Outdoor Life.

Nova Scotia fishermen have captured a tuna measuring ten feet in length and six hundred pounds in weight. The fish put up a spirited fight and was only killed after a terrific battle lasting an hour and a half. Dr. Cadegan and party on board a launch took part in this exciting contest and towed the fish to Glace Bay.-Rod and Gun.

# Lord Milner-A Celebrated Canadian Visitor

ORD ROSEBERY, that happy phrase-maker-in-chief to the empire, summed up Lord Milner when he wrote that "he has the union of intellect with fascination, which makes men mount high." Already the prophesy has been strikingly verified, and the

future, no doubt, holds its complete fulfilment, says the Montreal Star.

Lord Milner knows a great deal about the British empire but he has not before been in Canada, his experience as an administrator having been confined chiefly to South Africa. Before leaving for Canada a few days ago Lord Milner said:—"My object in visiting Canada is to go over as much as possible of the country whereof I have heard so much, but have never yet seen. I have friends there whom I have not seen for years."

It is confidently believed that there is in store for this British visitor a brilliant political career and it will undoubtedly be an advantage to the Dominion to have her conditions and aspirations thoroughly understood by a man who will in all probability have a hand in the shaping of the destinies of the empire and its component parts.

years ago an English writer said of him:-

When he entered the House of Lords a few

"Lord Milner is still, as statesmen go, a young man, and he has, we may all hope, many years before him of distinguished service of his king and country. Rumor has already sent him prospectively to India to fill the highest position under the Crown. The advent of a Liberal Government, however, will keep him at home for some years to come. He may choose indeed to throw in his lot with the Unionist party, and there are at least three offices in the British Cabinet for which he would be admirably suited. Lord Milner's name is familiar enough to the British public, but personally he has yet to be introduced to it, for it is twenty-five years since "Alfred Milner, Master of Arts," contested Harrow in the Lib-

Lord Milner, as everyone knows, is a bachelor. His name has never been associated, even in rumor, with any "not impossible she." Viscount Kitchener has been married again and again in popular report. But gossip has been compelled to leave Milner severely alone. It is said indeed that he has never been in love. A story is told how the subject of matrimony arose when Lord Milner was once riding with a party of friends near Capetown.

in Lord Milner a valuable recruit to the num-

bers of its first-class fighting men."

"Well, you know I am engaged." Thereat there was a general burst of spontaneous laughter. Lord Milner turned with affected indignation on his friends saying, "What, do you think I am too ugly?" One little trait of Milner's personality has never been mentioned. He seems to be entirely devoid of any taste in dress. For correctitude of costume he seems to have not the faintest concern. He will wear a frock coat and a necktie without any mutual kinship or congruity whatever. Many of his portraits illustrate this defect, which he shares with a large number of other

distinguished men. Well-groomed of course he always is, but his indifference to dress is quite remarkable.

In person Lord Milner is tall and spare, though not too slightly built. The magnetic charm which he quite unconsciously exercises on all who are brought into contact with him has often been remarked. During his official life in London he seems to have been something of a mystery. Those who remembered him, say that there was something cryptic and reserved about his personal bearing, as though he were the repository of profound secrets which in no circumstances would he reveal. This is not the impression of the Milner as he was known in South Africa. Most people must have been struck with the astonishing frankness, possibly, of course, a form of "new diplomacy," with which he would discuss all the problems of Imperial politics. Nobody seemed to be less afraid of opening his heart and mind than the High Commissioner. Lord Milner was intensely hated by the

Dutch as a body. But this hatred was entirely political. One could scarcely imagine how any mortal, whether British or Dutch, could feel any personal dislike of Lord Milner. Those who heard him speak in the House of Lords must have been agreeably surprised with his oratorical ability. But in the capacity of public speaker he was well known in South Africa. He has a beautifully modulated eral interest. It cannot be doubted, however, . voice, and his sentences, without being too that the more he is known the more popular he literary and pedantic, are always perfectly will be. Certainly the Unionist party will gain turned. "I admit," he once said, "that there are many questions on which I have not been able to form an opinion at all; and in that Greek State in which, if I remember rightly, a man was bound to take one side or the other, on pain of death, I should have had my head cut off before I was twenty-five."

Everyone knows that he achieved exceptional distinction at Oxford, But the great secret of Milner's life is that he has always been ready to accept and do justice to the positions of honor and responsibility in which he has been successively placed. His industry The High Commissioner surprised his fellow-cavaliers by saying with a twinkle in his eye, to him not only business but recreation. He

seems to have been quite without hobbies, athletic, or musical or artistic. It is not certain that he has ever played any game of any kind. In South Africa he rode much on horseback. But even in this art he made very little progress. He rode, it is true, fearlessly and recklessly, often to the no small anxiety of the members of his staff who accompanied him. But his seat was always of the loosest. It is said that on one occasion, when receiving a deputation of Boers, he suddenly fell from his horse, thereby spoiling the impressive dignity of the occasion.



Many stories have been told of his mode of life when he was Chairman of the Board of Inlife when he was Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenues. He would work at his official duties fifteen or sixteen hours of the day. Four or five hours' steep sufficed for him, and his only exercise was a brief early morning ride in the park. He seried these habits with him to South Affical where severe application becomes more and more arksome, owing to the climate, to persons of European birth. Almost

idiosyncrasies, and prejudices of the Cape Dutch. His conscientious devotion to this task aroused some anxiety among the Cape British. They suspected that it meant an undue sympathy on the part of the Imperial re-presentative to one section of His Majesty's subjects. Of course, nothing could be more absurd. Sir Alfred Milner was simply qualifying himself as usual in every possible way for the great responsibility he had assumed.

Lord Milner owes his success mainly to his own abilities and industry. He began life without any advantages of birth or wealth or family influence. His father was a physician who had settled in Stuttgart, in Germany, and to this fact is due the statement, so often repeated by Lord Milner's enemies, that he is a German. His mother was a Miss Ready, the daughter of an English Major-General who was at one time Governor of the Isle of Man. Both parents died long before young Alfred Milner had entered public life. He had neither brother nor sister, and has, it is said, no near relative at all.

Like other distinguished men, Lord Milner served his apprenticeship to statedraft in the school of journalism. Thirty years ago Mr. Stead and Mr. Alfred Milner were writing "Occasional Notes" for The Pail Mall Gazette. In those days Milner was a long, thin, apathetic young man. He affected no sports, such as an Oxford graduate might aspire to, but was an accomplished and persistent swimmer. Of the "copy" Milner used to turn out Mr. Stead says it was "the most untidy I have ever had to deal with. He sprawled all over the paper." As a rule, Milner went about his daily asks bareheaded. It is said that the only light article he ever wrote for the newspaper was the imaginary diary of a number of South African savages on a visit to London. He did it so well that many readers considered it the work of a savage chief.

When Mr. Joseph Chamberlain resigned the Colonial Secretaryship Lord Milner was asked to succeed him; but he declined, believing that his duty at that time was to remain in South Africa.

Nearly two years ago now Lord Milner delivered an important address at Manchester embodying a strong plea for Imperialism and

climate, to persons of European birth. Almost the first task he imposed on himself was to master the Dutch language, and to acquaint aptitude nor taste; and also because he dishimself thoroughly with all the habits, cussed the questions which really interest him

-those affecting the permanent interests and the very existence of the British empire-with a breadth of view, a gravity of statement, and a comprehensive sobriety which are only too rare among our public men. His speech is welcome, not only on account of its intrinsic value, but also because it marks the entry of Lord Milner after a necessary and well-earned period of repose, upon a field of political labor in which workers are few. In the great selfgoverning states which for want of a better word we still call colonies, the speech will be read with a keen interest which the accepted orators of the day have little chance of arousing, and will do as much as one man not in office can do to inculcate patience in the present and hope for the future."

### GREAT PUBLIC SERVANT

"The late Sir Edward Hamilton was a distinguished member of that silent hierarchy who, screened from public view, exercise considerable influence on our public affairs," says the Chronicle. "Statesmen come and go. The Civil Servant remains. He is the depository of the traditions of his department, the link connecting the old with the new, the pupil it may be of this great statesman, the mentor of statesmen of a new generation. Sir Edward Hamilton took an active part in the preparation of no fewer than twenty-two Budgets, and was a trusted adviser to Chancellors of the Exchequer of such different characteristics as Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Goschen, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Mr. Ritchie.

"He learnt his craft at the feet of Gladstone, and perpetuated at the Treasury the sound traditions of that consummate master of finance. Mr. Gladstone watched over the national expenditure with the jealous scrutiny that a thrifty housewife gives to her household bills. Sir Edward Hamilton shared his passion for economy, and shared also his unselfish devotion to the nation's interests. He was Gladstone's private secretary during many strenuous years. The relations between him and the great statesman were ideal. Mr. Gladstone was an exacting and punctilious chief. But he was most generous in his appreciation of efficient and devoted service. 'As to your services to me,' he wrote to Sir Edward Hamilton in 1885, 'they have been simply indescribable.' Sir Edward on his part cherished for Mr. Gladstone an intense admiration, and he paid loving tribute to his memory in a charming monograph published in 1808. It may be said of Sir Edward Hamilton what he himself finely said about Mr. Gladstone, 'What he desired most to find in men was character; in measures, equity."

# A Problem of the Age

concluding this controversy, the as a holy sacrament or as a civil Telegraph says that "It has served a useful purpose. It has raised broad issues which have remained too long in abeyance. It has set people thinking and talking on some of the gravest questions which affect the social and family life of this country. Above all, it has helped to bring home to the public mind and sympathy some faint conception of the enormous mass of married wretchedness and misery which is endured by some with patience-sad patience, too near neighbor to despair'—but by others with impatience and indignation. No one can doubt that the latter class is in a majority, which is constantly increasing. The victims of unhappy marriages have begun to ask themselves why their chains should not be broken, and the usual answer returned to them does not seem by any means conclusive.

"The Lambeth Encyclical has proclaimed to the people of England that the Church holds to the strict letter of the Scripture, and so far from consenting to countenance any increase. of facilities for divorce, distinctly pronounces such increase to be 'terrible' and an evil to be fought with all the weapons at her command. Those whose happiness has been wrecked must continue to suffer. Those who find that their marriage vows have bound them to partners with whom life is intolerable must never look for escape. They must seek from religion strength to endure; they must practise a rigorous and continual self-control. 'There lies thy cross; beneath it meekly bow'-such is the answer of the Church to those who have turned to her for help and practical sympathy.

"It will, indeed, be a lamentable thing if over this question of the reform of the marriage laws Church and State find themselves ranged in open hostility. Yet that is bound to come if the Church takes its stand obstinately upon the ground that adultery alone is to be recognized as the one solvent of the otherwise indissoluble marriage bond. The general public opinion of our time—as is wanessed by the marriage laws of all other civilised and Christian countries—is against that narrow view. Rarely, indeed, is anyone to be found in private life who refuses to admit that hopeless insanity ought to be considered a sufficient ground for the dissolution of a marriage which is no marriage. Desertion lasting over a cer-

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LONG correspondence on "Ideals of and confirmed ill-usage; who is there who is Marriage" has taken place in the not in his heart convinced that these are crimes columns of the Daily Telegraph. In against marriage, whether considered either which are just as morally hateful and antisocial as the sin of adultery itself?

"The fear of the Church, no doubt, has always been that if once the indissolubility of marriage is tampered with, there will be no stopping the loosening process, and lower estimates of marriage will prevail with consequent increase of scandal. We have sufficient scandals of our own already, as this correspondence has brought to light, but the point is that the Church, by its unbending attitude, promises to bring about the very evils which it deplores. The rightful place of the Church is by the side of the State in this matter-not in opposition to it. It should guide the marriage law reform movement in accordance with the needs of suffering humanity, not set itself to thwart it.

"The whole question of the marriage laws is one of extraordinary complexity—to pretend that it can be settled by declaring that adultery alone can sever the bond is to trifle with the facts. And the complexity has been enormously intensified by the operation of the Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1895. The effect of that Act has been that in thirteen years some 80,000 separation orders have been granted by the magistrates, affecting, of course, 160,000 married people. These persons have been freed by the law from the active galling of their chains. The ill-assorted unions have been broken. Husbands and wives now pursue their separate paths. But they are debarred from marrying again so long as their late partners are alive, and their freedom is illusory with respect to the most important step in which freedom can be exercised.

"The Act was passed through Parliament without adequate consideration, and it has brought into existence a new class of married, but separated, men and women, who possess all the privileges of divorce save the freedom to marry again. We find men of magisterial experience like Mr. Plowden urging that in these matrimonial cases either full divorce should be granted or nothing, and declaring that 'no big mistake would be made if the grounds which suffice for a judicial separation under the Act of 1895 were taken as the ground-work for obtaining a divorce.'

"Such a proposition goes a loss way be-yond what the moderate advocates divorce tain term of years; confirmed drunkenness law reform have been pressing for, but that is

the natural outcome of ill-considered legisla-tion on important themes. We are not at all sure that public opinion desires to see courts of summary jurisdiction endowed with the power of granting full divorce, nor are we convinced that full divorce should be obtainable on every ground for which it is now possible to obtain judicial separation. But that the laws require amendment is clear.

"Before they are amended, however, a full inquiry should be instituted by competent authorities, which should consider the whole problem from the view of the Church, and from the view of the individual. Whether these triple interests can be brought into harmony one with another is, we fear, doubtful, especially when we remember the references to divorce in the Lambeth Encyclical. It is not, in our opinion, a question of the exact interpretation of texts of Scripture, but of what is reasonably best for frail humanity in this tortured world, when 'the golden harp gives out a jangled strain,' and love has changed to

The Labor movement in English politics dates back over thirty years. In the general election of 1874, thirteen candidates contested constituencies as direct representatives of trade unionism. Two-Alexander Macdonald and Thomas Burt-were successful. But with the repeal, in 1875, of the obnoxious Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1871, and the substitution of the Employers' and Workmen's Act of 1875 for the Master and Servant Act of 1867, the movement appeared to subside, and although Mr. Burt has sat continuously for Morpeth since his first election in 1874, he has been gradually absorbed into the Liberal party. In 1892, with the Liberal successes at the polls, seventeen candidates directly representing Labor were elected, but few of these Labor members survived the Conservative victory of 1895. In the parliaments of 1895-1900 and 1900-1906, Labor exercised but little influence, and except for Keir Hardie, who was elected to represent the mining constituency of Merthyr Tydvil in 1900, there was not an openly avowed Socialist parliament before 1906. Alarm and paric seized the Conservative party, and even affected Liberals, when in January, 1906, the various Labor and Socialist organizations part eightynine candidates into the field, and polled over half a million votes. Fifty of these candidates were elected, thirty belonging to the Labor party, which is avowedly Socialist, and the other twenty forming the trade union groups, which in the first two sessions of the present parliament sat and voted with the government.

# A Warning to London

Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded in England recently.

The commissioners made special inquiry regarding the cases of 128 children (100 boys and 28 girls), taken from remand homes at haphazard, and in the case of forty children admitted to the residential homes of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. The results of these investigations present almost with brutality the social conditions from which feeble-mindedness passing into pauperism and crime is bred.

"Out of the hundred boys," says the commissioners, "thirty-seven were graded as be-tween 'backward' and 'mentally deficient.' Out of the twenty-eight girls, sixteen were so graded. If these proportions are applied to the number of girls treated year by year as juvenile offenders the seriousness of the question becomes apparent. If we take the girls at the remand home who were under seven years of age, in the three years they numbered thirtytwo, of whom fifteen were living in immoral surroundings; and of girls thirteen years of age, ninety-three in all, fifteen were charged with stealing and larceny, ten with living in immoral surroundings, and thirty-six with wandering, etc. As mentally defective, after sixteen or later, more than half of these would be likely to come upon the public authorities, or on voluntary charity for support. The same would apply to over one-third of the boys under seven-forty-two in all-of whom nine were living in immoral surroundings and twentyeight charged with 'wandering'; while at the age of thirteen, in the three years 1902 to 1904, there were 397 in the remand home, TII charged with stealing, fifty-three with felony, six with living in immoral surroundings, and 139 with

"Forty of these cases have been specially investigated, and were put before us as illustrative of the conditions of degradation which are thought to be productive of feeble-mindedness. In the forty cases, fourteen fathers (35 per cent) and ten mothers (25 per cent) known to have been heavy drinkers. In two cases (5 per cent) death took place as the result of drinking. Phthisis was found in eleven fathers (27.5 per cent) and seven mothers (17.5 per cent). In the case of five fathers and one mother it was aggravated by alcoholism. Thus, of the total cases, 60 per cent were those of African hunt.

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NEFFICIENT Londoners and how they are produced is the subject of a very important section of the Report of the fathers (15 per cent) and seven mothers (17.5) per cent). Of the 127 children under care, nineteen (14.9) were illegitimate, and seventeen were deserted, many of whom it might reasonably be concluded were illegitimate also. Eight fathers (20 per cent) had been insane. and four mothers (10 per cent) of whom one had died in an asylum. Seven fathers (17.5 per cent) and five mothers (12.5 per cent) had suffered from nervous disorders.

