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EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS APENS

POPE'S LEGATE RECEIVED

Thousands Throng Westminster Cathedral at First Services

London, Sept. 9.—With all the solemn splendor of the Roman Catholic church, Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, the Pope's legate, was formally received by the prelates who have gathered here for the Eucharistic congress over which he will preside. The re-ception took place this evening at Westminster cathedral, a simple but grand structure which the Catholics of England erected at a great cost, but the interior of which is not yet completed. Long before the arrival of the legate, every seat in the cathedral, which is capable of accommodating the legate, every seat in the cathedral, which is capable of accommodating eight thousand persons, was filled and on the streets thousands waited for a glimpse of the Pope's representative. Cardinal Vannutelli walked from the archbishop's house, a block from the cathedral, through lines of cheering people, including hundreds of priests, who came from almost every country in the world to attend the congress. The service opened with the singing of the versicle, "Protector Noste," which was followed by the recitation of a collect by Archbishop Bourne, head of the Westminster diocese.

Cardinal Vannutelli, having likewise said a collect, took his seat before the altar, while the chaplain read the apostolic letters appointing Cardinal Vannutelli, legate of the Pope. The legate then addressed the prelates, of whom there were a greater number present than have gathered in one place in England in centuries. The Cardinal spoke in Latin.

Archbishop Bourne replied in English. He welcomed the Papal legate in the name of the clergy and the laity of England. Speaking of the congress he said: "It are of worship, an act of fath. It are of worship, an act of the congress he said: "It are of worship, an act of fath. It are of worship, an act of fath.

act of feth. Act as the common act of feth. Act as the common act of feth. Act as the common act of reparation intended to atone for all the words uttered in the English language, that some sent forth in knowing and bitter malice, and many more spoken in ignorance which surely will be pleaded in mitigation of their guilt, have done outrage to the Blessed Sacrament. If profiting by the grateful fact that the native sense of justice in our countrymen overcame the prejudice which once did them so great dishonor, we on this occasion make the fullest use of that right of free speech and public demonstration which they applied so readily.

The solemn benediction of the Holy Sacrament brought the impressive service to a close.

The congregation included the mem.

chalacher, we on this occasion states of the speech and public right of present of the speech of the public of the speech of the public of the speech of the public of the speech of the speech of acceptance, the public of the speech of the speech of acceptance, the public of the speech of the speech of acceptance, the public of the speech of t

Vannutelli, president of the International Eucharist Congress, which convenes in Westminster cathedral, and who is also the Papal legate to the congress, have telegraphed His Majesty at Doncaster requesting him to ask the Home office to forbid the procession of Catholic societies on Sunday in honor of the blessed sacrament, on the ground that it is likely to cause The Great Gathering of Roman
Catholics in London
Begins

day in honor of the blessed sacrament, on the ground that it is likely to cause rioting. His Majesty ignored the former communication from the societies, and it is probable that he will not answer this one. The Protestant Alliance is an uninfluential body, and its predictions of trouble are not likely to be fulfilled unless its members themselves create the disturbance.

Attacks Family with Axe Wilmington, Del., Sept. 9.—Duri ley, 60 years old, today attacked his wife his adopted daughter, Edith Johansen, and her husband, Andrew Johansen and inflicted such serious wounds with a broad axe that the victims are not expected to live. Talley is under arrest and says he cannot account for his murderous deed.

CONGO ANNEXATION

CONGO ANNEXATION

South African Dependency Now Under Direct Control of Belgium

Brussels, Sept. 9.—To an accompaniment of cries from the Conservatives of "Long live the King," the Belgian senate today adopted the Congo annexation treaty and the colonial charter. It endorsed also the views of the chamber of deputies that Belgium should be responsible for the Congo debt only in case a special law made this obligatory. The Congo annexation treaty was passed by the Belgian chamber of deputies August 20. Its adoption by the senate makes it final.

GEORGE H. COWAN IS **VANCOUVER CANDIDATE**

Will Contest City in Conserva-tive Interest at Approach-

time an the first ballot. Out of convention of one hundred and forty-seven votes, English is seventy-nine went for Cowan, 58 for Charles E. Tisdall, president of the association, and nine for C. M. Woodworth. On the motion of Mr. Tisdall worth. On the motion of Mr. Tisdall was made unanimous. Mr. Tisdall was made unanimous. Mr. Tisdall was nominated by Harry Watson and J. J. Miller. Then Cowan's name was introduced by Walter Taylor, former president of the association, and extraction of Grand Marias was in doubt. The citizens were loath to leave their homes and belongings without making a fight for them, so many of them remained behind. Mr. Smith says that an east wind would bring on the destruction of Grand Marias in an hour and no power can save the town. If a fire comes before a boat gets there the false of the population will be in doubt.

Mr. Cowan was sent for and made an enthusiastic speech of acceptance.

People of GrandMarais In Imminent Danger of Destruction

THE FLAMES NEAR HIBBING

Most Prosperous own of the Mesaba Range in Proximity to Danger

in readiness at Hibbing to take the people away. Smoke from the forest fires which surrounded the town makes Hibbing so dark that the electric lights have been turned on there in the day to enable the citizens to see their way out. The smoke is stifile g and the heat very oppressive. Unless the wind changes Colerain and Bovey will be safe. In these towns the schools and business houses are closed and everyone is prepared to fiee.

Grand Marias, Minn., on the north shore, is on the verge of the fire. The women are weeping with fright and the worst part of the situation is that there is no avenue of escape open. A J. Smith, attorney, of Hennepin county, who has been camping beyond the Grand Marias, was burned out at his constituency in the next federal this constituency in the next federal county in the constituency in the next federal county. The state of Mountain in a launch. Settlers are walking into Grand Marias, amokether the first ballot. Out of the constituency in the next federal county wallable belonging on their backs and the most the first ballot. Out of the constituency in the next federal county wallable belonging on their backs and the north shore, is on the verge of the fire. The short is now a mass of forest tire district is now a mass of forest there is no avenue of escape open. A J. Smith, attorney, of Hennepin county, who has been camping beyond the Grand Marias, was burned out at his camp, and with his party escaped to developed several sensations today. Mrs. Abbie Rice, the woman who was known to have been in Dr. Rustins soon, and the short in the county s Grand Marias, Minn., on the north

Toronto, Sept. 9.—Dr. E. A. Edwards has resigned from the staff of St. Michael's hospital to become surgeon on the C.P.R. Muer Empress of India.

Two Mountains Candidates Montreal, Sept. 9.—The Conservatives of Two Mountains have nominated Andre Fauteux for the Commons.
The Liberals have nominated J. A. C. No Lives Lost in Accident on

A Million for the Heathen Toronto, Sept. 9.—A million a year for missions is to be the objective of the Presbyterian church in Canada, which held a meeting here yesterday. The committee decided that the church must attempt to contribute

Child's Shocking Death
Vancouver, Sept. 2.—Elsie May
Walker, aged 8, whose parents were
just moving to a farm on Lulu island,
met with a terrible death on Monday
evening. She was entrusted with the
driving of a heavy wagon load of
family effects when the team ran
away. The child was flung from the
vehicle and received such injuries to
her head as to result in death.

STRANGE EVIDENCE GIVEN AT INQUEST

Three Omaha People Plan Suicide-Death of the

declared that Dr Rhein and been laiking of committing solicide but that he wished to disguise the act so as to protect his life insurance for the benefit of his family. After much importunity he told her to promise to kill him and then take her own life, Arrangements to this end were made for Friday night, August 28, but her nerve falled. On the Tuesday night tollowing, Dr. Rustin pointed out to her on the street car a man who, he said, had promised to do the deed saying that it would be done that night. Later site identified Charles E. Davis, a clerk in a local bank and a member of a prominent family, as the man referred to by Dr. Rustin.

Davis, a clerk in a local bank and a member of a prominent family, as the man referred to by Dr. Rustin.

Davis was placed on the stand and testified that he attempted to commit suicide on the night in question by taking drugs furnished him by Dr. Rustin, but denied that he promised to kill the doctor or that he had anything to do with the latter's death.

He said the drugs made him sick and He said the drugs made him sick and he vomited, thus saving his life. He gave no reason for wishing to end his life except that he had no desire to live. He said he had made previous attempts at suicide.

David has not been arrested. The inquest was not finished today.

Vancouver, Sept. 9.—At Kamloops, a Young Scotchman, named Quinn drank a bottle of ink and ate camphor apparently with suicidal intent. He died in the hospital.

Quebec Bridge Plans. Quebec Bridge Plans.

Phoenixville, Pa., Sept. 8.—Maurice Fitzmaurice, of London, England, and H. E. Vautelet, of Ottawa. Ont., who were appointed by the Canadian government to supervise the construction of the Quebec bridge, which collapsed more than a year ago, arrived today. They were in consultation with the officers of the Phoenix Bridge Company and the Phoenix Iron Company, and also P. L. Szelahka, designer of the ill-fated bridge, with whom they went over the revised plans for the new structure.

Arrest German Spy. Arrest German Spy.

Orieans, France, Sept. 1.—The police have arrested a German spy while attempting to bribe a French soldier to abstract important parts of a field gun. An individual describing himself as an agent of a German brewery recently got into communication with an artilleryman who, however, informed the commandant of the German's proposition, with the result that a trap was set and the German was caught redhanded. The police, who attach much importance to the capture, are maintaining the greatest secrecy. the greatest secrecy.

VENDETTA HAS ITS END IN CLEVELAND

Rejected Sicilian Suitor Stabs Rival on a Crowded Thoroughfare

TRAIN RAN INTO

the C. P. R. Near Winston Siding

Much Damage Done By the Flames in Neighborhood of Fort William

res ral away. The child was flung from the vehicle and received such injuries to her head as to result in death.

Many Visitors in Regins.

Regins, Sask, Sept. 9.— Senator Forget, Montreal; R. B. Angus and the directors' party of the C. P. R. left for the West last night, after being entrained by the city.

The Scottish agricultural commission arrived this morning and are being also entertained. William Mc-kenzie and party arrived this forenoon and were shown around, after which they proceeded north. Mr. Whyte, who accompanied the C. P. R. directors' party to Regins, returned East last night. of rebuilding the burned part of the bridge was immediately commenced, and it is expected that traffic will be resumed tomorrow.