"This evidence seems to the commissioners to be conclusive on two or three points. The children charged with offences are juvenile offenders form a group large enough to merit special consideration. They should be examined at an early age, and if mentally deficient should be kept under such conditions of education and supervision as may, as far as possible, prevent their ultimate dependence on the community. On the part of those charged with this duty there should be co-operation with every other authority that may possibly know their history and home already. The circumstances of the family should be taken into account in any decision that may be adopted in regard to their future; and their education, from the point of view of self-control and habit, should commence early. Evidently they are not likely to get this education at home. It would have to be furnished from without. Provision has not yet been made for it in London."

Victoria is the oldest port in Western Canada and always has had business houses with reputations unsurpassed in this or any other country; she has the largest stores of any city west of Winnipeg and the stocks carried are largely of English made goods brought around the "horn" in sailing ships and those immense freighting steamers which ply between Liverpool, China and Japan and this North Pacific Coast. The shipping business of Victoria is one of the largest in Canada, in fact for years it has been the third or fourth port. The amount of tonnage entering the harbor in 1906 was 1,603,752 tons.

You may as well throw away your old tent at the end of the season. Witey will not, be content next year with anything less than one like that which Roosevelt is going to use in his





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# E SIMPLE LIFE

### WITH THE POULTRYMAN

RHODE ISLAND REDS

F ROYAL ancestry, but bred in a free American state, the staunch little red hen has become a great favorite, both with the business poultryman and with the fancier. The origin of this breed dates back more than halt a century, yet Rhode Island Reds have come

into general prominence only in comparatively recent years. But their sterling qualities have ong been recognized and appreciated by the rmers who were responsible for their origin d their perpetuation. In fact, the Rhode sland Red was originated for business puroses solely, by the poultry farmers in the litstate whose name it bears. Little Compwas its birthplace, and today it holds the face of honor with the sons and grandsons its originators.

Tradition has it that the seararing captains rought to their home port the Yellow Cochin Thinas, the cockerels of which were "generally ed." A little later came the Great Malays rom southern Asia, a dark brown or reddish reed, the males of which were red, and were sometimes known as Red Malays. These red males were crossed upon the flocks of fowls on the farms roundabout the little seaport, thus laying the foundation for the Rhode Isl-

But these early breeders were after a business fowl pure and simple. They wanted a fowl that was vigorous and hardy, hence easy to raise, early to mature, giving a large proportion of meat, very productive of eggs, and withal a good hatcher and mother. These sterling qualities were ingrained into the breed in its infancy, and these qualities commend it to the business poultryman of today. The original object was not to produce a fowl of certain type or color, or peculiar markings, but the best business breed possible. To this end, breeders were selected which most nearly met the requirements, and this continued selection, generation after generation, has ingrained into the breed the most practical qualities. The red color was an accident. originators were not breeding for feathers, but for practical qualities, and they did not hesitate to infuse into their flocks any blood that would help attain their object. The Brown Leghorn was used to strengthen the laying qualities, and I was told recently by a prominent Rhode Island Red fancier that some of the poultry farmers in the original Red territory even now do not hesitate to introduce Leghorn blood into their flocks to increase the egg prduction, or that of some of the heavier breeds to give greater weight to their market poultry. From the fanciers' standpoint, this is almost a capital crime; but these farmers care nothing for fancy points, and have given to the world a breed of fowls that; for all-round usiness purposes, is hard to beat.

Here are some of the special claims made or them, which seem to be well attested: They are active, great hustlers, and easy

epers, and withal easily confined. The hens are prolific layers, and are claimed to be unusually good winter layers. The eggs are brown and of good size. Any extra feed is likely to increase the egg production rather than to be stored up as fat.

The fowls are very hardy and especially adapted to our northern climates. This is to be expected when we consider the place and circumstances of their origin, and it commends them to those who cannot give their poultry the most favorable care and conditions.

The hens are good sitters, though not so persistent as to be unmitigated nuisances when they get the fever. They are good mothers and very zealous in earing for and protecting their chicks.

The chicks, unless from strains that have been weakened by inbreeding or wrong methods of handling, are strong and vigorous, hence easy to raise. They grow rapidly, and the pullets come to laying age as early as the Leghorns.

As table poultry the carcasses are plump, with a long keel, which means an abundance of breast meat, with the bones small in proportion to their size. The color of the skin and legs is that golden yellow so attractive to the

A story is told of one William Wyatt; a armer who lived near Westport before the Rhode Island Reds had attained the dignity of a breed name. Mr. Wyatt raised beautiful trawberries as well as other products, which he sold to customers in town. Along with his ther produce he marketed his dressed poultry. The color and general appearance were so attractive that he was asked as to the breed. His eply was that he knew no name for them, but he called them "Gilt-edged," and for many years this name was commonly applied to

But what of the Rhode Island Reds for the ancier-for the man who wants beautiful, showy birds, regardless of utilitarian qualities? Here is a fact that must be remembered; it is only within a few years that the fanciers have taken hold of this breed. The Single Comb Reds were admitted to the Standard in 1904, and the Rose Combs in 1906. Many of their most ardent admirers are recent recruits. There was considerable diversity of opinion, when the breed first came into prominence, as to shades of color, types, shape, and other points. The result is some complaint that all the birds do not breed true. But is there a breed of which this is not true? It certainly

is the case with all breeds of comparatively recent origin, and only adds zest to the pleasure of breeding. It gives opportunity for the exercise of one's greatest skill in selection and mating, and herein lies the satisfaction

and the triumph of the true fancier.
But a well-bred Rhode Island Red is a delight to the eye. Its shape is symmetrical, its outline pleasing. The rich, brilliant, glossy red of the males, of varying but harmonious shades, and the less brilliant but rich, even red of the females, certainly form a pleasing picture. No wonder the fanciers took them up, and no wonder that their popularity is in-

When the breed was first attracting general attention, some were breeding a variety with pea combs (probably the same are still bred) and an effort was made to have this style of headgear adopted officially; but the Rhode Island Red club would have none of it. As now bred and recognized by the Standard, there are two varieties—the Single Comb and the Rose Comb—alike in other particulars. Some of the breeders of the former claim that they are the better layers. Why this is so we are not told. An amateur's choice would likely, be governed by his liking for either the rose or single comb as a headpiece.

In size the Rhode Island Red is practically the same as the Wyandotte. The standard weights are: cock, 81/2 pounds; cockerel, 71/2 pounds; hen, 6½ pounds; pullet, 5 pounds. We often see specimens exceeding these weights, but these give a bird of good size for table purposes.—F. H. Valentine, in Country Life in America.

### SHOULD BE WELL HOUSED WHILE MOULTING

There is no time in the year when the poultry yard looks less attractive than during moulting, and poultry-keepers are liable to

lose interest in their fowls at this season, because of their unproductiveness, inactivity, and unsightly appearance. The birds look dull, ragged, and in many cases almost bare of feathers, and the runs are untidy and repulsive with cast feathers which have blown into the corners and lie strewn about the walks like Autumn leaves which herald the approach of winter. But there is no time at which the poor birds require more care than when in moult, and everything which can be done ought to be done to improve their condition and promote the rapid growth of

new feathers. When hens moulting, it is of considerable importance that they shall be well comfortably a n d housed. They do not need to be closely shut in nor is it advisable that they should

at other times; but hens which roost in comfortably warm houses generally moult earlier and better than those which moult in open sheds or in the branches of trees, and, as have already said, early moulting is, of a'l things, most desirable. But it is still more important that suitable day shelters should be provided. The roosting house, of course, is rainproof, unless it is a very poor one indeed; but it is of little use to protect fowls at night if they are allowed to become thoroughly drenched with heavy showers in the day time, and in the moulting season. The feathers which are dropping out have a tendency to accumulate in the corners of the houses and to form a haven for insect vermin; but it does not take any great time to sweep them up and burn them or consign them to the manure pit every day. All ordinary precautions must also be taken to keep the houses free from vermin, and these may include lime washing of the walls and perches, frequent cleaning of the floors and the free use of air-slaked lime upon them, the renewal at regular intervals of the litter and nesting materials.

### WATERING THE CHICKS

Fill a basin level full of pebbles a little smaller than hen's eggs; then sink the basin in the ground, leaving the rim an inch above the surface, and fill with water. The chicks can run all over this without getting their feathers wet, they cannot possibly push each other into the water, and they can drink be-tween the pebbles. It is easy to clean, and it keeps the water cool for several hours.

### SOFT SHELLED EGGS

Soft shelled eggs are frequently caused by the hens not getting enough lime, which is the chief constituent in the shells of the eggs. The best way to supply this element, so necessary for the laying hen, is in the form of bone meal or oyster shells. Oyster shells, ground up fine, should always be kept for the pullets and hens when the laying season

begins, says the "Agricultural Gazette." Wheat is universally accepted as being the best single grain for chickens, and the kitchen scraps and meat should balance this ration (give the right proportion of protein and other materials) very well, especially when the poultry are out in the open, where they can pick up worms and get grass and other vegetable matter to eat.

### THE LAYING STOCK

Laying stock should be kept active and fairly hungry, yet at the same time, supplied with a sufficiency of "force-giving" foods, with which to enable them to maintain a regular egg supply when the egg is most in demand. The constant production of eggs is naturally a great strain upon the system. The exact amount of food to be given one fowl at a particular time is hard to deline, since so much depends on the breed, conditions of life, season and so forth. The poultry-keeper must learn to determine quantity for himself, takng the appearance and activity of his birds for a guide. Laying stock especially should be kept continually on the "go," and unless all rush eagerly forward for each meal their owner may be pretty sure they are getting too

### HENS TOO FAT

Hens being too fat is a very common cause for soft-shelled eggs being laid. Over-fatness causes a number of troubles, among the commoner ones of which is a laying of eggs before their time. If this inability to retain the egg until it is fully developed is due to over-fatness, the remedy is to cut down the feed, especially the fat-producing feeds. Sometimes there are other causes, and the hen is temporarily weak and unable to retain the weight of the eggs she is carrying. The best treatment is to put the hen alone in a warm and

the purpose is made of equal parts of fine corn meal, oatmeal, shorts and barley meal. This is a feed that makes a fat that is evenly distributed in streaks through the meat, making it sweeter than where it all forms on the intestines, where it is all wasted so far as it affects directly the flavor of the meat.

Some crammers use the milk and oat meal feed for cramming, as well as for the prepara-tory diet; others add to this a portion of white corn meal; again some successful fatteners use shorts and corn meal mixed with water instead of milk, adding a portion of meat meal three or four times a week. Another mixture recommended is ground oats with all the hulls sifted out, one-third finely ground corn meal, one-half wheat middlings and the rest of flour. A little meat scrap or fat may be added to this; the food being mixed with boiled milk of some kind, either skim milk, buttermilk or ordinary sour milk being used. This must be well boiled and the food mixed with it into a dry mash smooth enough to pass through the crammer.

After feeding, the birds must be kept very quiet and in a shed that is as little lighted as possible; they must not be allowed to fret, nor to run about nor exercise vigorously in any way. They are to be encouraged to lay on fat and to do nothing that will prevent their gaining this as rapidly as possible. The weight of a lean bird can be doubled in a surprisingly short time by this process, and those that buy up birds for the purpose of fattening them in this way can more than double their money in the time that they take to fatten.

Cramming is a common practice in many parts of England and France. Certain buyers there have men who go about for them and buy up the poultry raised by the small growers. These sell them to the dealer who does the fattening for market and so makes the largest profit in the undertaking. It is surprising how cheaply chickens can be bought up even in this coun-

try by the dealer who gets them from the remoter places of persons, largely the women on small farms, who raise them to sell to the first buyer. The method of cramming is very simple and might be followed by anyone who would take the trouble and go to the comparatively small expense of procuring the apparatus needed for the purpose. The machine can be operated by anyone after the first trial, and the is time consumed money gained as quickly as it could be made in any other farming venture. There is really no

reason why the son who raises chickens in a small way should not take advantage of the contrivance for fattening them and gain the added profit that comes from bringing to market chickens

that are of the highbe allowed less air in their houses than good-sized coop, where she can take a little est quality, well fattened and ready for the at other times; but hens which roost in com- gentle exercise, and feed light. Be sure that table.—The Maritime Farmer and Co-Opera-

### POULTRY RAISING MADE EASY

Perhaps there is no subject more practically important to the farmer's wife than her poultry, for with the eggs her hens lay she is not only expected to furnish most of the luxuries for the table and other small "notions," but very often to clothe her husband and children as well. The question often asked but seldom satisfactorily answered is: How can an ordinary flock of hens, with only average surroundings and conveniences, be kept at their legitimate occupation, winter and summer, and not go on strike when most needed? I have had considerable experience with this subject, some of it rather expensive, too, in the way of foods, powders, egg producers, poultry journals, and with nearly every variety of breeds, and I have found that a system and attention are worth more than all things else in egg production. Combining the experience of others with my own observations, I have formulated a system that, with my own flock of hens, as well as others, has produced probably the best results obtainable under ordinary conditions. Any breed, high or low, will do, but a good breed will do better than a pad one.

Now for my formula, which combines a food, medicine and egg producer in one. To three gallons of boiling water add a quarter of an ounce of common salt, a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper and four ounces of lard; keep stirring until the ingredients are thoroughly mixed. While yet hot stir in a meal of oats and corn ground in equal proportions until a stiff mush is formed. Then set away to cool. Feed every other day, first warming slightly

if it is winter time.

It is highly essential to give your hens a variety of feed, but don't change too often.

Don't feed them siops. Keep them in prime condition. A poor hen will not and cannot lay. Let them have plenty of exercise and room to scratch every day in the year, if possible. Keep the poultry houses and roosting places

free of litter. Don't allow the fowls to crowd too much. Give plenty of good, fresh air. Change the nests now and then, and fumigate. Remember lice and disease originate in filth. Here is an excellent formula to kill lice: Mix one gallon of coal oil with four ounces of carbolic acid and put the preparation on roosting places. Whitewash the inside of the coops and nouses occasionally. Put the whitewash on hot, mixed with a little carbolic acid.

Pure cayenne pepper, as used in the first formula given, is an excellent preventative of disease, and also stimulates egg production.

The common red pepper is a good substitute; so is the black variety. Feed green stuff the year round.

### AROUND THE FARM STORING GREEN TOMATOES

UST as soon as the average date of the first killing frost approaches in the latitude in which you live, gather all the green tomatoes, big and little, and sort them over, putting the fairest and largest in one lot, and the smaller and inferior ones in another. Put a large crumpled newspaper in the bottom of a clean wooden box (a cracker box is best, because it has no resinous odors, such as a pine box gives out, that may be imparted to the fruit), place a layer of the large tomatoes upon the paper, leaving a space of say an inch between; then put on another layer of crumpled newspaper, pressing it down carefully into the interstices and around the edges, so the tomatoes may be kept from contact and from the air, and so on, layer upon layer, with crumpled newspapers between, until the box is full; tack a cover on, so that neither mice nor chickens may attack them, and set the boxes in yourn barn or some dry, cool place, such as a fruit or root cellar. If placed in a barn they should be shielded from severe cold with hay or straw, until the weather gets too cold for their safety, then they must be stored in a frost-proof but not too warm place, as heat, of course, will ripen them too rapidly.

If they are kept thus, at a cool and even temperature, somewhat above freezing, the time of their ripening may be delayed until or beyond New Year's. This may be called putting them in "cool" storage; but if put into cold storage, with ice, and an exact, even, cool temperature maintained, their time of ripening can be lengthened out almost until

It will, of course, be found necessary to examine them from time to time, to remove ripe or decaying fruit. I have put them up some years, wrapped each one separately in pieces of paper, but this makes the examination more difficult, as each tomato has to be unwrapped to ascertain its condition.

Selling the Ripe Ones

The larger ripened fruit should bring a good price in market, in midwinter. They should be wrapped separately, or two together, not touching each other, neatly, in square pieces of clean unprinted newspaper, and packed in boxes or crates. Put the fruit in on edge. The contrast in color of the brilliant red of the fruit with the white paper, when this is partially removed, will be found very pleasing and attractive.

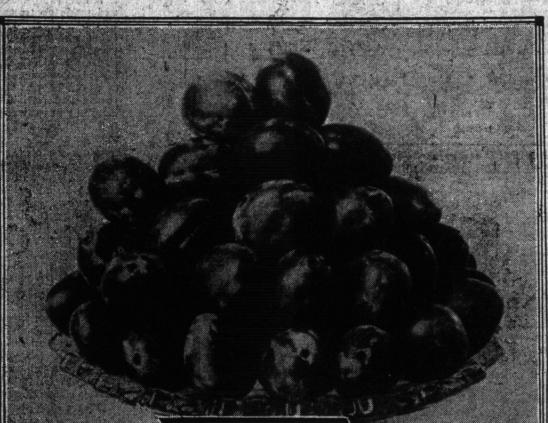
### BENEFICIAL EFFECT OF SUNLIGHT

One of the principal speakers at the recent British Dairy Farmers' Conference at Derby laid great stress on the beneficial effect that sunlight has upon milk. This is in keeping with the latest scientific investigations which go to prove that light is the best germicide of all. This principle should be applied in a practical manner by giving dairy cattle as much sunlight as possible. Milking should take place, wherever the conditions will permit of it, out of doors, and when the cows are obliged to be housed, their quarters should be well lighted and well ventilated. The oldfashioned cow-house was generally of a dark and dreary type, difficult to keep clean, and that it was directly provocative of disease can hardly be doubted (says Farm Life). The scourge of tuberculosis from which cattle suffer at the present day is an inheritance due, to a very considerable extent, to the cow densthey were not worthy the name of cow-houses —of the past.

### PULSE OF THE HORSE

The pulse of the horse may be counted and its character may be determined at any point where a large artery occupies a situation close to the skin and above a hard tissue, such as a bone, cartilage, or tendon. The most convenient place for taking the pulse of a horse is at the jaw. The artery is located immediately in front of the heavy muscles of the cheek. Its throb can be felt most distinctly just before it turns around the lower border of the jawbone. The balls of the first and second or the second and third fingers should be pressed lightly on the skin over this artery when its pulsations are to be studied. The normal pulse of the healthy horse, says the Agricultural Gazette, varies in frequency as follows: Stallion, 28 to 32 beats per minute; geldings, 33 to 38 beats per minute; mare, 34 to 40 beats per minute; filly, two to three years old, 40 to 50 beats per minute; foal, six to twelve months old, 45 to 60 beats per minute; foal, two to four weeks old, 70 to 90 beats per minute.

Do not let the feet of the road or work horses get hard and dry during the dry weather. Avoid hoof lotions. Water is best and safest and is natural.



gentle exercise, and feed light. Be sure that the hens are getting enough lime in the form tive Dairyman. of ground bone or oyster shells.

DISH OF LITALIAN PRUNES

GROWN AT SANNICH

### FATTENING CHICKENS

A well fattened chicken is a luxury on the farmer's table, as well as a source of profit that is not to be slighted in considering the revenue from the resources of the farm, says the Metropolitan and Rural Home. There are ways of fattening poultry known to the special dealer in birds for market purposes that might be followed by those who handle chickens in smaller numbers with equally good results. Many of the chickens sold in our markets have been fattened by "cramming" for some weeks before they are killed. The manner of doing it is very simple and might be followed by anyone who would take the trouble to procure the simple apparatus necessary for the purpose.

The large breeders who fatten their chickens by cramming buy them up from small breeders a short time before they are ready to begin the fattening process. At first the birds are often fed from troughs in the usual way for a week or two, using what food the fattener's experience suggests as the best for the purpose, ground oats and skim milk being one of the combinations preferred by many of those who are getting their chickens ready for the grand final cramming process. When the chickens have gained all the weight they are likely to put on by this method of feeding, the cramming machine is then put in operation. This is a contrivance having a pump worked by foot and arranged so as to cram the food into the crop of the chicken. The person holding the chicken has his hands free for handling the bird, the pump forcing the feed through a tube into the chicken, which is made to take all that it will possibly hold at that

The mixture that is forced into the chickens may be of any variety that seems advisable to use if the experience of the farmer has taught him that it is good for fattening purposes. A combination that is very successfully used for





all the little friends whom Lewis Carroll loved none were dearer than the three daughters of Dean Liddell: Lorina, Alice, and Edith. They lived on the same side of the quadrangle with him, but at the opposite corner; that is, they lived at the east end of the

north walk and he lived at the west end, so that they could run along the flags and visit him and have a cozy time, even on a rainy day. Their father was dean of the cathedral, and one of the authors of the great Greek dictionary which your older brother knows very well. no doubt. The deanery is a beautiful old home with ivy and trees and a fine garden at the back, and this was the home of Alice.

She was not the oldest but the second daughter, and in the verses at the beginning of the Wonderland book she is called "Se cunda" (Second); Lorina, the eldest, is called "Prima" (First), and little Edith, the youngest, is called "Tertia" (Third). For these three children, Carroll had a never-ending fund of stories which he told them at all sorts of times; in his study, in the garden, while walking in the country or rowing on the river which runs at the foot of the college grounds. And one of the greatest treats that the sisters could possibly have was to go boating up the river to Nuneham or Godstow with Lewis Carroll, have tea on the banks, and come home leisurely in the early evening, to Christ Church, their host entertaining them all the way with delightful fairy stories.

"Alice in Wonderland" was one of these stories, begun as they rowed along the river on a Fourth of July and in the year 1862, when our country was in the midst of the great Civil War. Lewis Carroll himself did not seem to think the story a wonderful one. In his diary for that day he wrote:

"I made an expedition up the river to God-stow with the three Liddells; we had tea on the banks there and did not reach Christ Church till half past eight." Later on, he added to this: "On which occasion I told them the fairy tale of 'Alice's Adventures Underground, which I undertook to write out for Alice." The entire story was not told on The entire story was not told on a single occasion, as you may well believe; but on many occasions the adventures were resumed, and a chapter narrated, now on the river, now in the study, now in the garden, now after tea in the Meadows or in the cozy drawingroom facing the street. When it was finished, Alice begged to have the story written out for her, and the indulgent friend copied it carefully in his neat handwriting, and presented the valuable manuscript-how valuable the child did not dream and the author did not realize-to the dean's little daughter. The illustrations of the manuscript copy were also made by Lewis Carroll, and were the result of much care, particularly the picture of the Gryphon.

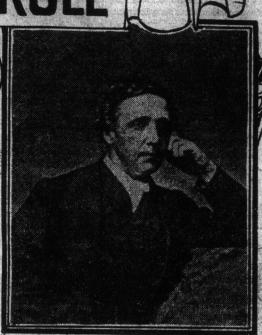
Mr. Dodgson had no thought that thousands of other children in all parts of the world would soon be reading and laughing over his story. Indeed, he seems to have given the matter very little consideration, and probably believed that the work which he was doing in teaching geometry and trigonometry to the young men of Christ Church was far more important than the fairy story which he had

One day, he showed the manuscript to George Macdonald, the novelist, and Mr. Macdonald was charmed with it and urged him to send it to a publisher. Such a bright and original story had no difficulty in finding a publisher. And on July 4, 1865, exactly three years after the first instalment of the story had been told to the Liddells, the first edition of two thousand copies was printed and sent out to the world. The title had been, at first, "Alice's Adventures Underground"; this was changed to "Alice's Hour in Elfland"; and, finally, to its present title, "Alica's Adventures in Wonderland," though seldom is its full name used by child readers.
So little did the author understand what a

wonderfully ingenious and fascinating book he had written, that he did not expect the first edition would ever be sold. But the two thousand books were very quickly disposed of. Everyone wanted to read "Alice," and to have his friends read it. Not only little children but grown people enjoyed it, and edition after edition has been printed and sold, and today it is even more sought after than when it was first published. It has become a classic and holds a place on children's book-shelves with "Robinson Crusoe" and Hans Christian Andersen. There is not a spot in the civilized world, not a library with any pretension to literature where the Jabberwock and the Cheshire Cat are unknown.

Queen Victoria was so pleased with the first "Alice" book that she asked to have other works by the same author sent to her, and was more surprised than pleased, we are told, when a great package of mathematical treatises arrived, the works of the lecturer in mathem-

A few years ago a prominent London daily paper sent out an inquiry as to the twenty books most popular with children, and though it was after thirty years since "Alice in Won-





REV CHARLES L. DODGOON LEWIS CARROLL" FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY LEWIS CARROLL

Noin6,1893.

should get them musced in your mind Which would you like best, do you think, a forde that drawd you in a calmor a ledy that draws your picture .. or a dentist, that draws your teeth, or a Mother, that draws you into len arms to give you a total? that what order would you put the others in ? Do you fond Jooking Glass conting leasy to read? I remain your bowing , Lewis Cornoll.

My dear Edeth, pleased to gate your nice little letter : and I hope you work mind letting Maud have the Nursery Alces now that you have got the real one. Jone day I will send you the other book about, called Through the Looking - Plass" but you had better not have it just get, for fear you

FACSIMILE OF A LOOKING GLASS LETTER FROM LEWIS CARROLL TO MISS EDITH BALL

derland" had first appeared, this was the book which headed the list.

Hundreds of copies of the nonsense books were sent by the kind-hearted author to the sick and crippled children in the hospitals of London, for his heart was ever tender to the "I have been distributing copies to all the hospitals and convalescent homes that I can hear unfortunate. In a letter to a friend he says: of, where there are sick children capable of reading them and though of course one takes some pleasure in the popularity of the books elsewhere, it is not nearly so pleasant a thought to me as that they may be a comfort and relief to children in hours of pain and

It was his delight to present copies of his books to little friends whom he met while traveling or at the seashore were he spent his long summer vacations. Often he wrote amusing letters with the book. One lady says: 'Our acquaintancec began in a somewhat singular manner. We were playing at the Fort at Margate, and a gentleman on the seat near asked if we could make a paper boat with a seat at each end and a basket in the middle for fish. We were of course enchanted with the idea, and our new friend, after achieving the feat, gave us his card which we at once carried to our mother. He asked if he might call where we were staying, and then presented my elder sister with a copy of "Alice in Wonderland."

The "Alice" of Lewis Carroll's story was to him just what a little girl should be, an ideal child, delicate and refined, truthful and sincere. A very real litle girl, Alice must have been to her author. "What were thou, dream-Alice, in thy foster-father's eyes? How shall he picture thee? Loving, first, and gentle: loving . . . and gentle as a fawn; then courteous, courteous to all, high or low, grand or grotesque; king or caterpillar, even as though she were a king's daughter and her clothing of wrought gold; then trustful, ready to accept the wildest impossibilities with all that utter trust that only dreamers know."

The story of Alice has been translated into French and German, Italian and Dutch, and 'Father William" has even appeared in Arabic though it is difficult to understand how the verse could be amusing in any language but that in which it was written. The French translation bears the rather heavy title, "Adventures d'Alice au Pays des Merveilles"; the German title is easier, "Alice's Abenteur in Wunderland." It would be of interest to know whether they amuse French and German children as they do English and American children. Here is that wise remark of the Duchess which you all remember in the amusing conversation with Alice:

"The moral of that is," said the Duchess, "be what you seem to be: or, to put it more simply,—Never imagine yourself not to be otherwise than what it might appear to others that what you were or might have been was not otherwise than what you had been would have appeared to them to be otherwise."

will not find there the three little friends for whom the Alice story was written. Alice herself and her older sister, Lorina, have married and gone to homes of their own. Another dean lives in the beautiful deanery. Edith, the youngest sister, sleeps in a quiet corner of the churchyard at the back of the cathedral, by her father's side. She died suddenly, after three days' illness, and soon after her marriage engagement had been announced. If you go into the south nave aisle of the cathedral, you will see a window at the east end which is dedicated to the memory of this sister, and just outside the window her grave was made. For many years, a beautiful altar-cloth made by the three Liddells was in use at the cathe-

Charles Dodgson, who called himself Lewis Carroll only when he was writing nonsense books, was born in 1832-his father, the Rev. Charles Dodgson, being a clergyman in Cheshire, England, at a small place called Daresbury. The family lived in an old-fashioned parsonage, a mile and a half from the village. Their life in the country was so quiet that even the passing of a cart was an event of interest. But a happy life the children found it, and in one of his last poems, Charles wrote of it as

The island farm, 'mid seas of corn Swayed by the wandering breeze of morn, The happy spot where I was born.

His nephew tells us how the boy loved to climb trees and explore marlpits and amuse himself with toads and snails, and how he tried "to encourage civilized warfare among earthworms by supplying them with small pieces of pipe with which they might fight if so dis-

One of the boy's earliest treasures was a letter written to him by his mother during her brief absence from home, which the boy kept with the greatest care. To protect it from the hands of the younger children—he was the oldest—he wrote on the back: "No one is to touch this note for it belongs to C.L.D."

He was the oldest of eleven children-seven girls and four boys, and so, you see, had plenty of playmates and a happy childhood, Charles was a sort of Director of Games and Sports, and contrived a number that were original and interesting. He liked to play at being conjurer, and had a long white robe and a brown wig which he used to put on and play all sorts of tricks to amuse the younger children. He contrived some marionettes and a small stage, with the carpenter's help, and while he pulled the strings which guided them, he recited plays which he had written.

When Charles was eleven years old, the family removed to Croft, a much larger place, in the north of England, three miles from Darlington, and went to live in a large and pleasant rectory. The picture shows it a beau-tiful home with plenty of ivy and trees, and there was a large garden at the back with If you visit beautiful Oxford today, you fruit trees and flowers, among them a night-

blooming Cereus. The children were delighted with the new home, and made many new friends here. The father became Archdeacon of Richmond, and, in time, a canon of Ripon

The large garden furnished all sorts of opportunities for games. At one time, Charles contrived a small railway train, the cars consisting of a wheelbarrow, a small cart, and a barrel. He sold tickets to passengers and took them around the garden to the various stations, where refreshments were provided.

In his vacations, here, and later, the Dodgson children kept up a home magazine, chiefly written and illustrated by the older brother. The first was called "Useful and Instructive Poetry": one was "The Comet," another, "The Star," another, "The Rosebud," and one of the latest, "The Rectory Umbrella." The latter contained, among other good things, "Two Lays of Sorrow," one of which seems to have been written concerning a brother who was taking his first lessons in horsebackriding, though the steed is represented as a

Puzzles were the delight of Charles's youth as they were of his manhood. Here is puzzle which first appeared in "The Rectory

Which is best, a clock that is right twice a year or a clock that is right twice every day? The latter, you reply, unquestionably. Very good, reader; now attend. I have two clocks; one doesn't go at all, and the other loses a minute a day! Which would you prefer? The losing one, you say, without a doubt. Now observe: The one which loses a minute a day has to lose twelve hours or 720 minutes before it is right again, consequently it is only right once in two years; whereas the other is evidently right as often as the time it points to comes round, which happens twice a day.

So you've contradicted yourself once. Oh, but you say, what's the use of its being right twice a day if I can't tell when the time comes? Why, suppose the clock points to eight o'clock: don't you see that the clock is right at eight o'clock? Consequently, when sight o'clock comes your clock is right.

eight o'clock comes, your clock is right.

'Yes, I see that," you reply.

Very good: then you've contradicted yourself twice, now get out of the difficulty as you can, and don't contradict yourself again if you can help it.

From the Richmond school Charles went on to Rugby, and, when he was eighteen, to Christ Church College at Oxford, where he graduated in 1854. All along through his school and college life he seems to have been quiet and studious, and one would never have guessed the wild and witty things that were to come out of his brain some day. He always took honors in mathematics, his favorite study, and made no trouble for his instructors. He was one of the most famous men that ever came from Rugby, but even here he was, as a young man, grave and solemn in appearance and only opened his rich store of humor to his intimate friends and especially to children, of whom he was always fond. His heart was young and boyish and innocent to the very last; but in outward appearance he was grave and dignified and always shy about meeting

Now we come to the years when Mr. Dodgson, graduated with honor from college, a young man of twenty-two, was asked to return to his college as lecturer in mathematics, which was, of course, a great honor for so young a man. He accepted the offer, and all the rest of the forty-four years of his life he lived at Christ Church. He was ordained deacon a few years after graduation, but was never consecrated as a priest because, it is said, of his shyness and a tendency to stammer when speaking; though he often preached acceptably at Christ Church and elsewhere.

He had two homes in the great quadrangle. That in which "Alice in Wonderland" was written was on the ground floor in the northwest angle. Six years after "Alice" was writhe moved to the upper floor, directly above the old rooms, where he had a cozy

establishment of seven or eight rooms. Books and pictures and cozy couches and chairs, and a glowing fire in the grate when-ever it could possibly be excused, gave it an inviting homelike appearance. The wide baywindow which looks out into the street is not shown in the interior view, but is on the opposite side to the fireplace. It was cozily cushioned in red, and at least half a dozen children could sit on it at a time.

The fireplace is a very interesting one and unlike any other. for it is surrounded with tiles with pictures from the different nonsense books, especially "The Hunting of the Snark."

I suppose you remember the Snark story, the word snark being what Lewis Carroll called a "portmanteau word," having two meanings packed into one, and in this case the two words are "snail" and "shark." You remember the Bellman who steered the ship and who selected his crew for the purpose of hunting the dreadful snark; and how one of them was a Baker whose uncle had warned him to beware, for if the snark were a "Booum," the Baker, on seeing him would instantand softly vanish from sight forever. Mr. Dodgson said that the idea of the story came to him in this way:

"I was walking on a hillside alone one bright summer day, when suddenly there came into my mind one line of verse—one solitary line-'For the snark was a Boojum, you see. I knew not what it meant then; I know what it means now, but I wrote it down and some time afterward the rest of the stanza occurred to me, that being its last line."

Mr. Dodgson liked to explain the fireplace tiles to the children who came to see him. One of the children tells about it in Mr. Collingwood's book.