The bridge which burned was at Winston Siding, a short distance this side of Schreiber. It was discovered when at 6 a. m. the first section of No.

when at 6 a. m. the first section of No. 96 ran into it before it could be stopped. The engine and two cars went over. Engineer Nice of Schreibed and Engineer Smith of Fort William, who was with him as pilot, were injured, the former seriously and the latter slightly. The fireman escaped. Nice was brought here by special train. Other trains are being held and will be until late tonight or tomorrow.

Vancouver, Sept. 9.—Jack Hastie, a clerk in a shoe store at Salmon Arm, B.C., committed suicide by swallowing strychniae.

Strange Kamloops Suicide

ESCAPED FLAMES TO DIE BENEATH WHEELS

Irony of Fate Which Sent Charles Dynes to Death

READ HIS OWN OBITUARY Admiral Rojestvensky Found What the the World Thought of Him.

Cardinal Vannutelli spoke at some length on the Catholic ancestry of England and concluded with these words: "To whom is it not known that the English people, at their universities and public offices in the law courts, never begin mements of grave import without first imploring the assistance of the Most Holy, to whom was offered the bloodless seardine, and was it not in England that with a generosity really regal were built and edorned the temples to the God of the Eucharist and was it not in England that with an electronic and edorned the temples to the God of the Eucharist and was it not in England that even before the electronic and edorned the temples to the God the Eucharist and was it not in England that even before the elemand for lumber has been stated by the elemand for lumber with coast are officed in the past ten days, one Northwest point and edorned the temples to the God the Eucharist and was it not in England that even before the elemand for lumber has been streadly growing better during and earned the temples to the God the Eucharist and was it not in England that even before the elemand for lumber has been steadly growing better during and earned the temples to the God the Eucharist and was it not in England that even before the elemand for lumber has been steadly growing better during and earned the temples to the God the Eucharist and was it not in England that even before the elemand for lumber has been steadly growing better during and earned the temples to the God the Eucharist and was it not in England that even before the elemand for lumber has been steadly growing better during and search reveals the fact that one of the essabline fash boats from International Falls is missing with a first and provided throught for him with France a close of the best owing to the recent sitshing of the best owing to the recent sitshing of the best owing to the recent sitshing of the more than the court of the case of the case and the provided throught of the land of a woman, which begun in Sicily severa

Thaw's Creditors Active Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 9.—A claim of \$10,000 was filed before Referee in Bankruptcy Blair against Harry Thaw by Dr. Campbell of New York.

Aged Negro Dead

Chatham, Ont., Sept. 9.—John W. Green, aged 82 years, colored, who for many years drove a mail waggon and who came to Canada from Delawars before the civil war, is dead.

Pasteur Treatment Cured. Ston Siding

Toronto, Sept. 9.—Mrs. Sherwin, who was badly bitten by a mad dog some time ago, and was sent to the Pasteur institution, New York, has returned to the city and is now out of all danger

Los Angeles Shooting Affray

Los Angeles Shooting Affray
Los, Angeles Cal., Sept. 9.—In a
desperate shooting affray with two
burglars, whom he met on the street
at Ninth and Grand avenue shortly
before 1 o'clock this morning, Captain Walter Auble, of the city police
force, was shot three times and probably fatally wounded. One of the
men, Fred Horning, a chauffeur, was
captured, but the man who did the
shooting, Carl Sutherland, a bartender,
escaped.

Fire Burned Farmer's Crop. Regina, Sask., Sept. 9.—Fire on Monday destroyed a portion of the crop of Sebastion Miller, twelve miles south of Regina. A large amount of hay land was also destroyed and the loss in the district will be heavy. It is alleged that the fire was started by a small child playing with matches among inflammable material, and it is probable that Miller will take action in the courts to secure compensation

WRIGHT CAPTURES THE **AEROPLANE REGORD**

At Fort Meyer, Heavier-Than-Air Machine Remains Afloat Over an Hour

is a may be means of reconnaisance and possibly are means of reconnaisance and possibly are made.

Two flights of approximately one mere whirled through the air for the fire-day made of six minutes were the achievements of the Wright brothers at the achievements of the Wright brothers are record breaking as they were, will the means be suppassed by Orville Wright brothers are record breaking as they were, will the means be surpassed by Orville Wright brothers are record breaking as they were, will the means be surpassed by Orville Wright brothers are record breaking as they were, will the means be surpassed by Orville Wright and the fort films times in 47 minutes and 37 minutes and 38 mi

New Westminster, Sept. 8.—At 4 o' o'clock this morning Charles Dynes, a storekeeper of Sapperton, a suburb of New Westminster, was awakened by a fire crackling below his room. With his wife and five children he slept in the rooms over the store. He roused his family and all fled in their night-clothes just in time to save their lives. It was with great difficulty that he got his wife out, as she and her baby of two weeks old were both ill. The building and contents were burned to the ground. The family was taken in by the neighbors.

This morning, representatives of the insurance company, which hold a policy on his building and stock appraise of the disease, under quarantine, and at Maple Greek there is also quarantine in the enforced, the parties affected with the disease there being in destitute directmentances and depending upon the government for sustenance. The government is undertaking to provide exact the damage and agreed under the distressing circumstances in immediately pay the damage.

Dynes went to Westminster for his check. He received the money and rode home on the frent end of a street car. At the switch the car suddenly lurched and threw him off. He was thrown under the wheels and cut in two.

Bitten by Spider

Vancouver, Sept. 9.—Sir C. H. Tupper is confined to his house, suffering from the effects of a bite of a spider. He was at Banff a week or so ago and was out among the trees when he felt a sharp sting on his leg

Concludes Tour of Island
Vancouver, Sept. 5.—Dr. Saunders,
director of the government experimental farms, has just concluded a tour
of Vancouver island with the object
of selecting a site for an experimental
farm.

Danish ex-Minister of Justice Under Arrest for Collossal Robbery

WAS A FRIEND OF ROYALTY

Lost Money In Speculation In the United States-Bank Suspends

Copenhagen, Sept. 3.—M. Alberti, who retired recently from the post of minister of justice, today surrendered to the police and confessed to a series of frauds against the Bondestandens. Sharkasse, a savings bank of which he was president. The affair has caused a sensation as it was entirely unexpected. M. Alberti was an intimate friend of the King's and very popular at court. Only two days are

mate friend of the King's and very popular at court. Only two days ago he dined at the palace, sitting at the King's right hand.

The frauds exceed \$2,500,000, which the ex-minister lost in speculations in stocks in the United States. The Bondestandens bank has stopped payments having been closed by order of the authorities. M. Alberti was given a brief examination tonight after which he was sent back to prison.

Death Due to Strychnine Toronto, Sept. 9.—Police Constable Guthrie, 50 years old, and for twenty years a member of the local force, was found dead in bed this morning. His death was due to strychnine poisoning, thought to have been taken in mistake for medicine though Guthrie has been despondent of late.

Regina, Sask., Sept. 9.—Threshin operations are in full blast today Regina district. Nearly a dozen ne outfits left this city on Monday as in all directions the smoke of threating engines at work can be seen to the seen of the seen of

Vancouver, Sept. 9.—Word was receved from Port Moody that the remains of a man had been found in the woods. From the brief investigation made after the discovery the remains are believed to be those of a man who mysteriously disappeared some twenty years ago, and was believed to have been murdered during a fracas in a resort of questionable character. As neither the man nor any trace of him could be found the matter was dropped at the time for want of evidence. Further investigation into the discovery will now be made.

Vancouver, Sept. 9.—Sir C. H. Tupper is confined to his house, suffering from the effects of a bite of a spider. He was at Banff a week or so ago and was out among the trees when he felt a sharp sting on his leg, as if something had bitten him. As the pain was only momentary, he thought little of it at the time but by evening a large lump had formed, and he has been suffering ever since. He is unable to bear the contact of clothing, though no serious effects are expected as the trouble is merely local.

Vancouver Boy Meets Tragic Death—Companion's Brave Effort

Vancouver, Sept. 8.—George Holmes, a boy aged 17, was drowned Sunday afternoon at Roch Point, on the north arm, while trolling with three companions. He fell off the boat in some unexplained way. Harry Walte, aged about 21 years, jumped in after him, but, after holding him up for some time, was compelled from exhaustion to release him, and was himself only saved just in time. Holmes' body has not been recovered. His parents live on Sixteenth avenue.

To Succeed E. J. Coyle. Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 8.—C. B. Fos-ter, former district passenger agent of the C.P.R. at St. John, N.B., will suc-ceed E. J. Coyle as assistant general passenger agent in Vancouver.

Three Killed in Explo

Intercolonial Express Wrecked,
Moncton, N. B., Sept. 9.—No. 9 express for Halifax was wrecked near Moncton this morning by collision with a work train. Several cars were piled up in bad shape, and the loss will be several thousand dollars. The passengers were shaken up, but only one was hurt, and not very seriously.

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.

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.

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

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

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE .- Red Cross No. 4 mineral 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 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. — 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. Meore, 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.

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

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. Mgore, 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.

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.

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

G. H. Barnard, K.C., Choice at mprovements.

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE. — Victoria mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located. West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 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. 1908.

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.

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Eureka 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,

Agent.
1908.
Agent.
Agent.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE—Red Bug 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. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of

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

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

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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 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 .- Red Diamond No. 2 mineral

NOTICE.—Red Diamond No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatisino 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.

the Convention Last Evening

ENTHUSIASTIC' GATHERING

Stirring Speeches By Premier McBride, Mr. Martin Burrell and Others

(From Thursday's Dally)

rousing and most enthusiasti of thoroughly united Conserva tives thronged Institute Hall last even-ing, being assembled for the purpose of selecting a candidate to contest the City of Victoria in the Conservative interest at the approaching elections Upon G. H. Barnard, K.C., president of the provincial and local Conservative associations, the choice fell.

Very shortly after 8:30 o'clock, the appointed hour, Mr. Barnard, president of the Victoria City Conservative Association, called the meeting to order, remarking "I am exceedingly gratified in h. ing before me this splendid gathering, which I feel is a bright augury of our victory in the approaching contest, no matter whom is selected as the cardidate (Cheery, Nownlettory the candidate. (Cheers.) Nomination are now in order. (Cheers.)