The central tile at the top shows the ship that the Bellman steered. To the right is the Eaglet of the Caucus-race in "Alice," and below it is the Gryphon. On the left side are the Lory and the Dodo of the Caucus-race. The lowest tile contains the fawn that had lost its name. Mr. Dodgson used to have these creatures engage in amusing conversations with each other, for the benefit of his child-friends, and "The little creatures in the intervening tiles used to squirm in at intervals." One bird, represented as running his beak through a fish, and the dragon which is hissing defiance over his left shoulder, Mr. Dodg. used to say, indicated the different ways he had of receiving visitors.

All sorts of puzzles, games, music boxes, theatricals and tableaux were invented by Mr. Dodgson to amuse his child guests. He was an excellent photographer in the days be-fore kodaks had been heard of, and left a great store of photographs of his friends and quaintances which he carefully finished his studio on the roof. To amuse the children, he had a variety of gay costumes made in which he used to dress them as Turks, Chinamen, knights and ladies, and photographed them, to their great delight.

Among other inventions were a number of musical toys and music boxes and an organette which, he told the children, had to be feel on paper tunes, sometimes as many as a dozen

a day.

In order to vary the performance, says one of the child friends, he sometimes put in paper tune wrong end first. "Then they had a tune backward, and soon found themselves in a day before yesterday. So they dared no go on for fear of making her so young that she would not be able to talk."

In appearance, Mr. Dodgson was very much like his picture, which, in some respects. resembles another great teller of stories for children, Hans Christian Anderson. He was slender and delicate, but erect, shy, and retiring and, though grave and somewhat elderly in appearance, he seemed full of life and good spirits to the very last of his life. He lived much alone and disliked the intrusion of strangers or any compliments to his nonsense books. He wrote a great number of interesting and amusing letters to children, and seems to have preferred writing to talking. No doubt when all these letters have been collected they will fill a large volume.

To a little girl named Adelaide, he sent a copy of "The Hunting of the Snark," with this acrostic:

"Are you deaf, Father William?" the young man said, "Did you hear what I told you just now? Excuse me for shouting! Don't waggle your head Like a blundering, sleepy, old cow!

A little maid dwelling in Wallington Town
Is my friend, so I beg to remark:
Do you think she'd be pleased if a book were sent

down Entitled 'The Hunt of the Snark?' "Pack it up in brown paper!" the old man cried, 
"And seal it with clive and dove.

I command you to do it!" he added with pride,
"Nor forget, my good fellow, to send her beside
Easter Greetings, and give her my love."

But to quote all the interesting letters that Lewis Carroll wrote to children would be to quote both the books that, his nephew has written about him. The last days of his life came suddenly and unexpectedly to every one. His Christmas holidays were usually spent at the home of his sisters, called The Chestnuts, at Guildford, in Surrey, and he went down this last Christmas of his life, and kept the festival, pparently in the best of health and spirits. A few days later influenza developed, and on the fourteenth of January, 1898, came the close of his beautiful life.

He was laid to rest in the churchyard at Guildford, not far away from the sisters' home. Beautiful wreaths of flowers, one of them from his early friend, "Alice," were sent, and today a cross of white marble bearing his real name and his pen-name marks the place where he sleeps.

In a London hospital for children a "Lewis Carroll Cot" has been established by the contributions of a great number of the friends and admirers of Lewis Carroll, and in that cot many a poor and suffering child has found rest and comfort.

A few weeks after his death, I stood in the deserted rooms in the quadrangle where so many bright hours in the life of Lewis Carroll had been passed, so many friends welcomed, so many books written. For thirty years it had been his home. Piles of photographs, boxes of gay children's clothing, books and pictures, the quaint fireplace tiles—all told the story of a life which had ever been young and joyous, kind and helpful; and on my table today is the worn old quill pen which was the last used in Oxford by Lewis Carroll.

But the merry, dainty fancies of his fairy tales will live on and on and win friends so long as children's hearts are pure and sweet, and so long as older children retain their love of innocent laughter and nonsense.-Helen Marshall Pratt, in St. Nicholas.

### MR. ROBERT HICHENS

Here is a charming glimpse of Mr. Robert Hichens, the novelist who has done so much to make the desert known to English people.

Here is how one of Mr. Hichens's best novels, "The Garden of Allah," was suggested. "On one of seven visits to the desert he had previously visited a Trappist monastery, and, drawn by the perfect restfulness of the place, said how much he wished he could stay there for a while. 'We take guests,' remarked the lay brother who was showing him round. 'We should be glad to have you if you do not mind living very simply.' So for three weeks Mr. Hichens lived there plainly and frugally, sleeping in one of the small, bare cells; later, he went out into the desert with the Arab poet whom in the book he has named Batouch for his guide, and as they stood one evening gazing across the eternal sands towards the sunset, a chance phrase of Batouch's touched him with a first dim thought of 'The Garden of

"This is the garden of oblivion,' said Batouch in his usual dreamy monotone. In the desert one forgets everything, even the desire of one's soul.' Somehow his saying called a vision of the secluded, prison-like monastery back into his hearer's mind, and with it came fancy to bring one of its mute tenants out here into the desert, and in this garde nof obli-vion let him forget his views, his hopes, his God, and be willing to lose his soul for the love



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# THE STEP-CHILDREN OF CANADA

EORGE FISHER CHIPMAN gives the following view of Canada's immigration problems, under the Kiplingesque heading of "The Stepchildren." Incidentally, it may be noted that some of the opinions expressed, particularly those re-ferring to British Columbia,

are from the point of view of the East. Only two score years ago few people outside of Canada knew such a country existed. There was little to know about it. It comprised four jealous little colonies attached to the eastern end of a buffalo pasture, north of which was an immense fur preserve. In the colonies was a population of three and onehalf millions; to the west lived the Indians, who were born there, the fur-traders who were hired to stay there and a few hundred Scotchmen at Red River (Winnipeg), who could not get away-they were sent out by an alleged benefactor, Lord Selkirk. There arose a statesman, named Macdonald, who united the colonies and then Canada became ambitious. She bought the big pasture as well as the fur preserve from the Hudson's Bay Company, who had owned it more than two centuries. The price was one-twentieth of the Fertile Belt and an I.O.U. for \$1,500,000. An accident disclosed the fact that the new purchase was not eternally snowbound and that green grass grew there in summer. Another accident revealed a great wheat field—rich and boundless. There was no one to grow wheat and if grown it could not be carried out by canoe nor dog train. Canada paid a company \$25,000,000 to build the Canadian Pacific Railway and then bet the company 25,000,000 acres of wheat land against nothing that the railroad would not pay. The company still hold the railroad and the land—both pay.

To prove that the C.P.R. was not merely "two streaks of rust through the grass to provide iron tonic for the buffaloes," wheat growers were needed. Canada sent out her photograph on alluring printed invitations begging the wide world to come and live with her. Few of the invited guests ever heard of the hostess and her gifts and few came to the feast. She then sent her servants, even to the by-ways, and urged the gathering. Then every species of the human genus came, attacked the soil and brought forth wheat. The railroad became busy and prosperous and Canada grew popular.

As the human tide from the old world washed across to Canadian shores it looked good in the distance. It was good. That tide has ceaselessly ebbed and flowed—mostly flowed-for twenty years and Canada is again reviewing her step-children. She finds Englishmen of two classes have come to her feast. There is the ordinary brand, comprising the larger class and the extraordinary brand. The latter may be divided into the indispensable and the useless. Part of the Englishmen bothered Canada's digestive organs for a time. Remittances fail and national prestige is discounted in a new world. When Englishmen have learned this—and they learn it slowly learn it slowly they are the salt of which the Scriptures speak. The Scotch and Irish light on their feet

to the south. Canada once thought they wanted her West and was afraid. Soon she saw they were twins to her own children and she opened her arms in heartfelt welcome. The welcome is still extended. There was and is no danger from that source.

Then there are the fair-haired Scandinavians, from the home of Jennie Lind. They are leaven to any land, as are their children from the rocks and hills of Iceland. Generations of frugality have trained them for indus-

Thousands came from the sister republic rich. The Jews are on hand with all their commercial instincts alive and are raking in the shekels with a vim born of ages. Occasionally some of them enter the professions. Straggling East and West Indians, Assyrians, Greeks and Spaniards are also attending the feast. Belgium and France have sent a goodly delegation. All these came from homes they loved in a land where justice rules. Great traditions are theirs, but land free and rich for themselves and their children cannot be resisted. Canada still has the latch-string out

power of education is not patent nor its charms apparent. Proud Poland once had Ruthenian serfs; their children meet in Canada where neither is conqueror nor conquered, but the feeling of the past has not disappeared. The term Galician-as vulgarly applied to all these peoples in Canada—has come to be significant. Their blood runs hot at times and they are decidedly naughty, while the spell is on. Steady, patient care and education will be the chief factor in Anglicising this largest addition to the Canadian family.

Their community habits and private schools are not conducive to progress. Union Jacks flying over their public schools brought terror to their hearts and they strenuously fought against them. A Manitoba Mennonite was induced to visit a modernized kinsman in Dakota. The sight of a piano in his relative's home drove him trembling back to Canada with prayers on his lips for the soul of his

On the Pacific coast the civilizations of the Orient and the Occident have met. There has been one upheaval. The whites don't want another. British Columbia is having growing pains. The Chinese, Japs and Hindoos are there to stay. They love their homelands but also love foreign currency. The little brown men from the Flowery Kingdom are commercial successes and wonderfully progressive, but their civilization clashes with the Canadian at close quarters. They engage familiarly in any toil with the advantages of industry and sobriety. Chinamen have come to sell their wares, wash dirty linen and cater to transients. Hindoos slide quietly into the life at the coast. They are British subjects and feel their rights to British soil. Few of these peoples have crossed the Rockies to the prairies. The coast climate is more tempting. British Columbia does not want them but Canada has too great gifts to offer; so they come. Canada now has a proviso in her invitation to the Japs that only a certain number may come each year. Not many are now allowed to enter. Chinamen contributing five hundred dollars to the public treasury are tolerated. Hindoos must have two hundred dollars with them if they would land on Canadian soil.

Three years Canada asks all her children to stay with her and then takes them to her bosom as naturalized members of her family. British Columbia said to the Japs: "Stay out." Canada said: "Come." They came. But British Columbia will not give her ballots to Japs, Chinese or Hindoos. This is some satisfaction. Manitoba once said foreigners could not vote until seven years' residence unless they could read and write in one of six prescribed languages. This made voters somewhat scarce and four years ago it was abolished. "Ability to read and write" is now the qualification for public office but language is not specified. Manitoba teaches her school children in five different languages. What will result from it, time alone can tell, but many fear. Polish and Ruthenian young men are being trained by the government to carry education to their own people in the province.

Canada has a great task to rear her cosmopolitan family and inculcate Canadian ideals of life. Immigrants are now sifted before landing and the "undesirables" are continually culled out and sent to the land whence they came. Canada's most complex problem now confronts her and its treatment must be essentially bractical. From her sister republic to the south she has learned much and has that experience as a guide. Firmness and patience guided by a high standard of patriotism will be the only successful method of building a harmonious nation from such varying ele-

And the lack of money makes the mare go -hungry.



[Mr. Deakin also—see his speech at Melbourne—has come to the conclusion that it is time for Australia to produce something in the way of a fleet.]

brilliant native intellect develops as at home. Teutons brought their business sagacity, their love for beer and the soil. Danes and Holland Dutch are teaching Canadians the art of butter and cheese, known better to them than Italians have come as navvies to build Canadian railroads, as restaurateurs and fruit ven-

try and content in a land of plenty. Their for the brothers they have left in their homes across the sea.

Russian and Austro-Hungarian civilization is a different product from that of the Anglo-Saxon. Canadians have a splendid opinion of themselves and judge others by their own apto others. From the land of wine and music, proved standards. From the Old World these people have come to Canada one hundred thousand strong. Freedom is a strange thing dors in large cities. The agile Swiss are guid- to those who have lived generations in oppresing tourists through Canadian Rockies and sion or imprisonment. When might has ruled some are growing wheat. Turks are selling for ages the scales of justice seem unevenly their wondrous wares for the homes of the balanced and governments are distrusted. The

Horrible stories of persecuted Doukhobors drew tears of sympathy and Canada offered them asylum. Douks get less sympathy in Canada now. Naked Douks hunting the Messiah on the prairie and repudiating ownership of their land were not popular. Their lands have been cancelled, their naked are in gaol (to see if they can be trained) and Peter Veregin has led his flock to a secluded valley in British Columbia where he has paid for the land. There they hope for much.

The quiet, steady Mennonites, a century behind the times, are old-timers in Manitoba.

# The Habit of Memory

LITTLE while ago, in connection with Prof. J. J. Thomson's book on Heredity we discussed whether acquired faculties were inherited-whether we can hand on to our children the qualities we may acquire, good or ill, says Public Opinion.

Darwin contended that we could, and his son, Mr. Francis Darwin, as President of the British Association, assembled last week in Dublin, in pleading for the doctrine of the inheritance of acquired faculties, anticipated that he might be described as championing a

"'Darwinism on the defensive' may best briefly summarize the substance of the Presidential address," says the Scotsman. "In a long and learned treatise, Dr. Francis Darwin sought to establish the position that, despite the persistence of certain ingenious counterhypotheses, his father's theory of natural selection still, after fifty years, holds the field as the explanation of the origin of species.

"The hostility of certain scientists, based on the enormous accumulation of special investigations into the subject of living organism and its changes and developments is an interesting phenomenon. It is impossible here to explain in any detail the particular import of challenges offered to Daywinism by the eo-Lamarkists, the Mutationists, and the

The first school, led by the American palaeontologist Cope, argue that variations of species may be wholly explained by the development of the organs of the individual and the influence of environment; the Mutation theory, of which Dr. Hugo de Vries, of Amsterdam, is the protagonist, is that a new species is developed, not by slow degrees, but at a bound, by means of some exceptional freak of production; Mendelism is briefly an argument that new species may result from hybridisation, in short, from what are known

as 'sports' and 'freaks' in nature, through the operation of successive generations. In all these directions there is a tendency to pick a quarrel with the details rather than the principle of evolution as laid down by Darwin.

"Dr. Darwin's address to the British Association was in the main an answer to the acute criticisms of Weismann. August Weismann's attack on Darwinism is not an affair of outposts; it goes to the centre of the theory, the transmission by heredity of acquired characters.' Darwin laid it down that under the influence of certain environments, the fittest survive, the unfit tend to be eliminated, and the survival is due to new conditions which, when shared by a sufficient number of individuals, constitutes through the sheer 'accumulative power of natural selection' a new Weismann demands proof for the assertion that 'acquired characters' are capable of hereditary transmission. In popular phrase he might be represented as asking whether the Irishman was justified in asserting that his wooden leg 'ran in the family."

"He holds that 'ontogeny,' the development of the individual germ, can only be changed by an alteration in the original germ-cell, the first stage of being. He denies the somatic inheritance, or bodily transmission of personal peculiarities. Mr. Darwin's answer serves to emphasize a hypothesis that is not wholly new, but that has evidently been carefully developed by him in his special investigations in the more recondite aspects of botanic science, and applied inferentially to biology generally. He pleads that habit or memory exists in the most elementary forms of living matter, in plants and the lowest forms of animal life. 'The fact that plants must be classed with animals as regards their manner of reaction to stimuli has now become almost a commonplace of physi-

ology,' he said.
"It is impossible to know whether or not plants are conscious," added Dr. Darwin; "but ganisms."

it is consistent with the doctrine of continuity that in all living things there is something psychic, and if we accept this point of view we must believe that in plants there exists a faint copy of what we know as consciousness in ourselves."

"This story," says the Scotsman, "has been developed by himself and by Professor Semon. It starts with the plain fact that all organism is responsive to stimulus; it proceeds on the proof that the same stimulus, frequently applied, leaves a sort of recordan engram, in the phrase of Dr. Semon-on the organism, and this trace or record is emphasized by repetition until it becomes characteristic.

"The mnemic theory is absolutely consistent with Darwinism; it is an effort to meet Weismann on his own ground, that is in the vague region of germ cells, and their relations to ontogeny and phylogeny, the continuation of the individual and the race. It assumes a means of sympathetic communication between the soma and the germ cells. 'Some, such telegraphy,' says Dr. Darwin, 'is possible.' The mnemic theory takes the long view; and it rests on the main Darwinian hy-pothesis that somatic inheritance lies at the root of all evolution. If accepted, it will add aeons to the long story of evolution.'

Of Dr. Darwin's paper the Times truly says: "It is of plants, infusoria, otifers, unicellular alga, the behavior of bees, and the tricks of dogs/that botanists and physiologists are debating. But their conclusions concern the highest and the lowest creations. Battles decisive as to much that is of gravest import to us all may be fought out over obscure organisms, the 'majestas cognita rerum' disclosed in the smallest things. Underneath the technicalities of botany and biology are issues which touch the deepest, though unseen, interests of men; and we get glimpses of a unity and order comprehending all, and of one process of modification, seen alike in the temporary and the permanent changes of or-

# Herr Bebel Talks War

VERY important letter has been addressed by the distinguished German Socialist Herr Bebel to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., secretary of the Labor party, says Public Opinion. It is a striking declaration on the at-

titude of German democracy as to a war with this country, and what he says should be regarded very seriously in the coming months and years by all.

"We have," says Bebel, "taken up the standpoint that there exist no grounds on which a war between the two highly civilized peoples, Englishmen and Germans, could be justified. We shall continue to act from this standpoint, and should our rulers exhibit any tendency to provoke a war, we shall leave nothing undone that may be in our power to prevent such a war.

"In spite of the war clamors of certain elements in Germany and England, I cannot admit that the opposition between the ruling classes of the two countries has reached so tense a point as to foreshadow an early outbreak of

"That such a war may break out in the course of time I hold to be quite possible. Preparations for war are carried on with such vehemence, and they claim such an immense part of the resources of the nations, that this state of things cannot last very long. It is provoking the catastrophe which it is meant to prevent. I think, therefore, that we should calmly and carefully follow the development of things, enlightening the people, and especially the working classes, upon the possible consequence.

"In proof of the spirit in which we desire to work, we shall on the occasion of the approaching meeting of our party in Nurnberg, fixed for about the middle of September, demonstrate publicly in what light we stand concerning war, and especially with regard to England and the English people. Moreover, there will be a session of the International Bureau in Brussels in

October. This may likewise be productive of a similar view. The principal thing is that England should be also well represented there."

The semi-official Cologne Gazette criticises Herr Bebel's letter thus:

"We know that the Socialist party in Germany will never be in a position to exercise its influence against the warlike intentions of the German government, because no such intentions exist. By such remarks the view largely held in some quarters with regard to the aggressive aims of Germany can only be strengthened."
Mr. H. M. Hyndman, addressing a crowded

gathering of Socialists at Nottingham, referred to the deliberate organization of forces in Germany for an attack upon a more advanced

"I am no Jingo," he declared, amid enthusiastic cheers. "I have risked life and limb against Jingoism, but I will tell you what I am afraid of-panic; and I do not want to see the people of this country in a sudden panic. It is childish to talk of me, Blatchford, and Quelch as scaremongers, ridiculous to speak of us as

Jingoes.
"If the present enormous expenditure on building up the means of butchery on both sides of the North sea goes on, war is bound to

Four-year-old Joe is very fond of Bible stories, and evidently follows the example of his best-beloved hero as to meditation "in the

night watches.

He waked his mother one night, after midnight, with the question-"Mama, where is David now?"

"In heaven, I guess, Joe." "Will I go to heaven when I die?"

"I hope so, Joe."
"Mama," (the little voice was very eager now), "dou s'pose when I get there David will just let me hold his sling-shot a little while?"

### THE AGE OF ENERGY



HE present generation is popularly supposed to live for amusement. As a matter of fact nothing could be more erroneous. The keynote to this age is work, not play. The so-called "leisured class" no longer exists except among the ranks of the unemployed and even they strenuously shout their desire for work.

Of course in the country there are Of course in the country there are

still people to be found without oc-cupation, but in any town it is almost impossible to meet anybody prepared to do nothing. Work is indeed such a passion with people today that anyone who even mildly suggests idling away a few hours is looked upon with suspicion. At a dinner party the other evening

with suspicion. At a dinner party the other evening for example, the man I went in with told me Sicily was a most disappointing place. "You see," he explained, "there is absolutely nothing to do there." In reply to my murmured suggestion that there might be something to look at he replied, "Yes, but you can't look at a view all day, one must do things." Personally I could not see the necessity and I told him that to my mind the ideal holiday consisted in doing nothers. ing. "Oh, of course, if you feel like that," he replied in crushing tones. "Sicily is just the place for you." Obviously he looked upon me as a wastrel and my life as a mis-spent orgy of idleness—an opinion which, however, in no way alters my contention that to be able to do nothing on occasions is absolutely essential to the true enjoyment of life.

To the majority of people today it is impossible, work being like a disease which once it fastens to you becomes practically incurable. From the business man, unable to refrain from fresh efforts in spite of his accummulated millions, to the suffragette who boasts of holding seventeen meetings a week, everybody is toiling and slaving, as if life meant nothing more than the expenditure of so much vital energy per hour. Of course to be able to thoroughly enjoy doing nothing, one must have a great deal to do. To wake up in the morning feeling one has absolutely nothing to do all day would be horribly boring, whereas to know that there are at least a dozen things waiting to be done and not to do any of them is the only way to enjoy doing nothing. Far, however from realizing this the generality of people today seem to devote all their energies to making more work for themselves. Even when they have not to earn their own living, in which case their efforts are more or less justifiable—people seem incapable of sitting still for any length of time, and if they do not sitting still for any length of time, and if they do not actually want to make money for themselves, they invent all sorts of harassing devices in the shape of charity entertainments in general, in order to make it for somebody else, while others with nothing to say, and still less knowledge how to say it, are so imbued with the necessity of work for work's sake that they flood the press with many unnecessary novels. The very fact of feeling busy—and business being the fetish of the day—they are willing to sacrifice to it, not only half of the pleasure of life, but their health, and their youth. Certainly to a woman there are few things more ageing than work, and still there are few things more ageing than work, and still fewer more detrimental to her charms than an in-cessant devotion to all the occupations which leave

her no time for the cultivation of repose.

Nobody sits today over the fire in the twilight watching the flames curling round the logs or seeing pictures in the red hot coals. It would be considered a shocking waste of time when one should be at a committee meeting of the "Society for the Elevation of the Masses," or something else equally vague and uninteresting. Yet, if they only knew it, the world would be really none the worse off if half these people did less and did it more intelligently, and also perhaps a little more sympathetically. As it is, people are too busy to be of much use to their friends. In trouble, it is true, they rush to each other, but they rush away equally quickly, and in ordinary cir-cumstances they have no time to come at all. Every-body is so overworked, that social amenities are limit-ed to asking each other "What shall we do next?" and having done it, to repeat the formula ad infini-

### ----FASHION'S FANCIES

Fashion is at present very kind to the middle aged and matronly; and those adjectives attach them-selves to most women ten years later in life than they were wont to do. No longer do we behold pious resignation to inactivity and unbecoming clothes. As soon as a woman sees her daughter emerge from the nursery stage of existence; rather does the woman of forty and upwards realise that if she could afford to dress thoughtlessly before, now she must take more care, rather than less, in the choice of her clothes, their color and their cut. Many a woman is far more charming when she is no longer "quite as young as " as far as the number of years go, elasticity of thought which make interesting. It is a joyous fact that the emblem of matronly respectability has ceased to be a black bonnet with bugles worn with a black silk dress trimmed with beads and perched upon a head with hair arranged in a flat parting down the middle. No! Your modern lady of middle age arranges her hair lightly and becomingly, over a frame if necessary, and also if necessary she wisely secures the aid of the posticheur, whose work is far removed from the atrocities which made our mothers shrink with virtuous and artistic horror from wearing "false a hideous secret, meet for unseemly jest, that a wo-man should improve her appearance with a bunch of curls or a tress of hair. Certainly it makes all the difference when the choice of headgear has to be made. The average matron has probably lost something of the slenderness which was hers in youth—but that need be no bar to her being becomingly dressed. The long dress of cloth or some beautiful hanging material suits our friend best, but there is no reason why she should not look extremely nice in a coat and skirt, even with the latter made walking length. The cut-away coats which we are all wearing are most becoming to a stout figure. The coat and skirt, even with the latter, made walking length. The cut-away coats which we are all wearing are most becoming to a stout figure. The bonnet has been discarded by the middle aged and few, but elderly people wear a bonnet now. There are many women however, who experience the greatest difficulty in selecting a hat once the meridian is passed. But it is my private opinion that this difficulty is only present because in the depths of their hearts they feel that it would be more seemly in them to be asking for a decent bonnet, and if they do want a hat let it at least be a respectably frumpish one. Now, any hat that is made up on purpose to catch the eye of the elderly person and to recommend itself to her as being "so suitable", should be carefully eschewed. It often takes the boat shaped form with a little black lace and two bunches of cowslips or pansies—a style of headgear which would try the charms of the youngest and lovellest, much more the matron of fifty. Any fashionable but artistic well balanced hat is suited to the age we are considering—very gay colors or exaggerated shapes being of course quite out of place. Velvet is always becoming in any shade, stitched satin, or Ottoman silk softened with feathers and tulle are very gracious in effect and much may be done with artful little caps and quillings of lace, picturesquely disposed if the hair be worn softly and prettily puffed. The draped or folded toque suits very many women, especially those who wear a fringe; while an older woman will find that a bonnet with many women, especially those who wear a fringe; while an older woman will find that a bonnet with lace or tulle strings will seem to take years off her age. The question of colors is an interesting one. The chief reason why black is becoming to some women is that it seems to reduce the size of their persons, but there are many other colors which would do this equally well besides proving infinitely more be sons, but there are many other colors which would do
this equally well, besides proving infinitely more becoming. The rose leaf complexion, whether pale or
pink of a child, or a young girl can emerge triumphant from the shade of a black hat and coat; but in
later life a woman books better in soft grey, more
color, lavender, purple or green. Fawn and drab are
colors she should avoid, but a little delicate bright color is most attractive.

The town lady can always find it a comparatively easy matter to dress becomingly, but when the country mouse becomes stricken in years, the question seems more difficult. An active person wishes to look next and nice if possible, but not to spend over much

time upon her clothes. These, moreover must be fairly substantial. The really well made tweed coat and skirt for outdoor wear is a necessity in the country. Long skirts can be worn indoors to the great saving of the tweeds. All stout people should wear a well-cut boned lining under their blouses; if this plan were adopted we should no longer hear the plaint that the blouse is so unbecoming to all but the very young. There is all the difference in the world between a blouse worn over a lining and a lined blouse. The lining should be made in washing material and have the bones taken out when it is sent to the wash. A collar band of linen, or lawn, with a jabot is the best neckwear for every day. The country hat must be one which will stand wind and weather, and often the most becoming hat for this sort of wear are those the most becoming hat for this sort of wear are those originally designed for motoring.

### WOMAN AND THE DOMESTIC ARTS

The ordinary man and woman are somewhat in-clined to utter sentiments without considering the sentiments upon which they are based. Of this nature is the exhortation to women to cease striving in the market place, and to cultivate the domestic arts in her home. This presupposes that the generality of women have a home of their own, and that when there they can exercise their shilling in domestic arts.

abilities in domestic arts.

But these assertions are almost without foundation, for two reasons. First, the majority of women who work for their living, or for the living of those dependant upon them, either have no home of their own or are forced to spend their day away from it

Charwomen and factory hands, elementary and high school teachers, clerks, doctors, and professional women of every degree, and the rest of the army who strive in the market place, cannot possibly remain at home without relinquishing their work, and this would mean for the greater number privation amounting to semi-starvation amounting to semi-starvation. The second assertion is still more alien to the

What are the domestic arts that our grandmothers What are the domestic arts that our grandmothers practiced so successfully? They were found in the still room where herb medicines and essences were compounded; in the home brewery, where October ale and wines, such as cowslip and elderberry, were skilfully made; in the laundry, where the household linen was washed; in the kitchen, where curious and wonderful preserves, jams, pickles and bread, as well as the cookery of daily food, were made in orderly routine; they were found in the weaving of cloth and woollens, and of the linen for the bride; and in the dairy, in cheese-making, butter-making, and the like. These by no means exhaust the category.

egory.

Gardening, nursing, teaching young servants, filled up our ancestors' time, and might be instanced, but the above will suffice.

Where, it may be asked, are these arts now?
And again what is left to the mother and head
of the household today? Very little, for the arts
have gone to the factory, or to the specially trained

The advent of machinery has swept the houses of all but the smallest portion, and even the spring-cleaning is being done by machines that suck our carpets of dirt, as a child sucks an orange of julie. When it was economically satisfactory for each household to be practically self-sufficient, supplying its own wants, there was plenty of interesting works for women to do, but gradually the arts slipped away. Today jam is compounded by the ton in factories, by machinery, instead of being preserved by each housewife according to recipes inherited in many cases from many convertions.

wife according to recipes inherited in many cases from many generations.

Bread is supplied daily from bakeries; weaving has vanished forever from the households; instead of fifty families making their home smell of scapsuds, the clothes of these fifty families are washed at the laundry, and the smell is confined to one building; instead of fifty servants and perhaps fifty mistresses being employed separately in washing the family linen, a few laundry hands wash the whole (and as often as not tear the whole to fibbons by degrees, whereas it lasted in the old days frem genergrees, whereas it lasted in the old days from generation to generation; this, however, is merely "ir

The change, whether in laundering or jam-mak-g, is economically for the better, but it undoubted-removes the work, and "the arts" from the women

But the economy of time, money and energy is One trade reacts upon another, and it is partly due to the disappearance of the arts from the home that smaller houses have been built in such large numbers, and that the old-fashloned "family mansion," with its dairy, bakery, laundry, large stables and rambling galleries is rapidly becoming a thing

of the past. \
Why build a dairy when the milk is supplied more nically and with greater regularity from the Why build rooms for twenty servants when five

There is nothing for so many servants to do nowadays, when domestic jam-making, pickling, house-cleaning and the like, is done more cheaply and better by scientific methods by specially trained peo-ple. All these considerations have influenced build-ers, and hence the surburban villa and flat have superseded the family mansion. But to the majority of working women "home" means one or perhaps two

It does not mean even the tiniest flat. woman is forced into the labor market in order poort herself, or perhaps an invalid parent, or

Whether she is a maid, wife, or widow, it is possible that beings more helpless than herself may depend on her for bread, and she is lucky if she can get work at a reasonable rate of pay, which keeps the small household in food, warmth and lodging. To talk to such a woman, who supports a great economic burden of staying at home and cultivating

the domestic arts, is sheer nonsense, and to my mind very unkind into the bargain! The domestic arts, though she may not know it, have been removed from the home by the greatest of all forces, the force of economic pressure and invention. In order to obtain the necessaries of life, she must go out into the market place and strive for her share. And whether the rank is high or low, whether the worker is highly trained or not, the arguments holds good. The day of the home arts has almost passed, and centralization has almost swept the home bare. It is useless to complain, and it exhibits historical ignorance to blame women, for the cause is far deeper, and lies beyond any in-dividual control. It is a phase of evolution.

### "MINCE"

I remember to this day, with disgust, a dish which, under the name of "mince," made its appearance regularly every Thursday at a school to which I went as a day boarder for a short time, in the days of my youth. On a large flat dish lay a mass of some of my youth. On a large flat dish lay a mass of some sticky grey compound, fenced in by a row of spikes, formed of sodden toasted bread. This is the style of "mince," that has very justly brought discredit upon an invaluable preparation of meat. Compare the compound which I have just described, with a properly made mince; neatly and finely cut dice of meat, in a rich brown sauce, enclosed within a wall of mashed potatoes, decorated with sippets of crisp fried bread.

bread.

Only the most inveterate hater of "made-up-dishes," can object to the occasional appearance of such a "plat;" and if he does object (for it is certain to be a "he" man) he should be prepared to provide an extra housekeeping allowance, for it is impossible to cater economically if mince in all its forms is forbidden, and a succession of freshly cooked joints and blude required.

birds required.

Mince, composed either of dice of meat, cut by hand, or a far more finely cut meat prepared in the mincing machine, may be served in a number of attractive gulses, such as rissoles, kromeskies, croustades, coquilles, sheperds pie, souffies, and quenelles, timbales, and so forth, and, except in the case of in-

valids, there need be no fear that twice-served meat is not sufficiently nourishing, as in these dishes the meat should not be re-cooked, but merely re-warmed. For all dishes of mince the first preparation is the

### To Make Mince

Cut any meat, fowl, or game, available for the purpose, away from the bone, and carefully remove every scrap of skin and gristle, and most of the fat. If the meat is to be served as a plain mince, cut it into neat very small dice, using a very sharp knife, or if preferred use a mincer. As a rule, however, a plain mince is merely cut into dice, while for ris-soles, etc., it is of the finer pulpier order produced by

### The Sauce.

For this mince a small onion, a mushroom, if you have it, and fry both in ½ oz. of clarified dripping until brown, sprinkle in ½ oz. of flour and continue to fry until the mixture is a deeper brown. Add ½ pint of stock and stir well. Bring to the boll, and stir theroughly. Rub through a wire sieve, flavor with salt and pepper, and heat the meat in it. Note that the sauce has been allowed to cool before the meat has been put in it, and that it should not be allowed to boil after, or then the meat will be twice cooked and hard. The proportions given are for half a pound of minced meat. It is worth the trouble of putting the sauce through the sieve, as then the flavor of the onion is all preserved without any fear of coming across a piece of it which so many people greatly dislike. If a white mince of chicken or veal is required, proceed in the same way but use a good white sauce (melted butter made with milk and enriched with an egg, for example). Serve in a silver, or pretty china fire-proof dish, with wall of potato or rice, and sippets of crisp fried bread. For this mince a small onion, a mushroom, if you

Take the prepared mince and season with pepper, salt, and minced parsley. Prepare the following mixture: Stir over the fire one cance each of flour and butter, and when thoroughly mixed and free from lumps stir in one gill of milk or stock, or half of each, a little minced parsley, pepper, salt, and a little finely a little minced parsley, pepper, salt, and a little finely grated lemon peel; when thoroughly blended, mix in the mince off the fire, turn it on to a dish, and leave it to get cold. Then roll it into balls or any shape you please, with well-floured hands, egg and bread-crumb them and fry in enough boiling fat to cover them; drain well, and serve garnished with fried pars-Potato or rice may be used adding this after the meat is minced and proceeding in exactly the same manner as before.