Hon. E. G. Prior: "I beg, sir, tominate Geo. H. Barnard. (Cheers.) Mr. John Dean: "And I have much pleasure in seconding this nomination." (Cheers.)

Mr. James Forman "I beg to nom-nate Mr. John Leander Beckwith." (Cheers.) Mr. J. A. Aikman: "And I beg to second the nomination." (Cheers.)

Mr. Barnard: "If I am selected as the candidate, I am prepared to stand. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, if you see fit to choose the other nominee, you will find me just as much in line as if I were the candidate myself. (Cheers.) We are in this fight, gentlemen, to a finish, (cheers) and whoever is selected, I now pledge myself, as I did when ed, I now pledge myself, as I did when I came in, to support the party to the best of my ability. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, as I am now more or less interested personally in the subsequent proceedings, I will ask Mr. H. F. Bishop, the senior vice-president, to take my place. As I now find that Mr. Bishop has not yet arrived, Mr. E. A. Lewis, the second vice-president to take the chair. (Applause.)

Mr. Lewis having acceded to the request, on motion of Mr. Geo, S. Russell, seconded by Mr. W. Clark, the nominations were declared closed.

While the committee was counting them, Mr. Martin Burrell, candidate in Yale-Cariboo was called upon. Having remarked that in spite of the very bad cold from which he was suffering, he was only too delighted to be present, he said that he was confident from what he had observed that instead of the province being disgraced by the present solid Liberal seven in the next particle. liament, this aggregation would be

liament, this aggregation would be rendered at the very worst a very fluid affair indeed. (Applause.)

Mr. Templeman had had the unique pleasure of being four times defeated in this city, (hear, hear and a voice "And this will make the fifth!")

party policies, such as this: 'Is not Democracy itself in danger!'

"There are crises when the actual without their own party, and they of the hard itself in danger! and of the main itself is in danger, and of the main itself is in danger, and the process of the failure is the burning issue—the burning issue—the burning issue—the burning issue—the burning issue—the burning issue which is the burning issue which part is the present consultation in the last of the hard is the sum of the party and here is the time when the clear clora axi, is his the tundamental, vite the interest of the people of the party, all mark out the interest of the people of the prophe themselves and the excitors axi, is his the rundamental vite is the interest of the people of the prophe themselves and the excitors axi, is his the rundamental vite is the clora and the prophe themselves and honest administration of the public affairs (cheers) and honest administration of the time such hour the fundamental vite is the present time realize that at the time and hour the fundamental vite is the prophe themselves to the threat of the prophe themselves and the excitors and excellent of the vite in the prophe themselves and the excitors and excellent of the vite of the

uniess certain stipulations and restrictions upon this class of immigration were inserted. They were approached and asked to put in that clause which would have saved us from Japanese immigration, and they deliberately turned it down. (Hear, hear.) and they now occupy this unfortunate

hear.) "And this dreadful sort of thing, "And this dreadful sort of thing, gentlemen, has happened again and again; and we must ask ourselves this question: Either Sir Wilfrid Laurier has grown careless, and I am loath to believe it, and does not mind these things, or else he has lost control of the baser elements in his party, and unfortunately, instead of purging his own party of its foulness, he is hanging by them; and what is more is gen. ing by them; and what is more, is go-ing to be dragged down by these baser elements into utter political ruin at this very next election. (Hear, hear,

TOUTED—Based of the control of the c "I do not have to ask Conservatives whether these things are true, but men of independent character—Liberals—

"Gentlemen, I thank you very profoundly, indeed, for the very great honor which you have conferred upon me this evening. You and I have, during the last eighteen or twenty years, worked together in many an election (appleauen that we know each).

own party in 1836 probably justified the country in sending us out of power at that time, and I will go still farther. I do not desire to say that they are all unsound, that they have not men who are above reproach, and whose characters are above suspicion, or that they have not passed a great many measures which have worked towards the good of the country at large, such as the establishment of the railway commission, while probably its usefulness can be extended, as Mr. Borden has suggested, through the appointment of a great utilities commission by which matters of this kind and of great importance can be administered in a very large way.

"There is the Japanese question, and the most fairmined man must be absolutely convinced that the Liberal government stand condemnted by the people of British Columbia today, on this very same Japanese question."

(Cheers.) For they had it, at one time in their power and you have may be absolutely convinced that the Liberal government stand condemnted by the people of British Columbia today, on this very same Japanese question. The constructive the people of British Columbia today, on this very same Japanese question. The constructive the people of British Columbia today, on this very same Japanese question. The constructive the people of British Columbia today, on this very same Japanese question. The people of British Columbia today, on this very same Japanese question. The people of British Columbia today, on this very same Japanese question. The people of British Columbia today, on this very same Japanese question. The people of British Columbia today, on this very same Japanese question. The people of British Columbia today, on this very same Japanese question. The people of British Columbia today, on this very same Japanese question. The people of British Columbia today, on this very same Japanese question. The people of British Columbia today, on this very same Japanese question. The people of British Columbia today on the people of British Columbia today. The people

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Mr. Lewis: "Gentlemen: This splendid gathering of eager Conservatives is really a very magnificent spectacle. (Cheers.) It is not my purpose to make any lengthy remarks, but I hope and trust that as the direct result of this meeting you will all go out and, taking off your coats, go to work and deprive Mr. Templeman of any opportunity he otherwise might have of receiving the Cobden medal, like his colleague, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. (Hear, hear.) For we desire to retire him to private life in order that he may have time to infuse life into the paper of which he is no doubt chief proprietor." (Hear, hear and laughter.)

At the close of the remarks of Mr. At the close of the rem

ROY C. PRICE,
Agent.

At the close of the remarks of Mr.

Lewis, the manner in which the voting was to take place was explained by A.

E. McPhillips, K.C., M.P.P. The various rows marched to the front, received their ballots, marked them and deposited in the Date of their ballots, marked them and deposited them in the box.

This process occupied some little time, but finally the last ballot was deposited,

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The process occupied the manner of that we cannot at the same time for team the public life of Canada has got so rotten that we cannot for held in Victoria (cheers). I am very grateful to those gentlemen who marked their ballots, for the present terrible condition of affairs, for the spectacle of their ballots for me; and I have support and work for the election of our candidate, Mr. Barnard. (Cheers.)

This process occupied some little time that we cannot at the same time to cannot at the same time to cannot at the same time to canno

do not think that the most exacting critic could ask for anything better than what we have witnessed for this is beyond all question the best, the heartiest and the most enthusiastic assemblage of Conservatives that has ever been brought together in this good old city of Victoria for the purpose of selecting a candidate. (Cheers.)

greatest pride and pleasure, as well as encouragement to witness the splen-did feeling which is being exhibited here in this city tonight. (Cheers.) It is, gentlemen, that vote which makes and unmakes governments, that great silent vote of this country that is going to turn out the Laurier administration, and place in power Mr. Borden and his followers. (Cheers.) I congratulate you all upon the selec-tion of Mr. Barnard, and most heartfly hope that he will have a handson majority." (Cheers.)

majority." (Cheers.)
Mr. Lewis: "We pledge ourselves, gentlemen, to work to the very utmost of our ability to secure the election of the gentleman whom we have chosen as our candidate this night, Mr. George H. Barnard." (Great enthusiasm) thusiasm.)

Three hearty cheers with tigers were then given for His Majesty the King Mr. R. L. Borden, Hon. Richard Mc Bride and the proceedings closed with Mr. Lewis' injunction: "Gentlemen, after this evening's good work you can all now go

NEW ARCHBISHOP TO BE APPOINTED

Bishop Dontenwill Will Succeed Dr. Orth, Who Lately Resigned

THE CITY OF VICTORIA'S SEE

Very Rev. Alexander McDonald to Be Head of Bishopric Here

In Succession to the late Archisnop, I hope, gentlemen, that we will all keep In harness and fight this battle together, as I am sure we all will, and then, gentlemen, you can depend upon it that we will win. (Cheers.)

Prmier McBride

Hon. Mr. McBride: "Gentlemen, I Hon. Mr. McBride: "Gentlemen, I feel that it is a very great privilege to take some part in this evening's proceedings as one of the city's members. (Cheers.) And so far as the success which has been achieved tonight I do not think that the most exacting ritic could ask for another than the most exacting of the congregation of cardinals took place on Monday.

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WILL STRINGENTLY ENFORCE THE ACT

E. & N. Game Warden Prosecuting Three Local

Three local Nimrods have been summoned to court by Mr. Heald on another charge, that of killing fawns under twelve months of age. One appeared before Magistrate Jay several days ago and this morning two more, whose names and addresses were taken at the E. & N. depot on Monday night when they came to claim the evidence of their prowess, thus proving the ownership of the particular carcases which Mr. Heald had spotted as being below the age limit. Their cases were not proceeded with, being adjourned until Thursday for the purpose of structure obtain the services of experts to testify to the ages of the young deer in question. Mr. Heald anticipates no difficulty in showing that they are fawns within the meaning of the Ad. and is determined that axamples shall be toward to chara arrest claiming that they are fawns within the meaning of the Ad. and is determined that axamples shall be tempted to openly defy the reg-Three local Nimrods have been summoned to court by Mr. Heald on another charge, that of killing fawns un-

vill be tempted to openly dery the reg-

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PRIVY COUNCIL DOES ITS WORK QUICKLY

Deputy Attorney-General Mac- Alderman Norman Claims City Lean Returns From a Is Not Acting Fairly With Visit to London

CLAIMS THEY SHOT FAWNS

CLAIMS THEY SHOT FAWNS

Question of Using Dogs After

Deer Arousing General

Agitation

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Deputy-Attorney-General MacLean was in his office yesterday on his return from England. Mr. MacLean, who looks exceedingly well after his journey, said that he had enjoyed his trip immensely. It was his first visit to the Old Country, and he was much impressed with what he saw.