### Croustades

Cut a slice of bread about 2 or 21/2 in. thick off a stale loat, stamp out rounds with a pastry cutter, and again stamp these rounds with a small cutter to within of the base. Turn the cutter round two or times, so that the crumb in the middle can easily be removed. Then fry in plenty of hot fat, till a golden brown, turn the cases upside down on paper, and dry them before the fire or in the oven before and dry them before the fire or in the ovusing. Fill with mince and make very hot.

### Timbale of Maccaroni

Beil some maccaroni till soft enough to handle but not to break, drain well. Butter a plain tin mould, and line it with the maccaroni, starting from the centre of the bottom, and going round and round in layers, then fill up with some mince, to which has been added some egg yolk (one egg yolk to each half pound), to bind it well. Cover with a buttered pager and steam for one hour for each pint. If liked a lining of sausage or forcemeat may be placed next to the maccaroni before adding the mince, but care must be taken not to move the maccaroni.

### Stuffed Pancakes (Hot)

Make some rather thin savory pancakes, key them out flat and place on each, one or two spoonfuls of any mince. Roll up the pancakes, press the edges together, cut into even lengths, lay them in a frying basket with the folded edge downwards, and fry, then drain them well, and serve garnished with parsley. The pancakes can be prepared beforehold and cut The pancakes can be prepared beforehand, and cut into even lengths when cold, the mince being first rolled into a thin slice of fat parbolled bacon and on placed in the pancake egged and breadcrumbed, placed in a buttered fire-proof baking dish, and fried

### Kromeskies (Hot)

Prepare some mince, as for rissoles, have ready ne very thin slices of fat bacon, and put a little of the mixture on each of these, roll up the bacon, taking care to close up the ends well, dip each in frying batter, and fry each a golden brown in plenty of boiling fat. Drain well and serve garnished with fried pars-

### Croquettes (Hot)

For these have ready some short paste, rolled out very thin, cut into small squares, and on to each put a spoonful of mince, as for rissoles wet the edges of the paste, fold over, and press together, then fry plain, or acquired and dinged in vermicalli and drained well. or egged, and dipped in vermicelli, and drained well. Serve garnished with fried parsley.

### Scallops (Hot)

Butter some china, or silver shells, and put into these some mince, moistened with any good sauce; sprinkle the top with breadcrumbs, salt, pepper, grat-ed cheese, minced parsley and, if liked, minced chives. Bake till the crumbs are nicely browned.

Mince 1 lb. of underdone roast beef, and mix with it rather over six and a half ounces of minced ham, a sprinkling of the grated rind of lemon, some parsley, a little thyme well minced, and a seasoning of salt and pepper, and work in one small egg. Shape it in the form of a roll, wrap it in buttered paper, and bake in a moderate oven for about twenty minutes. When ready take off the paper, and serve very hot, with a good sauce over it. Any meat can be used in this way, only, of course, choose a suitable sauce.

### Papprica (Hot)

Peel and chop three large onions, and fry them very slowly in three ounces of butter until a delicate brown and quite soft, pass them through a sieve, put them back into the saucepan again, add a small teacupful of milk, or better still cream, and add any white meat cut up small and simmer very slowly for three-quarters of an hour. Serve very hot on a border of rice, and daintily garnished with parsley. I think you will own that these above recipes are slightly different from my first gloomy picture of "mince," in fact many of them are really delicious dishes for entrees, or savories, and the Kromeskies dishes for entrees, or savories, and the Kromeskies are so good as breakfast dishes.

### THE LAGGARD MIND

It is curious that in an age which prides itself above everything on its rapidity—an age which concentrates its energy on discovering quicker methods by electricity and steam—there should be so much mental laziness, so much desire to shirk the labor of expression. This mental apathy shows itself in a hundred ways, and in all it contributes to the dulness of life.

How delightful and how rare it is to come acress How delightful and how rare it is to come acress the being who has no sluggish and procrastinating ways, and from whose lips one never hears that excuse of the laggard mind: "I meant to have told you, but somehow I put it off, and then it didn't seem worth while."

A peach is only worth while in its hour of ripening—a rose is only worth while in the hour of its most precious bloom.

But before one rots and the other withers, it is very well worth while to have-had them!

The worthy qualities in human nature resemble meat and bread. The charming qualities such as appreciation, are akin to flowers and fruit. A word

of appreciation spoken at the right time gives the same pleasure as a rose. Unfortunately, while some people are too apparently stupid, or too selfish to appreciate anything, others are too lazy to express their enthusiasm and the roses of human intercourse wither on their stalks and waste their fragrance.

Against the "fire madness" of the poet Rostand: "De seul vertu, c'est l'enthousiasme!" we have the ordinary English objection, "I hate gush!"

Now the majority stand in no need of a warning against over-expression. At least so it seems

Now the majority stand in no need of a warning against over-expression. At least so it seems to be in this part of the world, as in England also. The sweetness and fragrance of life would be increased tenfold if we did not postpone the expression of our appreciation, but put it into words straight out, and "right away," as the Americans say.

If you think a woman looks charming in a certification of the straight of the straigh

ain dress, why not say so? If you think that the action of a friend is generous, or that a disappointment is nobly borne, put your appreciation into words, while your appreciation is of value. If you admire the creation of a friend's brain, tell him so. If the expression of your admiration is simple and sincere, it is sure to give pleasure. it is sure to give pleasure.

Then we are to encourage the people who live for love and admiration? Certainly, for it is for love and admiration that one side of life should be lived.

### THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

It is a melancholy fact, and one which argues thoughtlessness if not selfishness on the part of our sex, that however careful women may be of their own homes, they too often show a total disregard for the spare room when staying away from home. Who has not experienced the guest who leaves behind her a collection of "fairy rings" on the polished shelf on the washstand, because she is too careless to see that her medicine bottles are dry underneath? Or a nasty little burn on the dressing table where her spirit lamp has stood? Or a grimy mark on a newly covered chair to testify where she has rested It is a melancholy fact, and one which argues newly covered chair to testify where she has rested her foot when buttoning her boots? The dropping of candle grease is another common crime; and less heinous but irritating offences are sticking up photos on the wall paper with pins, and lying down in the daytime without first folding away the bed-

Since we can scarcely enjoin carefulness on our arriving guests, the moral seems to be that the decoration of the spare room should not be of too elaborate and ephemeral a nature. Some strong plain floor covering, such as a square of Abingdon cord, makes a nice background for a few rugs; and should an accident befall it, there is not the same heartburning as there would be over an expensive carpet. A slip of American cloth should be inserted for safety between the toilet cover and the polished wood, and a tile with its purpose plainly stated on it should be provided for the curling lamp. If gas does not exist, small safety lamps give a better light than candles and are far cleaner, but nowadays electric light is in almost every house. Chairs are best fitted with loose cushions in washing covers, and the bedspread should be undoubtedly also of a washing trails with the cover of the writing table must able nature. The cover of the writing table must not be light enough to be ruined by an inadvertent spot of link, nor must the pincushion be gorgeous enough to object to being stabled by hatpins. Sensibly equipmed, the pare room will stand the depredations of even careless visitors without losing its apparent freshness. apparent freshness.

The time is almost here when summer curtains must be taken down and thick ones substituted for them. I always equinsel this annual change as making for economy as well as cosiness. The smoke and smuts from winter's fires spoil the delicate hangings appropriate to summer, and the bright sunshine soon fades curtains of serge or other warm materials, which make for comfort in winter. For use during the winter months only, serge is hard to beat, for curtaining dining rooms, smoking and "useeat, for curtaining dining rooms, smoking and "use full rooms. The plain art serge trimmed with ball fringe always looks well. Plushette is always a popular material for winter curtains, and it hangs in place folds, wears excellently, and is not expensive. This material in moss-green or Indian red is particularly placeter. icularly pleasing.

There was a time when it was considered correct to have everything in pairs—a pair of vases on the mantlepiece, a pair of figures, a pair of "gentlemen's chairs," a pair of "ladies' chairs" (though why there should be any difference between these it is hard to imagine). But the disappearance of the "drawing room suite" fortunately brought in a less formal style of arrangement, And most people have realized that a thing has only half its decorative value waen it is exactly duplicated. A misative value waen it is exactly duplicated. A mistake, perhaps more fatal than the above, and certainly more commonly made, is "matching" curtains to wall paper, wall paper to carpet, and so on. People who fall into this error fall to perceive that between harmony and monotony there is a wide gulf fixed. Thus one sees a charming room papered with a white paper on which are strewn roses and blue ribbons, ruined by the hanging of chintz curtains in as nearly as possible the same design. The owner of the room congratulates herself on having secured "such a good match," but the visitor with a discriminating eye longs to hang the windows with plain green cassia cloth as a foil to the flowery walls. Again, the possessor of a "patterny" carative value when it is exactly duplicated. A walls. Again, the possessor of a "patterny" car-pet, perhaps pink sprigs on a green ground, searches till she finds a wall paper in the same two colors, and so achieves a wearying monotony instead of the harmony she might have worked out of such mater-ials as a rose-pink stripped paper and plain green demask curtains damask curtains.

damask curtains.

It is quite possible to have all the materials in a room of an artistic and desirable nature, and yet for the room to be an utter fallure, because the things all war one against another. In the same way for the comfort of the impecunious but tasteful, a delightful room can be planned out of the cheapest possible ingredients if only they are all harmonious.

### \_\_\_\_ SMALL TALK.

I hear that the King and Queen of Spain left England after a very pleasant visit which they both enjoyed. It is astonishing what a number of Spaniards visit England now. Of course there is a Spaniards visit England now. Of course there is a Spaniarh polo team, for they play that game as well, if not better than most Englishmen. The Ritz hotel in London has been almost filled with distinguished Spanish people, and the King of Spain one night went up from the Isle of Wight and entertained a party of his friends to dinner. Their Majesties spent the night at the Ritz hotel before starting for home, and their Majesties' visit created such an interest that the hotel was surrounded in the morning by a crowd of spectators who were longing to see the young Queen before she left. I heard it said that in the hotel armies of dressmakers, furriers and modistes had been coming and going all the morning for the young Queen!

Prince Edward of Wales and his brothers are greatly enjoying their holiday in the Highlands, where notwithstanding the weather they have been out during the greater part of the day. Prince Edward takes keen interest in the shooting (in which he now takes a certain part), and has naturally an intense admiration for his father's ability as a marksman. Princess Mary is much in the company of her cousins, the Princesses Alexandra and Maud of Fife, and they make a charming group when out riding or walking make a charming group when out riding or walking together. The three young Princesses have grown much taller since they last met together in the Highlands, and now Princess Mary is the only one who looks a child among them.

The proudest girl in Paris at the present moment is Mdlle. Elizabeth Lagrande, who has just been awarded a prize of £400 by a special municipal committee, who (under the will of an eccentric lady who left a large sum of money to the City of Paris to be awarded to the "best behaved young milliner there)" had to adjudicate upon no fewer than 177 claims.

Mrs. William Y. Tibbitts, of Chicago, works in her own house on a salary. When she was first married,

her husband told her that he would pay all the family expenses and give her £1 a week, raising it as she became more valuable. Now she gets £3 10s. a week, and out of her earnings she has bought a tenement house in the heart of the city that brings her in a good income. She has been married eighteen years and her husband says neither of them have ever regretted the arrangement, and he thinks a man who would ask his wife to give her services to her house and family for nothing is decidedly mean.

Mr. Winston Churchill's wedding was a event in London society. The announcement of his engagement to Miss Clementine Hozier came as a great surprise to everyone, as Mr. Churchill had been regarded as an uncompromising bachelor by most people. The wedding was exceedingly smart and pretty. There were five bridesmaids dressed in pale biscuit colored satin, richly embroidered, and wearing large black hats trimmed with pink and white camelliars

### BOOKS OF THE DAY

It is refreshing among the feeble fiction that has been so lavishly issued this season to find such a readable novel as "The Little Brown Brother," by Stanley Portal Hyatt, a story of the Filipino revolt, thoroughly well constructed, and with interest and excitement sustained at high pressure from beginning to end. A vivid impression is given of the guerning to end. A vivid impression is given of the guerning to end. ning to end. A vivid impression is given of the guer-nila warfare and of the civil and military intrigues that rendered the campaign so exasperatingly difficult, while the romantic element is provided by the English hero and heroine, who, like all the other characters, white or brown, are drawn with a convincing touch.

"An Empty Heritage," by Violet Tweedale, is a story of modern Bohemia, with a complicated and far-fetched plot, concerning the accession of a dis-reputable individual to an impoverished peerage. Sylvester Cowell, fifteenth earl of Harborough, was really an abominable scoundrel, or would have bee if he had ever existed, but neither he nor any other of the people have any semblance to life. They are all mere puppets whose actions are somewhat jerkily controlled by the author. The book is a disappointing one, considering the excellence of much of the author's earlier work.

"Mrs. Fitz Maurice on Leave," by Gabrielle Fitz Maurice, is a brightly written record of the adventures of a grass widow invalided home from India. Gabrielle must have been something of a minx, or she would never have experienced so many insults from the succession of "bounders" with whom she chose to flirt—up to a certain point. Still she is a natural and rather attractive little person, and the book is certainly well worth reading.

simultaneously to two authors, who, in all probability, have never met, or exchanged a word either verbally or by correspondence; and one of the latest coincidences of the kind is supplied by "Ine Burden," by A. C. Dawson-Scott, for the pivot of the plot is almost identical with that in "Keepers of the House," though the detail and treatment are entirely different, and "The Burden" is the better book of ly different, and "The Burden" is the better book of the two, since the situations are more naturally contrived. Elizabeth Lady Rayen, the young, impulsive, complex creature, who sinned almost unwittingly, and suffered sorely—as all essentially free and sensitive souls must suffer under such circumstances—is admirably drawn, with equal sympathy and perception, as indeed are all the others whose lives are linked with hers. One wonders if any woman could have had the courage and honesty to tell the truth to her trustees, as Elizabeth did; the incident appears superfluous, in fact, though it is undeniably ears superfluous, in fact, though it is undeniably

A charming book, and one that will be most valuable to garden-lovers, who wish to make the best of a modest piece of ground, is "The Perfect Garden." It is not merely written in a singularly graceful and sympathetic style, but is stored with practical instructions for the culture of all the principal English flowers, fruits and vegetables, together with sound hints on economical management, imparted so lucidly and straightforwardly that the veriest amateur in horticulture should be able to understand and profit by them. The book is profusely and beautifully illustrated with water color sketches and black and white drawings by Lilian Stannard, and supplemented by a number of plans for flower, kitchen and rose gardens, shrubberies, rockeries, lawns, etc. rockeries, lawns, etc.

### POETICAL CLIPPINGS

Andante of Schubert

As you played on, my bursting heart stood still.
Years passed away; it seemed I stood again
Numbed with the sudden bitterness of pain,
And watched my dream fade o'er the twilit hill.
And now outside the wild night and its fears Brings back your haunting cry thro' all the years.

Through my uncurtained window, Rough and hoars As if with human grief and real remorse, icreams the loud wind's harsh and incessant din. But here within, your old-world, gentle tune Has brought again the tenderness of June. Dear, as you play, my half-closed eyes seem wet.

So deep, so black, the stormy eve peers in

Out from the eerie corner's gloom there seem
To steal those loved ones of a misty dream—
oved ones, long gone, whom I can ne'er forget.
O grey and white, their questioning faces smile
In my dim eyes to speak to me awhile.

As you played on, my broken heart was healed.
Love could not die. I still could softly go
Back thro' old memories' long vales of snow,
To where the paths meet by the clover field. I only have to close mine eyes to see Their smiling faces from Eternity.

One Summer's Day
The day is gone. With sweet regret we watch
The dusky veil of night enclose it round.
The crescent moon escends the silent dome,
While white flowers gleam like stars upon the

Dear heart! Do I behold the angels lean.
To muse with wonder in their mystic eyes
How life upon this golden day
Was e'en as fair as theirs in Paradise?

Cared for Nobody Cared for Nobody
Tis is the song the miller sang,
The selfish miller of Dee;
"I care for nobody, no, not I,
And nobody cares for me."
He ate and drank, and worked and slept,
Money and land had he,
But never a poorer mortal stept
Than the selfish miller of Dee.

So he lived alone, he had no kin;
And in all the countryside
There wasn't a mortal cared a pin
Whether he lived or he died.
The women gave him never a smile,
The men had nothing to say,
No friend era crossed his garden stile,
No stranger wished him good-day.

To share our life is to double our life;
And what if it double its care?
Loving can lighten the hardest strife,
Loving can make it fair.
Better to love, though love should die,
Than say, like the miller of Dee,
"I care for nobody, no, not I,
And nobody cares for me."

Bishop Car ber. He was

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that there is Mr. Joseph in the Domini dates, Hon. M nard. Conserv

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### IPPINGS

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Paradise? -N.M.C.

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# GE FOR THE YOUNG FOI

### CURRENT TOPICS

Pishop Carmichael, head of the Church of Eng-in Montreal, was buried on the 24th of Septem-He was a good man and will be greatly mourn-

Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa form what an English statesman called Greater tain. Surely England may well be named the lother of Nations.

Three prospectors who have come down from Inthat there is every prospect that gold will be found there in large quantities.

Mr. Joseph Martin has decided to run for Victoria Dominion elections. This makes three candi-Hon. Mr. Templeton, Liberal; Mr. F. H. Barand, Conservative, and Mr. Jos. Martin, Inden-Another valuable seam of coal has been discovered

e property belongs to the Wellington Colliery The death of Judge Cane of Vancouver was ter-bly sudden. Although it is only a year since he took is seat on the bench all the lawyers honored him as just and a wise judge. He may be said to have

on Deep Bay near the Union mines in Comox. The seam is eight feet thick and a shaft will be sunk

This has been a remarkable year in some respects. While there have been floods in some parts of North America, in others the weather has been unusually dry. This has been the case especially in the Lake Champlain district. In Victoria the fall rains are selom delayed so long.

d at his post.

The Temperance people are holding meetings to persuade the citizens of Victoria and other parts of the province to ask the government of British Columbia to make a law allowing districts or towns to decide whether or not each one shall allow liquor to be sold within its borders. This is what is meant by

The city was full of firemen last week who came to attend the Pacific Association. Meetings were held and speeches were made. As these fire chiefs talked together each would learn much from the other of the best way of fighting fire. No men do better work for the citizens than the firemen and few say less about hat they do.

The Synod of the Church of England was held at Ottawa last week. Bishops and clergymen from all parts of Canada were present. Among those attending the Synod was Bishop Perrin, who is on his way back from England. Rev. Ernest Miller of St. Barnabas and his family returned last week. His son Gerald remained in England to go to school.

Last week while the Agricultural Exhibition was held in New Westminster the Centenary of the discovery of the river on which the city is built by Simon Fraser was celebrated. Interesting pictures and relics of the explorers and first settlers were shown and all present had an opportunity of learning in a very interesting way of how British Columbia was first discovered and settled.

Australia is to begin to build a navy of her own instead of paying towards that of England. The plan is to build six torpedo boat destroyers, nine submarines and two depot ships. England is to supply the 1,200 men needed to man the little fleet. A beginning must be made sometime but it will be many a year before Australia can defend itself. The British admiralty has given its consent to this plan.

Long ago we read that the Queen of Sheba brought to King Solomon presents of spices and gold and precious stones. This was a custom in old times when Eastern monarchs came to visit others. In the East customs change slowly and we read that the Emperor of China and his mother are sending very rare and costly presents to the president by the ambassador Tang Shao Yi, who with Chung Men Yen is paying a visit to the United States.

There are in the north of Turkey two little countries named Bosnia and Herzegovina. They are very close to Austria and that country would like to annex them. It seems that the little states would be quite willing to join their big neighbor. But Russia says she will not allow this to be done. Affairs in this part of the world were settled many years ago by what is called the Berlin treaty. This arrangement cannot be broken without the consent of all the

It is believed that the Chinese are anxious to gain It is believed that the Chinese are anxious to gain the friendship of the American nation so that they may remain masters of Manchuria which both the Russians and Japanese would like to possess. It is said that Chung Men Yen, who is a very well educated Chinaman, will take the place of the present Chinese minister at Washington. How surprised people would have been fifty years are to hear that the would have been fifty years ago to hear that the inamen would leave their own country and travel

Earl Grey has been travelling very quietly through Canada. The Governor-General is taking a holiday and has been taking a number of hunting trips on his way. He is now in the interior of British Columbia. He, like Lord Aberdeen, has become a landowner in the interior. If he intends to come to the Coast nothing has been said about it. Another distinguished man who is on his way to the Coast is tinguished man who is on his way to the Coast is Lord Milner, who was intrusted with the difficult task of governing South Africa after the war was over. Lord Milner will visit Victoria.

There was a horrible fight at the lacrosse match at New Westminster on Saturday week. It would be useless to try to find out who were the most to blame. useless to try to find out who were the most to blame. When men are allowed to strike their opponents while a game is going on all the players are in fault. It is a pity that so beautiful a game as lacrosse cannot be played by manly fellows who take a delight in tests of strength and skill. It happens far too often that in public games men forget that they are bound to do their best and win if they can or lose honorably. The victory won by dishonorable means is the worst kind of defeat. Games should be played for fun or not at all.

Another English gentleman, Moreton Frewen, has seen using his eyes at Prince Rupert. He tells us not the fishing grounds near the city are very valuble and that cod and halibut will be sent from them the cities of the middle and east of the United tates. Another thing that this gentleman has noticed is that the new railroad across British Columia will pass through country that is almost level. This will make it easy to haul the grain from the trairies.

is traveller has noticed too that because the Trunk Pacific will not allow liquor to be sold In Prince Rupert, the workmen are saving money. In Prince Rupert, the workmen are saving money. In any a little child will be warmly clad this winter not would have suffered from cold if her father had seen able to spend his money in a saloon and mothers will be comforted by letters and helped with loney from sons who are saved from a temptation bey would have been too weak to resist. Mr. Frewen ophesies a prosperous future for this northern countries and every one hopes he is right.

The strike in the C. P. R. machine shops still continues. Very little has been said about it in the papers and only the men and their families know just what it means to them. It has lasted now for more than seven weeks and the company has engaged two thousand nine hundred new men. Six hundred of the strikers have returned to work. If the strike were to end now little harm would have been done. The hallroad mechanics are a fine lot of men. They earn good wages and the loss of about \$200, which would

be about the average wage of each man will cause no great distress. It is greatly to be hoped that the company and the men will come to an agreement before the winter comes and before the feeling between them gets more bitter.

Of all the wonderful discoveries that have been made in the last half century none are more wonderful or harder to understand than wireless telegraphy and none are more useful. On Wednesday the Humboldt, a big steamer on her way from Seattle to Alaska went ashore on Pender Island. The operator on board sent a message out into the air and it was heard by the operator on the steamer Iroquois, another of the Seattle boats. He sent the message out and this time it was taken down by the machine out at Gonzales Point and in a very little while the Salvor and the Lorne were on their way to save life and property. In the meantime a fishing steamer which also had one of these wonderful little machines on board had heard the call and taken the passengers back to Seattle. The Humboldt has been floated off, brought to Esquimalt for repairs and will soon be at sea again. In none of your fairy books is a stranger story told than this. Of all the wonderful discoveries that have been

It is forty-one years since the four provinces of Canada, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, determined to join in one government. Now the country stretches from ocean to ocean and from Victoria to Halifax, there are very few who are not proud to call themselves Canadians. The country has prospered wonderfully and while united at home is known and respected abroad. Australia followed the example of Canada and already its people look upon themselves as a nation. The provinces of New the example of Canada and already its people look upon themselves as a nation. The provinces of New Zealand are united in a commonwealth and now the colonies of South Africa are preparing to form a confederation. A meeting is to be held at Durban in Natal to arrange this matter very much as the fathers of Confederation met at Quebec forty-one years ago. The South African colonies are the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange River Colony and the Transvaal. Before the South African war the two last were little Dutch Republics. England, as soon as the disturbances caused by the war were over gave them the

power to govern themselves and now they are pre-paring to unite with the older British colonies.

Among the mining men who were here a few days ago was an English gentleman who said that what British Columbia wanted was plenty of men who were willing to work hard. If once the men who had plenty of money knew that there was gold, silver, copper or any other mineral in the rocks they would send money to take it out, but they would not spend their money unless certain of a return. There must first be men who would find the claims and then work on them till they were sure they were rich. Then they could sell them. This is slow and painful work and men in this country have come to believe that it is easy to get rich. They do not want to work hard and live carefully. But even the richest men will tell you that when they were young men they had to do many things that were hard and disagreeable. A gentleman who has made himself famous said the other evening that he loved work. So does everybody who has done anything in the world worth doing. If British Columbia boys do not take off their coats and get to work with a will they will see men from other provinces occupy the highest positions in the province which is their birthright. Among the mining men who were here a few days

During the week there have been many cases of cholera in St. Petersburg. The disease has spread to the parts of the city occupied by members of the royal family and some noblemen have been stricken with the diseases. Many of the people are terrified. The Russian students have always been noted for their love of country and for their boldness in opposing what they believed to be tyranny. In this sad time some of them have shown real heroism. It appears that a vaccine has been discovered which scientists believe will cure cholera. Its effect is not scientists believe will cure cholera. Its effect is not yet known but some of the students to find out how it will act have taken the germs of cholera after hav-ing been vaccinated. That is, they have run the risk of a painful death in order to prove whether their countrymen can be saved or not. Most of you have read the story of the Russian serf who jumped into the midst of a pack of wolves that his master and his little daughter might escape. The students

whether they live or not will have earned the gratitude not only of their fellow countrymen but of the world. Though cholera is not so bad in the Philippines as in Russia, it is thought best for the Atlantic fleet to put off its visit to this United States possession till after China and Japan have been visited. It will be two months before the ships will again reach the Philippines on their last stretch of their long journey.

Later news says that the disease has been checked in St Petersburg.

While travellers are telling us how great our country is going to be we are reminded of the men who came into British Columbia when it was a wilderness. Those who live here now, owe a great debt to such men. Neither they nor their work should be forgotten. You learn a little about them in your histories. But it would make them more real to us if, when we wished, we could see their pictures as nearly as possible as they were in life. Only an artist could do such work. Nothing would add more to the value and beauty of our face parliament buildings than pictures of the Makers of British Columbia. Some of you may remember that when the very first settleyou may remember that when the very first settle-ment was made in British Columbia ships passed up and down the coast from San Blas in Mexico to Nootand down the coast from San Blas in Mexico to Nootka Sound on Vancouver Island. Since the capture
of Meare's ships there has been till lately but little
traffic between the beautiful tropical country and our
own province. Within the last few years, however,
it has been learned that a profitable trade between
British Columbia and Mexico might be carried on.
More than that, a rallroad across the narrowest part
of Mexico, will, many people think, afford the cheapest
means of communication with Europe. This railroad
will be finished before the Panama Canal can be dug.
Fine harbors are being made at both ends of it and will be finished before the Panama Canal can be dug. Fine harbors are being made at both ends of it and ships can be easily loaded and unloaded. If this plan is successful Mexico will become a rich and populous country in the near future. If we can sell the Mexicans our coal, lumber and fish and buy their cocoanuts and other tropical fruits the trade will benefit us both. It is worth while for British Columbia boys and girls to study the map of Mexico. We do not need Mexican silver but we want their salt and fruit

Fort St. George was erected at the confluence of the Nechaco and the main stream. All this time Fraser had been collecting supplies as well as building forts, and exploring streams. On May 26th, 1808, he set out on the last and most difficult journey. The expedition consisted of Fraser, Stuart. Quesnel, nineteen boatmen and two Indians in four cances. Few, if any, more dangerous voyages have ever been attempted than that upon which Fraser and his companions were now embarked. Cataracts and whiripools were so frequent that it is a mystery how the daring boatmen escaped destruction. When even these hardy fellows could no longer venture their boats in the boiling surging stream their journey along the edges of the precipices which hemmed it in was scarcely less perilous. One cannot help admiring the simple courage with which Fraser and his men faced the dangers that they met at every step and the cool perseverance by which they overcame the difficulties that lay in their path.

As they passed the mouths of the principal tributaries of the Fraser they named them. One on the right they called Shaw's river after one of the partners of the Company. Another on the left still preserves the name of Quesnel. Yet further south the volume of the river was increased by a great stream that poured into it from the north-east. This Fraser named after the fellow-explorer who was then tracing the course of the Columbia, the Thompson.

Near the coast Fraser met unfriendly Indians. There seems to be some doubt as to how near he came to the ocean, but Anderson, who had the best opportunities of learning the truth, thinks he reached the present site of New Westminster on July 2nd. 1808. Fraser, afterwards occupied several positions in the service of the Northwest Company, When he gave up the life of a fur-trader he went to live at St. Andrew's, Upper Canada. He died in 1863, fifty-five years after the exploration of the Fraser, at the age of eighty-nine.

### FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

The Little Pink Pig and the Big Road

The Little Pink Pig and the Big Road

Once there was a little pink pig with five little spotted brothers and sisters. They had a nice home in the wood lot with their mama, and a nice yard with a little white fence around it. The little pigs were very happy playing in the yard. They made mud ples and baked them in the sun.

One day the little pink pig asked his mama to let him go out of the gate into the big road.

"You are too little and do not know enough yet," said his mama. "When you grow bigger I shall teach you about the big road, and then you may go. Now, be a good little pig. and run and play with your brothers and sisters.

But the little pig would not play with his brothers and sisters. He ran off in a corner by himself and would not make mud ples.

Pretty soon the milkman came in his wagon to bring the milk for dinner. He carried it in and knocked at the back door, and poured it in a pail for mama. Then he ran out as fast as he could and hopped up in his wagon and drove away.

But he forgot to close the gate.

The little pink pig saw the gate was open, and he ran right out into the big road.

"I will show my mama how much I know," he said. And he trotted down the big road as fast as his little pink legs would carry him.

He had not gone very far when he saw a big black and white thing. The black and white thing ran after the little pig squealed and squealed, and the black and white thing rolled him over in the dust.

The little pig squealed and squealed, and the black and white thing rolled him and rolled him over, and kept saying "Bow wow!" But by and by he turned and went away.

The little pig sto up and tried to shake off the dust, but he couldn't shake it all off. He wanted to go home, but he had rolled over and over so much, that he couldn't tell where home was. So he ran into a cornfield to hide, till he was sure the black and white thing was gone.

Pretty soon a man came along and found him in

white thing was gone.

Pretty soon a man came along and found him in the cornfield and said:

cornneid and said.
"Hello, pink pig, are you eating my corn?".
"Oh, no!" said the little pig. "I would not eat "Then you should keep out of my cornfield." said the man. "I will take you home and shut you in a

And he took the little pink pig home and shut him up in a pen.
"I do not want to be shut up. Please let me out,"

"I do not want to be snut up. Please let me out," said the little pink pig.

But the man did not let him out. It was not a nice pen, and the little pig got all muddy and dirty in it. He wished he was at home in his own little house with his mama, and his spotted brothers and sisters.

He ran round till he found a little hole in the fence. He was such a tiny pig that he squeezed through the hole and got out, though he had a hard time, for the buttons on his jacket got caught, and he could hardly get loose. He did not know which way to go to find his home, but he ran as fast as he could to get away from the pen.

He ran through a fence into a big place where there was plenty of grass. There were some very big red things in there, and one saw the little pig and ran after him. so into the school house. All was very still; a dim light flickered here and there, making the blackness more dense, as he crept softly along.

Presently he reached the Doctor's study, and, quietly opening the door, passed in. A full moon lit up the room, and by its light he saw the bookcase, and was

able to extract the "Todhunter." He was just about to return with his trophy when he heard some soft foot-falls coming along the corridor.

red things in there, and one saw the little pig and ran after him.

"Oh, dear!" said the little pink pig (only he was not pink any more because he was all covered with mud), "are you a big pig?"

The big red thing shook its head and said "Moo!" and tossed the little pig up in the air. The little pig fell on the ground with a hard bump. He lay still till the red thing went away. Then he got up and ran as fast as he could.

He ran out in the road, and right into a black and white speckled thing with two legs. The speckled thing puffed up and said "Squawk!"

The little pig ran as fast as he could because he thought the speckled thing was chasing him. But it wasn't.

After Mackenzie, the first explorer to cross the Rocky Mountains, was James Findlay. In 1797 he explored the two great tributaries of the Peace River, the Parsnip and the Findlay. Eight years later the Northwest Co. determined to send their fur traders to occupy the lately discovered country and to explore to its mouth the great river whose difficult and dangerous course Mackenzie had thought it best to abandon. The man chosen to lead those who were to undertake these arduous tasks was Simon Fraser. He was a partner of the company and was in 1805, in charge of Fort Dunyegan on the Peace River. Unlike most of the officials of the great fur trading companies, Fraser was not a native of Scotland. He was the son of a Loyalist who had joined the ill-fated army of Burgoyne and died soon after its surrender. His widow had taken her young son to Cornwall, Upper Canada and when he was old enough he had obtained employment in the Northwest Company. There were few schools in Western Canada in those early days and the widow's son had not received a good education. His temper, too, was far from amiable but he was brave, adventurous and experienced in the arts by which the furtraders overcame the difficulties and dangers of life and travel in the northern wilderness.

wasn't.

The little pig did not know where he was running, and he did not have time to find out. The first thing he knew he almost ran into a lot of two-legged things. They had big yellow mouths.

One of them said "Hiss-ss!" and ran out and nipped the little pig's hind leg. The little pig squealed and ran the other way.