"London is a wonderful city, said the Deputy-Attorney-General. "It is unquestionably the centre, of the world today." (From Wednesday's Daily)

ing the last week of the Olympic games, and was only able to visit the stadium once. On that occasion,

NO OCCASION AS YET TO BUY WATER METERS

Is Not Acting Fairly With the Ratepayers

That the city should be in no hurry to purchase water meters which, he claimed, would not be necessary until the city's permanent source of supply is decided upon, is the contention of Alderman Norman, who at last night's council objected to the adoption of the recommendation of the streets, bridges and sewers committee that the purchasing agent be inthat the purchasing agent be in-structed to call for tenders for the supply of 3500 water meters as recom-

Agitation

"It is my intention to bring to book after the provincial litigation being any of these who infringe the provisions of the British Columbia Game Act on E. & N. lands as I can law much interested to much, and he was much interested to all for, Ladams, the city's water expert and provided for in the supply of \$500 water meters as recompressed to the British Columbia Game Act on E. & N. lands as I can law much interested to much, and he was supply of \$500 water meters as recompressed to the British Columbia Game Act on E. & N. lands as I can law much interested to much, and he was supply of \$500 water meters as recompressed to the British Columbia Game Act on E. & N. lands as I can law much interested to much, and he was water and the provided for in the supply of \$500 water meters as recompressed to the British Columbia Game Act on E. & N. lands as I can law much interested to much, and he was water and the provided for the provi source it will mean that the city must expend a great deal of money and he thought that not a cent should be unnecessarily spent. He moved that that clause in the report referring to the meters should be allowed to stand over for another six months.

Mayor Hall stated that as far as he personally was concerned.

favored the putting in of meters when necessary.

Alderman McKeown was of the opinion that the improvements being made to the system will mean a greater pressure and a greater supply and more waste of water. Unless the system is metered a great deal of water would be needlessly list.

On the vote being taken to adopt the recommendation of the streets, bridges and sewers committee Alderman Norman was the only one to vote "nay" the discussion closing with his remark, "I hope Oak Bay will take note of this vote."

The report was finally adopted as

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GOODS LOWEST

The state of the s UNION CLUB GUEST

When the vote being taken to adopt the recommendation of the streets bridges and sewers committee Alderman Norman was the only one to vote "nay," the discussion closing with his remark, "I hope Oak Bay will take note of this vote."

The report was finally adopted as follows the agreement between the city and the B. C. Electric company regarding the cemetery extension of the street railway referred in the report having already been published. Recommended that the purchasing agent be instructed to call for tenders of the street railway referred to call for tenders of the street railway referred in the report having already been published. Recommended that the purchasing agent be instructed to call for tenders of the street railway referred in the report meters as recommended by Mr. Arthur L. Adams, and provided for in the Water Works Loan by-law, 1908.

Recommended that the agreement hereto attached, between the corporation and the British Columbia Electric Hallway Co. regarding the extension of the company's line to Ross Bay cemetery, be approved, and that the less known parts about to join a well-known explorer in a trip through the less known parts bay dead of the linerier of South America, will for the next six months confine his extension of the company's line to Ross Bay cemetery, be approved, and that the plant of the interior of South America, will for the next six months confine his extension of the company's line to Ross Bay cemetery, be approved, and that the plant of the provided to the interior of South America, will for the next six months confine his extension of the company's line to Ross Bay cemetery, be approved, and that the plant of the line of the provided to t



Barnard available. He is a native British Columbian, a gentleman of excellent standing in his profession, possessed of sufficient means to enable thim to devote his time to his sessional duties without too great finconvenience, and with a taste for public affairs. Mr. Barnard has already served the city honorably and well in the position of Mayor. He is a candidate to whom the whole Conservative party in this city can ungrudgingly give their hearty support, and he is a man, who will do credit to the community which he has been asked to represent at Ottawa. There is a place for men like Mr. Barnard in the public life of Canada, men whose public and private lives are about reproach and who stand for the better ideal in politics. The support of the electorate of this city can he asked for man like Mr. Barnard in the electorate of this city can he asked for fidence reposed in him will not be missiplaced.

Mr. Barnard did not seek the honor is particled in the support of the electorate of this city can he asked for fidence reposed in him will not be missiplaced.

Mr. Barnard did not seek the honor is provided and the advantages and resources of the man and the servers of times and the servers and the servers and the support of the electorate of this city can be asked for the procession of the community of the community that confidence reposed in him will not be missiplaced.

Mr. Barnard did not seek the honor where the advantages and resources of the community of the derivative provides and the community and the servers of times and the community of the community of

spich a convention as that held last magnificent coal deposits, our mineral night, the Conservative party will enter the campaign with excellent prospects. No one pretends that it will able object lessons. In addition to this becan easy campaign. Mr. Templeman has the advantage which attaches ture, maps, photographs and so on, to the position of a Cabinet Minister.

On the other hand he has to accept responsibility before the electorate for a proper Canadian exhibit will cost.

if the Conservatives of Victoria put forth the efforts of which they are

swith this counts not to be indepty. To: the property of so the five was the property of so that the efforts of solid, they are fortist to the solid the solid to the solid the solid to the solid the efforts of solid the efforts of solid the solid to the solid the efforts of solid the solid the efforts of solid the effor

The Colonist Printing & Publishiring Company, Limited Liability (Company, Limited Liability) chosen, although we suppose the word "Tukon" was included in it as a serie of the proposed exhibition was not very happily chosen, although we suppose the word "Tukon" was included in it as a serie of sort of sop to the Canadian Cerberus, and it may be class British Company, Limited Liability (Company, Limited Liability) chosen, although we suppose the word "Tukon" was included in it as a serie of sop to the Canadian Cerberus, and it may be class British Company (Company) company (Company) chosen, although we suppose the word "Tukon" was included in it as a serie of sop to the Canadian Cerberus, and it may be class British Company (Company) company (Company) chosen, although we suppose the word "Tukon" was included in it as a serie of sop to the Canadian Cerberus, and it may be class British (Company) chosen, although we suppose the word "Tukon" was included in it as a serie of sop to the Canadian Cerberus, and it may be class British (Company) chosen, although we suppose the word "Tukon" was included in it as a serie of sop to the Canadian Cerberus, and it may be class British (Company) chosen, although we suppose the word "Tukon" was included in it as a serie of sop to the Canadian Cerberus, and it may be class British (Company) company (Company) company to the company of the company of the series of the province, whether by the oral company of the company of

Mr. Barnard with certainty that confidence reposed in him will not be misplaced.

Mr. Barnard did not seek the honor that has come to him, and it is an open secret that, when it was intimated to him that he might be the choice of the Conservatives, he was not disposed to encourage his friends to put his name forward, but in response to represent a substitute of the conservatives are considered to him that he might be the choice of the Conservatives, he was not disposed to encourage his friends to put his name forward, but in response to other people, what the country is like, stage. For twenty-five years there has ated to him that he might be the choice of the Conservatives, he was not disposed to encourage his friends to put his name forward, but in response to repeated solicitations he agreed to accept the nomination if it was tendered him. He makes a very considerable personal sacrifice in so doing, for the prospect of having to spend half the year at Ottawa has few attractions.

With a good candidate, a good cause, as fine organization and the prestige of such a convention as that held last uch a convention as that held last magnificent coal deposits, our mineral

to the position of a Cabinet Minister. On the other hand he has to accept responsibility before the electorate for the miserable record of maladministration, which has besmirched the fair name of Canada during the past few years. This ought to do more than offset the prestige attaching to his official position and in point of personal popularity, Mr. Barnard is very much the stronger man. We shall about for the stronger man. We shall about for his election with great connidence as to the resulf, for we believe the people of Victoria have had enough of Liberalism as examplified by the Laurier government. At the same time we urge all who desire Conservative success, in which is implied the languration of better government, to take nothing for granted, but to work steadily until the votes are counted on election day. Of course until the dissolution is announced, it would be premature to begin an active public campaign, but there is a great deal of quiet work to be done, and this ought not to be delayed. Victory is not only possible, but probable, if the Conservatives of Victoria put

stage. For twenty-five years there has been nothing like the present situation, and it is more than probable that untakes place the situation will have be-come intensified by the arrival of au-tumn and winter. Private benevolence and the efforts of the local distress committee have done much, but still more remains to be done if the problem is to be solved or at least assuaged. In speaking of the situation, Mr. J. W. Cleland, M. P., said:

"The crisis is again upon us, and it behoves everyone who has at heart the welfare of this great community to bring every conceivable pressure to bear in order that at the very earliest

must in this province, as in every province it serves, have suitable con-nections with the settled and produc-ing districts if it is going to pay divi-

Country, and in the meantime it is the Juty of every intelligent citizen who has the welfare of this country at heart to lose no opportunity of his share towards influencing politics in the best direction.

There is not much that the "intelligent citizen," who is not a member of the government, can do to promote the feeling, which the Journal rightly thinks is so desirable. Every there are new reasons why the ness men, of Canada should have greater distaste for public life. Ses-sions that are occupied largely with the ventilation of scandals have little have any desire to promote the wel-fare of the country. In nothing have the Liberal party more grievously the Liberal party more grievously sinned against the country than in the manner. in which they have brought public life into contempt. They have done more than cannoe easily measured to destroy the confidence of the peothe government of the country

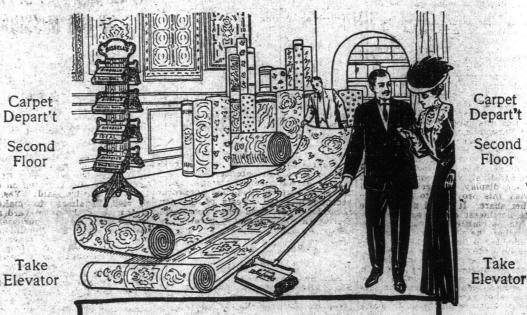
Congress shortly to be held in England, the Duke of Norfolk will bring forward the question of restoring temporal do-minion to the Pope. It is not specific-ally stated that pesolution will be moved, but, in the language of a tele-gram, the question will be "provoked."

From the farm lands of the North-west harrowing tales have been com-ing of late regarding the pitiable con-dition of harvest hands who went out from the East to garner the wheat crop, and who now find themselves workless, and, some advices say, starving. The annual crisis in the sidies? It said:

The Grand Trunk Railway has made its Pacific Coast terminus, for the time being at all events, at Prince Rupert. But the company has the power to construct branch lines. It too much work for too few hands or too many hands for too little work. too many hands for too little work. In the meantime the circulation of

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FITTING 3 That Ar Beile:

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that he had because of th in favor of to Victoria. them the groutheir petition

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MAKERS -OF--ANDOFFICE FITTING 3 That Ary Beile:

GOVERNMENT-ASKED TO PROVIDE EXHIBIT

Board of Trade Council Con- The Road Will Be Built 24 Feet E. & N. Officials Refused ferred With Minister on Matter Yesterday .

(From Thursday's Dalty)

The importance of an appropriation being made by the Dominion government for enterings a suitable Canadian receipt in the Alaska Yukon Pacific speciation of 1999, which will be held in Sattle, was the subject discussed in a conference between the council of the beart of the and Hon. William Templeman, minister of inland reverse the subject of the subject in the conference between the council of the beart of the minister that the state of the subject is a subject of the subject of the subject is a subject of the subject of the subject is a subject of the subject of the subject is a subject of the subject of the subject is a subject of the sub (From Thursday's Daily)

numbers of just this class might be expected to attend the Alaska exposi-tion and, for that reason, he deemed it of the utmost importance that Canada's resources and industrial opportunities should, in some way, be illustrated. Also he contended that there should be some means adopted for the dissemination of information relative to the Dominion in general and, he thought too, that British Columbia the Poorman mine.

TENDERS CALLED FOR THE MILL BAY ROAD

Wide-Useful ad Scenic

Letters received by some local mining men from Nelson state that some big, returns are being given by the mines on Old Sheep Creek, near Salmo, where one property has been giving returns amounting to \$150 in mill runs. One test gave as high as \$700 to the ton. There has also been a revival in

CITIZENS WANTED TWO MAILS DAILY

Continue the Double Service

OF HIS MISSION HERE

Young's Dressmaking Department

Meets the wishes of hundreds of smart women in Victoria and vicinity who are particular about the fit and character of their costumes, but who do not desire to be extravagant in the prices they pay

Our tailoring is done by experts. Every detail of measurements, cutting, fitting and finishing illustrates the greatest care and skill. Every season we give splendid satisfaction to our ever increasing number of ladies who are especially gratified with the moderate prices charged.

This season of 1908-9 we are prepared for the greatest business in our history. Our staff of workers is the largest ever. Our models are direct copies of the finest Parisian designers and include the choicest ideas in Fall and Winter costumes, skirts and waists, and gowns for evening wear.

A lady of B. C. likes to take her fashions from France, but always subject to her own ideas; she wants to be in style, of course, but she wants more to be herself,—she must have individuality. This will be specially evident this autumn. The influence of the directoire will be felt in the lines of the new gowns and separate coats, but with our best dressed women the conspicuous features of the directoire modes will be omitted.

We are now taking orders for late October and November functions and shall be pleased to suit your requirements in every minute particular.

Skirt and Waist Hands Wanted

දියක්තරය කරගත් කරගත් කරගත් කරගත් විදුවත් A large and expert staff. Well equipped rooms

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

The state of the control of the cont

you'll see the difference between our distinctive Suits and the there's no "cut and dried" appearance about them—they're full of quality and animation. - They're the best expression of the Season's best ideas in Men's Tailoring. they're good to look at and good to wear.

we ask your special attention to our \$20, \$25 and \$30 suits. we say boldly and with confidence, "match them, if you can!"

ALLEN & CO.

Fit-Reform 1201 Gov't St., Victoria, B.C.

Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs... Hay, Fraser River, per ton ... Hay, Prairie, per ton ... Hay, Alfalfa Clover, per ton, . Births, Marriages, Deaths Onions, 6 lbs.
Green Onions, 3 bunches
New Potatoes, per sack 1.
Cauliflower, each
Cabbage, new, per lb.
Red Cabbage, per lb.
Green Peas, per lb.
Beans, per lb.
Egg Flant, per lb.
Tomatoes, per lb.
Cucumbers, each
Carrots, per lb.
Sweet Potatoes, 4 lbs. BANTLEY—On the 8th inst. the wife of Benedict Bantly of a son. MARTIN On Thursday, 3rd inst./
the wife of Henry Martin, of \$50 St.
Charles street, of a son. SCHWENGERS—On Friday, September 4, 1908, the wife of B. P. Schwengers of a son.

Meat and Poultry

In British Columbia Today is to have Money Idle or **Earning Only** 3 per cent

This Province needs Capital more than anything else to develop its natural resources.

Every day business men are leaving for the East and Europe leaving for the East and Europe to interest Capital in various enterprises having for their ob-ject the development of our magnificent, natural resources. magniacent, natural resources.
If the money in the hands of the
small capitalists in this province
were employed in its development very little outside dapital
would be needed, and, at the same time, the profits would be derived by our own people and would remain in the country. would remain in the country.

The only apparent reason for this money not being invested in the development of the province is, perhaps, because the small capitalist is afraid of the insecurity of the investment or

of its experimental character. of its experimental character.

There are, however, leaving out all enterprises of a very speculative character, sufficient good things and absolute certainties in which the investor is taking no risk; enterprises that are as safe as any bank in the world and which will yield anything in the way of profits from six per cent upwards in which his money could be em-

Your Spare Money Can Earn 6 per cent and a profit of 100 per cent

One of these, is the development of the Western Oil and Coal Consolidated Company's immense tract of Oil and Coal lands. This company owns ten thousand acres of Coal lands in which Mr. Smith, the Dominion Government Inspector of Mines, estimates there are eighty-one million tons of Coal; also the leases of ten thousand acres of Oil lands, which Dr. White, a gentleman whose services cost \$400.00 per day, thinks are the finest Oil lands he has seen in Western Canada.

This Company has practically

This Company has practically no liabilities, all its assets, which are estimated to be worth at forced sale between half a million and one million dollars, are offered to the small and

FATAL ACCIDENT

The funeral of the victim, able season of Dutch Steamer Nederland Killed by Fall Late the Hold Into the Hold

TWO OTHERS ARE INJURED

A well attended vestry meeting of the Christ Church cathedral congregation was held in the schoolroom last evening, Rev. Canon Beanlands in the chair. The painting of the church in the interior and on the exterior, the re-seating of the nave and aisless and the remedelling of the Three Fell for a Distance of 35 Feet

Prisoners Transferred Ten prisoners from the New West-(From Wednesday's Daily) minster jail were brought over on the The Dutch steamer Netherland, which lay at the outer wharf with the Princess Victoria last evening under Princess Victoria last evening under the charge of Sergeant Murray, of the provincial police and several constables. They will be confined in the provincial jail, this move being necessary because of the rapid filling up of the jail at New Westminster. Another batch of offend-ers will probably be brought down in a flag of Holland drooping at half mast from her jack staff, putting out 400 tons of nitrate for the Victoria Chemical works, from Iquique, was the scene of a fatal accident shortly after 8 a.m. on Monday. The collapse of a fore-and-aft strongback, a short beam holding part of the hatch covers of No. 1 fatch, gave way and three men were thrown into the hold, 35 feet below

(From Wednesday's Daily)

top of van Drimmelen. Shipmates hurried down the ladders into the hold

whole remaining portion collapsed when the beam slipped from the hold-Many Injured at Prince Rupert. when the beam slipped from the holding place on the strongback. The three men fell to the skin of the empty hold, the nitrate being piled further forward. All were unconscious when stevedores and sailormen scrambled into the hold and they were brought up with canvas slings. Meanwhile Dr. Hermann and sailormen scrambled into the hold and they were brought up with canvas slings. Meanwhile Dr. Hermann Robertson had been sent for and arrived quickly followed by the police patrol wagon and an ambulance. Van Drimmelen, obviously the worst injured, was hurried to St. Joseph's Hospital, and died there fifteen minutes after. Barber had to undergo a slight operation, owing to the fracture of a blown out, some have internal injuries.

at the outer wharf, a verdict of "Accidental death" was given, a rider being added that the cause appeared to be a defect in construction of the gear covering the hatch. The funeral of the victim, able seamen von Drimmelen took place vers BEFORE CITY COUNCIL

a MW Saul Ballon L

Many Matters of Small Import Monday's Outing Participated Come Up for Consideration

(From Wednesday's Daily) That even the aldermen, in the exe-Improvements to Anglican Cathedral cution of their civic duties, are not aisles, and the remodelling of the order and dermen Cameron and Hall, did not put organ were authorized, and the cost in an appearance in the council chamber, and by 9:15 the session termination of these improvements is estimated at ber, and by 9:15 the session termination.

thrown into the hold, 35 feet below, one being killed and two badly, but not fatally, injured. Able seaman Wilhelm van Drimmelen, 28 years of age, single, a native of Masaluys, where his father and mother reside, was killed, his skull being crushed, his right arm broken in two places and his body bruised and cut badly. He given throughout the winter months on three days only, namely, Sundays, body bruised and cut badly. He given throughout the winter months on three days only, namely, Sundays, and Saturdays. On those plates at the bottom, and hatch covers a stevedore, 28 years of age, a sergeant in the Fifth Regiment, C.A., unmarried, and D. L. Koenders, second mate of the Nederland, also fell on top of van Drimmelen. Shipmates hurried down the ladders into the hold, 35 feet below, one being killed and two badly, but not fatally, injured. Able seaman Wilhelm van Drimmelen, 28 years of age, a sergeant in the Fifth Regiment, C.A., unmarried, and D. L. Koenders, second mate of the Nederland, also fell on top of van Drimmelen. Shipmates hurried down the ladders into the hold, 35 feet below, one being killed, his skull being crushed, his skull being crushed, his skull being crushed, his right arm broken in two places and his body bruised and cut badly. He given throughout the winter months on three days only, namely, Sundays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. On those given throughout the winter months on the city and that association would be quite willing to meet all necessary exponences. Alderman Henderson pointed but willing to meet all necessary exponences. Alderman Henderson pointed but willing to meet all necessary exponences. Alderman Henderson pointed but that there might be some offences committed outside the grounds and the St. Andrew's Fipe Band, the latter aggregaton having occasion more than once to clebrate the prow-the time the munication asking that such expense on the filty was not definite enough. The sucre will be but the munication asking that such expense the other agreed to the Agricultural Associatio

The clerk of the Oak Bay munici-

proprietor of a pool room on Government street, for keeping open his place during the hours prohibited by the recently passed Amusement bylaw. City Barrister Taylor will appear for the city and H. Dallas Helmcken K.C.,

FINE DAY'S SPORT AT LABOR'S CELEBRATION

In By Large Crowd of Merrymakers

(From Wednesday's Daily)

It was Labor's annual holiday cution of their civic duties, are not proof against the unsettling influences of party politics was demonstrated last night, when the regular weekly meeting of the city council was cut short, so short in fact as to establish a record. Two of the aldermen, Al-Nearly three thousand persons throng-ed the Recreation Park on Monday and the day, which in former wears when the former of as in other cities where the man with the dinner pail holds annual revel, was this year worthily celebrated by the local labor societies. Nearly three thousand persons throng-ed the Recreation Park on Monday and the day, which in former proof against the unsettling influences of a support of as in other cities where the man with the dinner pair to the day, which in former proof against the unsettling influences of party politics was demonstrated last night, when the regular weekly meeting of the city council was cut short, so short in former party politics was demonstrated last night, when the regular weekly meeting of the city council was cut short, so short in fact as to establish a record. Two of the aldermen, Al-Nearly three thousand persons throngdermen Cameron and Hall, did not put in an appearance in the council chamber, and by 9:15 the session terminated, with those members anxious to attend the Liberal smoker making fast time to that entertainment. Only routine business was transacted and a small number of communications and reports read and disposed of without comment.