"Oh, dear!" he thought, "if I ever get back to my mama, I will never try to go down the big road again, till she teaches me what these queer things are."

are."

Just then he found himself in front of his own little house with the white fence around it. He ran into the house and told his mama everything that had happened to him. "Oh, mama." he said, "what was the black and white thing?"

"It was a dog," she said. "Dogs sometimes chase little nies."

"It was a dog," she said. "Dogs sometimes chase little pigs."
"Oh, mama," he said, "a man found me in his cornfield and put me in a pen."
"You must keep out of cornfields," said mama. "People do not like pigs in their cornfields."
"Oh, mama, what was the big red thing with sharp things on top of its head?"

"It was a cow," said mama. "You should not go where cows are till you are big enough to keep out of

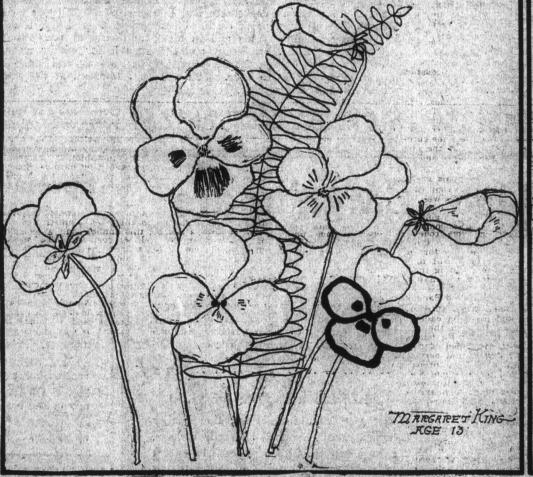
"Oh, mama, what was the speckled thing that puged up and said 'Squawk?"

"It was a hen," said mama. "She was not chasing you, she was only going to the other side of the road."

"Oh, mama, what was the white thing that nipped me?" "It was a goose. You should always keep away from them."

"Oh, mama, this is a big world, and there are lots funny things in it."

"Yes," said mams. "That is why it is best for little pigs not to go out on the big road till they know more. You need not be afraid of anything if you know what it is. You have learned a great deal today for such a little pig, but if you are patient and wat till I teach you, you will not have such a hard time. We shall walk out every day, and I will teach you how a little pig can take care of himself all the time." Then she put the little pig in the wash-tub, for he was all covered with mud, and washed him nicely—and before long, he was the little pink pig again.—Jasmine Stone Van Dresser, in St. Nicholas,





(To Be Continued)

SIMON FRASER

Fraser built Rocky Mountain House, now called Hudson Hope, at the eastern end of the Peace River Pass and there began his preparations for his journey. His principal colleague was Stuart. After spending the winter of 1805 in getting supplies Fraser left the Rocky Mountain house and with three canoes set out towards the end of May. He explored the Findlay River and then turned into the south branch of the Peace River—the Parsnip, and near the end of June reached McLeod Lake by a branch of the Parsnip. Here in 1805 Fort McLeod had been built.

(Continued)

rempleton Minor took the bowling again, but the Selwyn boys were all on the alert new, and were fielding splendidly. Dick put up a stubborn defence, and played every ball with a scrupulous care, but he did not get a chance to make a single.

Seven more came from the captain's bat during the next over, and six from the one following. Templeton Minor took the bowling, and registered a boundary with a pretty snick through the slips, playing out the rest of the over without scoring.

"By Jove!" cried, Millington. "We only want thirty-two to win. How much longer is there to play?"

"Half an hour," replied one of the men.

"Not long enough," muttered Millington. "Even if they don't get out I'm afraid they can't score thirty-two in half an hour. But it'll be a glorious draw," he added.

added.

It was half-past five, and the game would come to a conclusion when the school clock chimed the hour

of six.

Jack Richardson smote, and Templeton Minor played carefully during the next six overs. Dick had heard the clock chime a quarter to six, and he saw by the telegraph board that the score was 166. He was tempted to hit out, but he knew that if he let caution go to the winds he would probably get out, so he resisted the temptation, and played his old,

so he resisted the temptation, and played his old, steady game.

Slowly the score mounted until it reached 179.

"Only four to get," groaned Millington, looking at his watch," and there's only a minute to go. What a pity Richardson hasn't got the bowing; one of his

a pity Richardson hasn't got the bowing; one of his smites would do it."

Templeton Minor faced the bowler. He knew it was nearly time, and he knew the score was nearly up to the Selwyn score. But he dared not look at the telegraph board. He set his teeth, and gripped his bat firmly and waited.

The Selwyn fast bowler took a long run, and hurled the ball down at a terrific speed. Templeton saw it coming at his legs, but he knew it would break across his pads. A feeling of desperation came over him, he took a quick stride, played well forward on the leg side before the ball had a chance to break, and turned it away to the leg, where it shot across the ground to the boundary.

e boundary. com! Boom! Boom! Boom! Birkdale ha

Boom! Boom! Boom! Boom! Boom! Birkdale had won on the stroke of time.

"Hooray! Hooray! well done, Birkdale."

A shower of caps went flying into the air, and, regardless of their property, the Birkdale boys came racing across the ground, and reached the pitch just as the captain had grasped Templeton Minor's hand, and was shaking it as though it were a pump handle. The score was 184—Richardson not out 119, Templeton Minor not out 20.

Then the crowd of boys surrounded the two heroes in a great band, and escorted them to the payillon, chanting the Birkdale College song at the top of their voices.

voices.

The two headmasters stepped up to greet the cap-

"Allow me to congratulate you," said the Selwyn Head. "It is nothing new for you, Richardson, to do so well; it is your young recruit that I wish to compliment."

"And I do, too," cried Doctor Portmann.

Templeton Minor was almost frantic with delight.

Hand after hand grasped his and shook it vigorously.

There was one notable absentee, and that was Herbert Carter. He had left the ground disgusted beyond

all measure. all measure.

The rest of the day was one continued triumph for Templeton Minor. At tea he sat next to the captain, who was seated on the Doctor's right, and his health was drunk in tea midst cheers that made the roof

was drunk in tea midst cheers that made the roof ring.

Then Richardson made a speech. In a manner that was characteristic of him he completely overlooked his own share in the great victory, and lauded Templeton Minor up to the skies.

"His splendid shy-in laid the foundations for our victory," he said, "and his magnificent defence put the coping stone to it. I can assure you all that Templeton Minor will have to play very badly, which I do not think him capable of doing, before he loses his place in the first."

Then the boys insisted on Dick speaking. He rose to his feet, his face flushed, and his eyes shining, and gazed round at the sea of faces.

"It's—it's jolly good of you chaps," he said. "But I reckon—I reckon you could all do what I did."

Then he sat down amidst a thunderous "No!" which made the cups dance, and a volley of cheers which caused the cups to find partners in the saucers in their impromptu two step.

At length the boys retired to the dormitories, Carter and three other boys slept in the same room as Templeton Minor.

"Cricket isn't everything." grunted Carter after

and three other boys slept in the same room as Templeton Minor.

"Cricket isn't everything," grunted Carter after the boys had been in bed for some time. "I've known chaps do well at cricket, and be wretched kids at anything else."

"If you're referring to Templeton Minor," cried Harry Wilmott, "you're talking through your hat. He couldn't be a kid if he tried."

"Let him prove it. Let's see if he's got any pluck," said Carter.

"How? How?" cried the other boys, Templeton ex-

cepted.

Carter thought for a few minutes. "Look here, Templeton Minor," he said, "I bet you haven't got the pluck to go down to the Doctor's study and bring back one of the books from his case."

"That would be a silly thing to do," replied Dick. Carter saiffed contemptuously. "There you are?" he said. "What did I say?"

"I suppose you think I haven't the pluck?" asked Dick.

Dick.

Carter laughed scornfully, and did not reply. But his laugh annoyed Dick, and he lost his caution.

"I'll go, if you dare me," he said quietly.

"I do dare you" replied Carter. "Go and fetch the Head's 'Todhunter' from his bookcase."

Dick got out of bed. The other boys interposed, and told him not to take any notice of Carter.

"He hasn't the pluck to do it himself," one of them said.

them said.
"But I have," answered Dick resolutely, "and I'm going to do it."
Softly he opened the door and crept down the stairs in his nightshirt. To reach the Doctor's study he had to go through the great hall, along a corridor, and

Here in 1805 Fort McLe6d had been built.

Through streams and lakelets the explorers threaded their way till, on the first of July they reached the dividing ridge or height of land that separates the waters that flow into the Peace River from those that empty into the Fraser. Then, carrying their cances about half a mile, they embarked in the current that bears the snow-fed streams of the northern mountains to the milder shores of the Gulf of Georgia. Descending the Fraser, till they reached the mouth of the Nechaco, Fraser and his companions turned their course to the northwest. When they came to Stuart Lake they built Fort St. James, the most important fur-trading station in this region. The same year Stuart began to build Fort Fraser and in 1807

# Well Thrown, Sir-A Story for Children

# MANY SPECIAL PURCHASES ON SALE FRIDAY

Friday we will give you some of the results of having buyers in the market at the right time. Our buyers, who are in the east at present, are sending along special purchases of all kinds of goods every day. This is one branch of our business to which we devote special attention. We are always open for any lot of goods providing the price is right, and manufacturers knowing that, always have special lines to offer our buyers.

Nearly all the values mentioned here are special purchases, and we assure you that these are very good bargains indeed.

Special Purchase of Men's Suits and Overcoats on Sale Friday and Saturday



### Money saved is money earned, and you cannot earn five to twelve dollars any easier than by saving money on these garments. New Fall Suits at \$6.75, \$9.75 Overcoats and Raincoats \$10.00, and \$12.50

The suits are all new styles and new cloths, single and double breasted cuts, some with the nobby long lapels and cuffs now so much worn. The garments are particularly well made and finished in the best possible manner. The cloths are fine tweeds and worsteds, in medium and dark colors and shades that are most wanted. Don't make the mistake of thinking that these are old styles or undesirable goods, there is nothing newer or more up-to-date to be had at any price, and every one of these suits is exceptional value at the prices marked.

\$6.75 NEW FALL SUITS \$9.75 NEW FALL SUITS \$12.50

# \$12.50 and \$10.00

Different lengths and styles, just what the fashion world says is right. Raincoats, full lengths in cravenette and hep tonette in different colors, also dark tweed effects in waterproof cloth. Overcoats in a good assortment of medium and dark, heavy weight tweeds and in black and colored meltons, beavers, vicunas, and other cloths that are heavy and comfortable for winter wear. The coats are splendidly made, having the new cut and that swing and snap that every man likes to see and likes to have. You will be astonished at the goods we can offer you at these special prices.

\$10 Overcoats and Raincoats \$12.50 Overcoats and Raincoats \$10 Friday and Saturday.... \$10



### Special Purchase Offer of Ribbons

25c and 35c Colored Ribbons, Friday 15c

A big lot of Ribbons in this offering, all wide widths in a large assortment of shades and colorings, including white, cream, all shades of green, red, blue, etc., and many new shades also. This ribbon is a good quality of silk, and is well worth the full price, but as we bought them cheap, we will give you the benefit and sell 25c and 35c qualities on Friday

### Women's Cashmere Hose on Sale Friday

50c and 75c Qualities for 35c choice lot of Women's Cashmere Hose, in plain very soft nice quality, good weight, seamless and nicely finished, different sizes, these are a splendid quality and are a good hosiery bargain. Regular prices 50c and 75c. Friday spe-

### Week-End Footwear Specials Men's, Youths' and Boys' Boots Reduced

The Shoe Section is a busy place now-a-days, and with the increased space we are able to give you much better service now than before. This week's Friday and Saturday bargains are particularly good, as the following will attest: MEN'S FINE LACED KID BOOTS, medium weight, exten-

sion soles. A good boot for light wear. Reg. \$2.50. Fri-BOYS' FINE KID LACED BOOTS, sizes 1 to 5. Reg. \$2.00. YOUTHS' FINE KID LACED BOOTS, sizes 11 to 13. Reg. 

### The Empress Heater

This handsome heater is particularly adapted for burning wood. It is very sightly and very well made, the ornaments being nickel and cast iron, and the body the best English planished steel. The materials and workmanship are the very best. The prices are: The Master Criminal-by

No. 18, size 18 x 24 x 20 in. deep. Price .... \$10.75 No. 20, size 19 x 15 x 22 in. deep. Price . . . . \$11.50 No. 24, size 23 x 161/2 x 26 in. deep. Price .. .. \$14.50

# Three Good Bargains are

\$6.75 to \$8.75 Linen Table Cloths for \$5.00

This is a lot of fine Linen Table Cloths that we were able to pick up at a good price concession, and we offer them to you at a price that makes them a good bargain. They 

### 50c Fancy White Pique, 25c

HEAVY PIQUE, about 600 yards in the lot, heavy white brocades in a variety of designs, very durable and suitable for blouses and dresses. Just the thing for white blouses for winter, being plenty heavy enough for cold weather wear. Regular 50c. Friday .. .. .. .. 25¢

### \$1.75 Linen Napkins for \$1.00

About 100 dozen in this lot, fine quality linen damask, hemmed all ready for use, a large variety of good patterns to selecet from, a bargain that is well worth taking advantage of. Regular price \$1.75. Friday special, at, per dozen ..... \$1.00

### How About Your Carpets

Do they need cleaning? Probably they do, and even if they don't actually need it, their appearance can be greatly improved by the use of our Vacuum Cleaner, the system that cleans your carpets and upholstered furniture and does it thoroughly without removing the carpets or up-setting the house. All meritorious inventions are copied and imitated, that is one of the penalties of success, and this system is no exception, but the imitations in this instance are practically worthless, being nothing more than improved carpet sweepers or mere toys, leaving the car-pets as dirty as before, not being treated except on the surface and requiring an extra finishing and dressing to get the proper appearance. The Booth Vacuum Cleaner cleans everything, the carpet, the paper underneath, and the floor, and cleans them thoroughly. It raises the pile of the carpet, freshens its appearance and makes it look just as good as new. And with no trouble to you or your house and no wear and tear on the car-pet. Estimates gladly furnished at any time.

### Our Artistic Wall Papers

Dark days are plenty throughout the winter, and winter is rapidly approaching, would it not be a good idea to brighten up some of your rooms with some new wall paper? It is really wonderful what a few rolls of wall paper at an insignificant cost will do towards changing the appearance of a room. We wish to call particular attention to our assortment of new and artistic wall paper. We handle enormous quantities. We buy direct, we sell closely. No fancy profits are charged, and our assortment is exceptionally large and shows great care in selecting. We have papers for every room of all kinds, rich Tapestry Paper in handsome and unique designs. Duplay Velour Paper in wooderfully signs, Duplex Velour Paper in wonderfully handsome patterns, Washable Papers for the kitchen or bathroom, any kind you wish we have. And our prices, well, they are the typical Spencer prices, values that cannot be beaten. Some idea of the range we have can be gleaned from the fact that we have paper from 5c per roll to .... \$12.00

# Good Fiction, \$1.25 Books for 60c

Paternoster. The Bright Face of Dangerby Stephens. My Lost Self-by Marchmont. The Love That Prevailed-by Moore. Aladdin of London-by Pemberton.

The Broken Law-by Bur-Richard Yea and Nay-by The Broken Lance-by Quick. The Castaway—by Rives.
The Mainwaring Affair—by

In Babel—by George Ade.

Little Shepherd of Kingdom
Come—by Fox. The Monks' Treasure-by Hor-

The Count and the Congress man-by Harrison,

# Special Sale of Belts Friday

50c, 75c and \$1.00 Belts, Choice for 25c

Another special purchasing Offering, a lot of fancy Belts of all kinds and descriptions at half and less than half the regular

SILK BELTS, white and cream, heavily embroidered, regular SILK CORDED BELTS, in navy, brown, green, red, blue and gold, black and green, navy and white. Regular value 65c TINSEL BELTS, in black, red, green, brown, gilt and silver. 

FANCY CREAM BELTS, with stripes of pale blue, green, brown and navy, regular value 50c and 75c. Friday .... 25¢ A FEW SAMPLE BELTS in light shades, regular values up to \$1.00. Friday ..... 25¢

## New Reading Matter

The Latest Fiction, Price \$1.25

Grath. The Liberationist-by Bindloss The Circular Staircase-by

The Money Changers-by Upton Sinclair.

By Right of Purchase-by Bindloss. Peter-by Hopkinson Smith.

The Lure of the Mask-by Mc- | The Metropolis-by Sinclair. An Olympic Victor-by Con-The Sword of Dundee-by Peck.

The Corrector of Destiniesby Post.

The Red Skull-by Hume, And many others.

### The Albion Oak Heater

This is a new heater which embodies all the good features of modern heaters. It is made by the Albion Iron Works Co. by the Albion Iron Works Co. and has the advantage of all the superior stock and work-manship for which their stoves are noted. It is made of the best English planished steel, and high grade castings, with full nickel trimmings. The prices are as follows, the num-bers indicating diameter at feed pers indicating diameter at feed

FULL NICKEL

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No. 12-Price .. . \$11.50 No. 14-Price .. .. \$13.50 No. 16-Price .. .. \$16.00

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