I. S. Elevid elected the municipality is several events had to be constituted and the committee had their hands full seeing that the long programme was roun off within the prescribed time. As it was several events had to be concomment.

J. S. Floyd, clerk of the municipality of Oak Bay, wrote asking for a definite undertaking from the city that the latter would assume all expense of policing the fair grounds and taking care of any prisoners arrested during the fair. Mr. Floyd stated that the city's reply to the municipality's recent communication asking that such expense be borne by the city, was not definite after aggregation having occasion.

but the judges did their work satisfac-torily and the rewards were granted to those to whom they rightfully be-

hurried down the ladders into the hold to extricate the unfortunate men from the piled hatch covers, beams, bags of nitre, etc. The Nederland brought sulphur in her forward and after holds and it was while the men rigging the booms that the accident occurred. The first strongback and the forth was held last night at the fore and aft beams had been taken from No. 1 hold, and the hatch covers and third section of the hatch remained. The removal of the first strongback and look after other details as follows: taken off. Only the covers on the third section of the hatch remained. The removal of the first strongback and look after other details as follows: taken off. Only the covers on the third section of the hatch remained. The removal of the first strongback and look after other details as follows: bad seemingly loosened the fore-and-aft beam under the hatch covers upon which the men stood and when the next to that on which they stood had been knocked out by van Drimmelen the whole remaining portion collapsed when the beam slipped from the halds.

Arrangements for the management of the property along called attention to the recent negotiations for the purchase, by the mention to the recent negotiations for the purchase, by the municipality, of two acres of Lot in the course of the city section 61, a portion of the property with the municipality desires to secure for the city asked \$1,250 per acre for the municipality is asked to the city asked \$1,250 per acre for the city asked \$1,250 per acre for

ment street, for keeping open his place during the hours prohibited by the recently passed Amusement bylaw. City Barrister Taylor will appear for the city and H. Dallas Heimcken K.C., has been instructed by the Attorney-General to support the conviction.

The recommendation of the city engineer and the cityelectrician that the B. Wilson & Company's application to be allowed to lay a six inch water pipe and erect wires on Herald street be granted, was adopted. The company, which contemplates erecting a cold storage plant on Herald street, desires to run a pipe from the harbor front

Windows of the control of the con

DOWNER WILL

APPLES NUTRITIOUS PLUMS DELICIOUS

We have an unrivalled stock of fine Fruit for Preserving or table use. Price inducements you cannot well resist:

APPLES-Duchess and Alexander, per box.....\$1.25, \$1.50, and \$1.75 PLUMS-Greengage and Red Plums, per crate 750

Free Demonstration Jell-o

Come in and see the wonderful new way to make Ice Cream, also a delicious Cream Pudding (not frozen.) Nothing to add but milk. No trouble to make. Ice Cream or Puddings made this way not only save labor, but save cost of eggs, cost of sugar and cost of flavoring.

DIXI H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-date Grocers

1317 Government Street

Tels.: 52, 1052 and 1590 Where you get good things to eat.



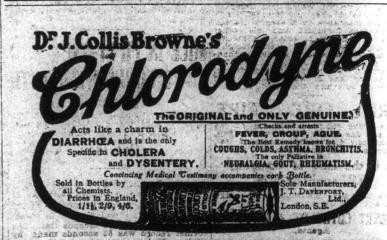
Phone 59

Save All Your Cream

U.S. Cream Separator is biggest money maker—gets more Cream than any other. Holds WORLD'S RECORD for clean skimming. Cream represents case cream every day if you are not using a

U.S. Cream Separator All working parts enclosed, keeping out dirt and pro-tecting the operator. Many other carbasine advantages. Call and see a U. S.

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD. Victoria, B.C. Agents 544-546 Yates St.



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

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It is the YOU .

HERBERT CUT

Victoria Land TAKE NOTICE
Lumber Compan
B.C., intends to
purchase the fol Commencing a southwest corne Townsite, Saanie umbia, thence north 1035 feet, 15 minutes west utherly dir

saanich L MOTIC

An experience to form a conne in order to furn fishing materia from the larges tablishment in Gut (specialty strongest salmo strongest salmo the 1908 crop. of greenheart or fies; tackle-bool other fishing m or sea supplied most wholesale State what y be quoted. be quoted.

I. A. BEVERI
Part

Certific

Jennie Fraction ate in the on Bugaboo TAKE NOTIC Free Miner's acting for mys N. Anderson, I No. B22833, in date hereof, to corder for a ments, for the Crown Grant of And further under section, before the issua Improvements. Dated this 2

NOTICE is he after date, I int Chief Commission for a license to petroleum on the lands, situated and being porticiands, situated lieserve;—Common the west base the southeast Section 3, Nana 35 chains, thence southerly, folloriver, to place taining about Dated this 18

NOTICE is he after date, I into Chief Commission for a license to petroleum on lands, situated Vaucouver Islam post planted at Section 18, Ram thonce east 50 chains, thence south 40 chains ment; containing and Section 19, tion of the Individual Commission 19, and Section 19, and Sectio 63

0, and \$1.75

-0 Cream, ade this ugar and

am tor picture. and pro-vantages.

Yates St.

URING FOG d Near Mar-

's Daily) oss of two to Port Towns-run into by the Bellingham for d that the two he Utopia raked com, splintering sching the deck

orward deck of shed., th vessels stood ned that neither then they pro-ESCAPE

y's Daily) , consisting eweller of Van y, who have been in this city as Hotel, Robert B. wholesale mer-f Vancouver and om serious acci-londay, when an by Mr. Trorey, od junction. The ed, the front be the sand. With the sons of Mr. o dislocated his ty sustained any

party bound to rey was driving & N. track when ain bound south ass the train he the story told by train slackened hit the caboose in. The automo-and overturned, hrown for a dis he car was going hen the accident

Sept. 8.—A spec-nining town west thermometer reg-and today is ith a hot wind ith. All business

Where Savages Beat Us NEW REGORD FOR

The rude, uncultured savage did not sit most of the day in a padded office chair, a carriage or car. His food was not prepared by a chef. He had to nur, when he got it, was none too rich. But the rude, uncultured savage did not suffer from indigestion, constipation, biliousness, headaches, as we civilized beings do. Exercise and the amount of fruit and fresh vegetables in his diet, kept liver, bowels and kidneys working right.

THE AEROPLANE

President of French Club Surpasses All of His Rivals

It is the kind of Company YOU ought to be in. HERBERT CUTHBERT & COMPANY

LAND ACT Form of Motice. Victoria Land District Of Victoria.

TAKE NOTICE that the Saanich Lumber Company, Limited, of Sidney, B.C., intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at high water mark about 500 feet east of the southwest corner of Block 15, Sidney Townsite, Saanich District, British Columbia, thence east 300 feet, thence north 131 degrees 15 minutes west 1100 feet, thence in a southerly direction following the high water mark to point of commencement. SAANICH LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED,

NOTICE TO ANGLERS.

I. A. BEVERIDGE, 10 Hayburn Cres. Partick, Scotland. MINERAL ACT

tificate of Impro MOTICE

Jennie Fractional Mineral Claim, situ-ate in the Victoria Mining Divison, on Bugaboo Creek, Renfrew District

TAKE NOTICE that I Thos. Parsell. Free Miner's Certificate No. B23086, acting for myself and as agent for L. N. Anderson, Free Miner's Certificate No. B23233, 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, 27, must be commenced before the issuance of such certifiate of Improvements. Improvements.
Dated this 29th day of July, A.D.
1908.

Dated this 29th day of July, A.D. 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for cost and pertodium, on the property of the Section 18, 1909.

The time used is Facific Standard, for the July and the property of the Section 18, 1909.

The time used is Facific Standard, for the July and the July Meridian west, It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight town of the July and the July Meridian west, it is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight town of the July and the July Meridian west, it is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight town of the July and the July and the July Meridian west, it is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight town of the July and the July Meridian west, it is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight town of the July and the July Meridian west, it is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight town of the July Meridian west, it is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight town of the July Meridian west, it is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight town of the July Meridian west, it is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight town of the July Meridian west, it is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight town of the July Meridian west, it is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight town of the July Meridian west, it is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight town of the July Meridian west, it is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight town of the July Meridian west, it is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight town of the July Meridian west, it is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight town town the July Meridi

4 Saturday

St. Faul. Minn., Sept. 6.—De Palma, in a 90-horse-power machine, yesterday at the Siate fair, broke the world's record for a mile on a circular track by covering the also as 2 seconds made by Walter Christie last year on the same track. The machine in which the record was broken was the one in which Cedrine was killed early this year while racing.

St. Faul. Minn., Sept. 6.—De Palma, in a few mine fair week.

King George's Visit Home Paris, Sept. 6.—King George of Greec. left here tonight for Copenhage.

Chaffeur Killed at the Falls of the fair week.

The hotels continue to be very full, there seems no abating of the tide of tourists, and any sudden extra influx strains their capacity very much. For instance, the Empress has just received instructions to reserve 50 rooms for the members of the Canadian Institute of Mining Engineers who are due here September 21. This date conflicts with the race week, for which a number of reservations have already been made and the authorities of the big hotel expect to find their resources strained to the uttermost.

Here and was completely wrecked.

BAYLIS ENTERED FOR

VANCOUVER CONTEST

Victoria Distance Runner Will Meet Best Men of the Mainland

TIDE TABLE

Victoria, B. C., September, 1908.							
Date.	Timel	It Tin	ieHt	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
1	0.50 4.7	6 55	6.4	12 00	5.4	18 26	7.7
3	2 44 3.5	8 40	6.2	11 48	6.0	18 46	7.9
4	3 41 2.9					19 30	8.4
5	4 37 2.4 5 31 2.0		••	••••	•	20 15	8.6
27	6 22 1.6	15 53	7.5	17 51	7.4	22 56	8.6
8	7 10 1.5	15 16	7.4	18 54	6.9	0.157	
10	1 16 8.6	8 38	1.9	15 04 15 20	7.5	19 52	6.2
11	2 22 8.3	9 20	2.5	15.44	7.9	21 40	4.2
12	3 28 8.0 4 39 7.5	10 01	4 3	16 12	8.0	22.34	4.1
14	6 04 7.1	11 24	5.2	17 16	8.1		1000
15 16	0 30 3.2	754	6.9	12 11	6.1	17 48	8.1
17	2 30 2.6	112 30	7.41	14 13	7.4	18 26	7 0
18	13 28 2.5	113 42	7.8	15 51	7.7	1814	7-8
20	4 25 2.6 5 20 2.6	14 58	7.2		200	50 m	
21	6 09 2.7		7.8	19 57	6.9	23 19	7.1
22 23	6 55 2.9	7 37	3.1	20 05 14 57	7.5	20 21	6.0
24	1 25 7 2	8 14	304	15 00	7 5	20 44	
25	2 16 7.3 3 08 7.3	8 49	3.7	15 10	7.5	21 14	
27	4 03 7.2	9 54	4.8	15 46	7.71	22 30	4.5
28	5 03 7.1 6 11 7.0	10 25	5.4	16 04	7.7	23 14	3.5
30/	0 04 3.0	10 54 7 34	6.9	11 18	6.6	6 40	8.0
The time used is Pacific Standard, for							

MANY VISITORS TO

Number of Sportsmen Suc-Parties From Great Britain and cessful Yesterday-Small Army After Game Interior

NIMRODS BROUGHT

E. R. Ricketts, lessee of the Victoria theatre, arrived in the city yesterday and will spend a short holiday here. He has entered his saddle horse in the forthcoming horse show and will be present when that event is held here during the fair week.

ing the distance in 51 seconds flat. The roorm was 52 seconds made by Walter Christie last year on the same track. The machine in which the record was broken was the one in which the record was broken was the one in which the racing.

Trade with Seattle

During last month the imports to British Columbia ports from Seattle amounted to \$164,983. During the same period the exports from British Columbia ports to Seattle amounted to \$164,983. During the same period the exports from British Columbia ports to Seattle amounted to \$144,213.

Reserve Rooms Ahead

hags 1.

Chaffeur Killed at the Falls of Walter Christie at the Falls of Walte

LOSS BY FIRES

United States Visiting

Army Affor Game

Are Succession and the second of Flames Are Conveyed and the second of the second o

MONTREAL'S SCANDAL

The Onward March of Flames Are Checked at

Regina, Sask., Sept. 6.—In an interview today. F. Bole, manager of the Trading Company's big store, states that he expects business during the coming three months will be the best in the history of Regina. During the past season business has been exceedingly, slack and everyone has been economizing, but from the present time on, they are going to spend money. The Rumored That Aidermen Are Connected With Stuffing of the the Pay Sheets.

Montreal, Sept. 6. Charest, the former foreman of this road department, who skipped to New Bedford, Mass, after having derivinded the city of about \$1,500 by means of bogus pay lists, returned to the city on Saturday morning, having waived extradition proceedings. He admits his guilt. The rumor is that some aidermen are implicated.

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Buying

GROCERIES

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

COPAS & YOUNG

Sometimes the lock on

But the lock on the kitchen

A chain is no stronger than

the front door is Yale.

door is near-Yale.

its weakest link.

To Householders To Those **Erecting Houses**

Be sure and insist on YALE locks being placed on your doors and sleep in peace, as you have security against the midnight prowler.

None Other Just As Good.

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd. Corner Broad and Yates Street Post Office Box 683 Phone 82

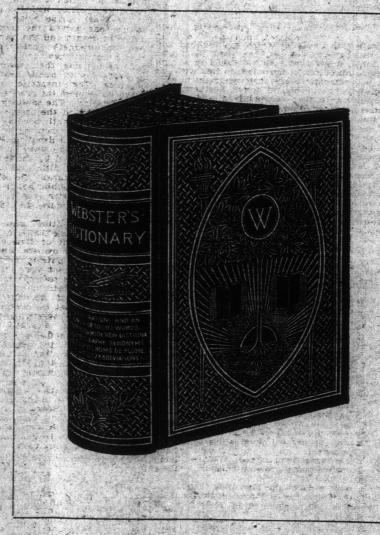
Northern Interior of B. C.

Miners and prospectors goling into Telkus, Omenics or Inginees 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 Skeens River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

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

New Westminster, Sept. 6.—The first accident of the hunting season occurred in Surrey on Friday when George Cline, a well known young man of Cloverdale, was maimed for the Royal Columbian hospital in life. Cline was hunting, when he the first and fell and his shotgun expended to the hip, and it is doubtful if he will over be able to walk again without the aid of crutches. He was bryught to the Royal Columbian hospital in this city for medical attendance.

Here Is Your Chance



A Splendid Webster's Dictionary

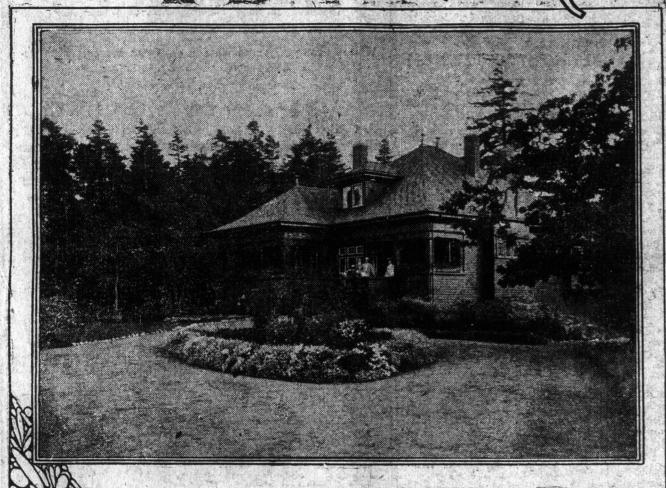
Leather Bound

Patent Thumb Index

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

One Year for

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





HE unsurpassed beautifut Victoria, on Van-couver Island, together with the almost perfect scenic attractions of climate, have lured to the Pacific shores many hundreds of prairie folks who, having won that competence which comes to the worker, finds here that ease and rest which most fitly indeed belongs to the Western pioneer. One can understand the keen appreciation of the prairie settler, standing in Bea-con Hill park and looking across a magnificent expanse of blue and undulating water, beyond, some seventy of blue and undulating water, beyond, some seventy miles away, the snow-covered heights of the brave Olympian mountains; Mount Baker, bathed in sunshine that reflects the ruddy glow, giving the snow piled above its proud crests tinges of pink and purple; the fairy grotto of the island-studded Straits of Juan de Fuca; and beautiful Victoria clothed in perfumed bloom of rose, honeysuckle and the radiant roses which clamber everywhere.

No one wonders that the prairie settler decides to own (and have ready for occupancy in winter time)

own (and have ready for occupancy in winter time), a bungalow home wherein to find rest and lelsure. And thus it is that wherever you turn in Victoria you find pointed out, proudly, the ivy-walled home and the holly-hedged walls of "The man from Man-

The man from Manitoba is duplicated again in the Saskatchewan and Albertan; while now and again you come across some genial soul who still contends,

'my home is in Assiniboia!' "my home is in Assiniboia!"

Where do you find these old neighbors of early days? How discover their retreat, and how distinguish them from the native British Columbian? In the words of laughing-lipped "Lally Bernard": "Whenever you see a very beautifully selected spot—every inch of rock levelled flat; every inch of soil put to some practical use; every tree and shrub cut down to resemble a flat prairie landscape—there you find a prairie soiourner!" And there's considerable

find a prairie sojourner!" And there's considerable truth in this bit of humor. truth in this bit of humor.

The prairie-educated taste calls for space and space again; and wherever a Western settler makes a purchase here, he scorns "lots"—demands acreage, and proceeds to build on those large lines we all understand to go with prairie holdings. Oh, yes! Victoria's population is largely composed of retired Manitobans; and the Albertan as well as Saskatchewan nineer having secured to themselves and their vinter retreat, come and go as it pleases them. changing the ruder blasts of old Boreas in his Janu-

Many stately homes are pointed out as belonging to "prairie folk," and I give (in note-book order) those which I have visited or seen in passing; and if any grave omission is made in the list, may I take te in Yankee Doodle's apology: couldn't see the town, there were so many

(prairie) houses! Through high stone gates a sloping lawn slants cityward, and from every window of beautiful "Patly" you view a panorama of surpassing grandeur. A sweep of water—mountains—towers and trees—an enclosure of well-kept trees, shadowy oaks along gravelled walks that lead to the stables—a strong feature of "Patly"—and gaudily plumaged pheasants strutting the grasses of a wired enclosure hint at the owner's taste for game. Semi-tropical fruits are grown at "Patly," ripening peaches with rare variety of grapes cling to its grey-stone walls, and a pergoia covered with climbing roses adds an air of continental enjoyments to a radiant scene of

Within the walls the bachelor host dispenses a true prairie hospitality. Very beautiful is that in-terior with its luxurious fittings brought from the world over, for its proud owner, James Mitchellknown to his Winnipeg friends as "Jimmie," is a great traveller; but he always returns to "Canada,

the golden."

Close to "Patly," just off Rockland avenue, on beautiful St. Charles street, stands what is admitted to be the most beautiful bungalow home in Victoria. An ex-Winnipegger, Andrew Wright, is owner to an acreage rich in lawn, meadow land, ancient oaks and the rarer black walnut tree. This model home and the rarer black waintit tree. This model nome has an outdoor sleeping apartment, adjoining is a fine greenhouse, or conservatory, and the home is presided over by a gentle-voiced little Scotch lady, mother of a beautiful baby boy, who reigns supreme mother of a deautiful bady boy, who reigns supreme ruler over the nursery. Luxury is written in every detailed line of this artistic home, leaded windows give tinted lights within, and without runs a garden "where the wild thyme grows!" Inside and outside there is that evidence which money and taste combined gives, but best of all, you find there that thappy loyalty which belongs to prairle pioneer spirit, for musing upon the past while enjoying the present, the genial Mr. Wright said laughingly; "Mak" my hame awa' fra' Winnipeg? Hoot me! I'm thinkin' I'll sune have t' pack up an' gae back t' mak' some more money!

Within short distance again of the Wright home and in full view of sea, sky and hills, you follow a dusty highway to where a fine motor car is throbbing, and a very familiar face, that of pretty Mary howden (now Mrs. Fred W. Jones, both well known in Winnipeg) appears. About this charming matron is gathered a little group of young faces, a governess in charge. Mrs. Jones most kindly gave up her morning spin to tell me how she liked Victoria. "It's beautiful," said she, "but 'Edgehill' isn't—howe.' Don't write ne down Victorians" said she. home! Don't write us down Victorians," said she; "just say we've bought this place because—well, because Mr. Jones has a fad for buying pretty

Mr. Jones' "fad" shows expensive tastes! for what was known as "The Dewdney" place stands on a hillside and is a landmark for many miles around. Rock and trees are predominating features of the

ones place, and its cash value is said to be large. Jones place, and its cash value is said to be large. "Edgehill" is one of the show places in Victoria. "Robleda" reminds you of some old feudal castle in days "long syne." It is also "up Rockland way," where the folk in society foregather. "Robleda" was bought a few years ago for \$20,000, and its owner refused \$50,000 for it this year. Its walls are ivygreen, and its many gables and a long low plazza carry out the idea of age and antiquity. Large grounds, very beautifully arranged by a landscape beautifully arranged by a landscap gardener add to the general effect of grandeur; and the owner, John Arbuthnot, formerly Winnipe's popular mayor, has become a prominent citizen Victoria. He, however, assures everybody he is here

A brass door plate with the familiar name "Frank I. Clarke" upon it recalls early days in the history of Winnipeg. Mr. Clarke, a prominent barrister of the '80's, has now become an officer in the service of the '80's, has now become an officer in the service of the British Columbia government. He is always ready to welcome "prairie folk" to his Island home; and a very genuine hospitality is that dispensed at 665. Niagara street, where a most interesting family forgather around a welcoming hearth fire. Miss Lilian Clarke is an artist of some note; her water-color sketches of British Columbia scenery are eagerly sought after; and behind the green hedge that shields this quiet home there is, perhaps, more native ability than is known of. Mr. Clarke is a most unobtrusive man, but his pen has done much to make known the man, but his pen has done much to make known the wealth and beauty of British Columbia. As well known, he is a brother of H. A. Clarke, the brilliant

known, he is a brother of H. A. Clarke, the brilliant late attorney-general of Manitoba.

Within stone's throw of the Clarke home we come to a cozy privet-hedged place belonging to Harold Ebbs-Canavan, son of a one-time prominent barrister, W. B. Canavan. As a mining expert Mr. Ebbs-Canavan is well known, his wife being Fannie Clarke.

The name of A. C. Flumerfelt recalls pioneer days in Winnipeg, and those who predicted the rising fortunes of the slert young man who began life as a Main street merchant, have not been disappointed. Main street merchant, have not been disappointed.
Mr. Flumerfelt is a leading citizen of Victoria. His magnificent home, "Ruhebuhne," is like some pictured place in history; and although a multi-millionaire, he continues to work unceasingly. Public spirit is the term to use in describing Mr. Flumerfelt, for it is to his personal efforts is due much of Victoria's

success as a tourist city.

A. E. McPhillips, K.C., M.P.P., is a strong figure in British Columbia public life. I had the pleasure of hearing this distinguished gentleman address the House this year, and I can assure Winnipeg she has lent to the Pacific shores one of her proudest sons.

H. S. Griffith, a leading architect and draughtsman, brought with him from the prairie West the standing he enjoys in Victoria. His fine home on Hillside avenue is an example of his own work; and much of the architectural beauty of Victoria homes

is owing to Mr. Griffith's skill. Horn & Drake, a hardware firm, late of Winnipeg, are enjoying a lucrative and a growing business. Both are Manitobans.

On Fort street a very wide awake sign tells the passer by that E. J. C. Smith, the well known photographer, has changed his stand from Smith street, Winnipeg, to Victoria, B. C.

The Esquimalt car often carries as a passenger from town a gentleman of leisure in the person of W. C. Hamilton, brother of Sir William Hamilton, of the Shetland Isles. Mr. Hamilton's wife is a sister of Jessie M. E. Saxby, whose prairie tales are largely read in the Old Country. The Hamiltons are retired farmers from Lumsden, Saskatchewan.

A. T. R. Blackwood, well known in business circles throughout the West, has become one of the big landowners in Victoria, B. C. He is the owner of "Lower Fred" a beautiful which the circumstances.

of "Lough End," a beautiful suburb of the city, some 200 acres of fruit and forest land, with an unexcelled waterfront not far from the famous Gorge. The Blackwood home (recently bought by the Hon. Richard McBride) is one of the handsomest homes of Victoria. It occupies ample grounds, its white walls cannot eat scenery, climate or your neighbors, and every other edible commodity is exceedingly high priced." McCreary, jr., is in Alberni, where two fine, strapping sons of that "filine old Irish gentleman," Mr. Frank Walsh, have good positions.

"Mike" Carlin, well known throughout the West, is almost a "fixed constelation" on Vancouver Island.

is almost a "fixed constellation" on Vancouver Island.

Mrs. Carlin sojourns in Victoria, pending certain
business arrangements of her husband. Mr. Carlin
is referred ta as "The Hustler from the Hub."

C. A. Field, who a year ago carried West a Portage la Prairie bride (nee Burley) is receiving the
congratulations of his friends. The stork recently
visited his home at "Rocabella," and, naturally. Mr.
Field considers the climate of Victoria wonderful.

Hale and hearty, the burr of his native "heelan'
Hills still clinging to his tongue, W. Oliphant, late
of Edmonton, Alta, is seen walking along Beacon
Hill grounds, where he has erected a row of pretty
houses. Mr. Oliphant writes himself a Victorian now.

The doors of the "Prairie Club" are rhadowed
frequently by Messrs. C. H. Revercomb, A. W. Elliott,
and Leslie Forster, who welcome warmly men from

frequently by Messrs. C. H. Revercomb, A. W. Einott, and Leslie Forster, who welcome warmly men from the plains. Prominent among the members is Capt. D. Macintosh (Dauphin will remember him), A. Carss, an old-timer from the Regina district, and Dr. J. A. Graham, who also hails from Regina. Offier Wimnipeggers met there are T. Adair, J. J. Baird, D. D. England, D. D. Gillies, and E. E. Heath. Wm. Mac-



being set off by a background of firs. "Lough End," elose by, is being bought up eagerly by those desiring suburban homes.

One of the busy men of Victoria is C. W. Bradshaw, who also hails from the prairie-land. Mr. Bradshaw's home is another ivy-walled house set in high-hedged grounds that ramble beyond. Mrs. Bradshaw's "day" is popular, as I found in an afternoon call, when the dignified hostess dispensed tea aided by a pretty daughter of the house. On Fort street, as Mr. Bradshaw's office card shows, "real estate" holds his interest.

Another prominent Westerner (a Reginfan) in real estate, is Z. M. Hamilton, senior member of the firm of Gray, Hamilton & Johnson. "Zac," as he is known to friends, is a "promoter," and some of the big deals in Victoria "dirt" have passed through his hands. On Craigflower road he lives in a \$10,000 bungalow, where acada trees shelter stand and guard the gateways.

At Oak Bay, a favorite retreat (and where Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's beautiful residence for many years marked it as fashion's centre), you find the prefty green sward running to a wide veran home of pretentious size. Here Mrs. Georgeson has built and furnished (for winter use) a beautiful chalet. Just now it is occupied by her daughter, Gladys, Mrs. Balentyne. Here also is found Mr. C. R. Stewart's reposeful home; and here, too, lives Herbert Sprague, of Manitoba. Returning to the city by the Fort street fram you mass Stanley avenue. Herbert Sprague, or Manitoba. Returning to the city by the Fort street tram, you pass Stanley avenue, were a knot of well known Winnipeg people are settled down. Mrs. W. F. McCreary, widow of a well-remembered M. P., has decided to extend a holiday jaunt into a year's residence, and has leased a cosy nest under the shadow of tall chestnut trees. Miss Katle McCreary is a pupil of Boston's Conservatory of Music at present, and graduation day will find her en route to join the family in Victoria. Mrs. McCreary says, "Victoria has scenery, climate and a delightful personality in its women: but alas! you lightful personality in its women; but alas! you

kay, late of Kildonan, has settled at Gordon Head, a fine ffult farm keeping him busy; while F. D. McGinnis, R. McKinney, W. C. Nelson, H. Pearce and Jas. Porter register as "Winnipeg" citizens, in spite of the fact that they have invested largely in Victoria soil. Prominent on Government street, Geo. Fraser, "Druggist" sign is seen, where the keen commercial instinct of a prairie business training shows clearly. A recent addition to the business directory list is a Calgary grocery and liquor firm, Messrs. Copas & Young, who "broke the combine," as they claim. Others halling from the Gateway City are A. Berwick, S. O. Bailey (Stonewall), A. R. Cann, L. Dorals and Geo. B. Hughes. Alex, Hamilton, of Hamiota, and H. Lewis, of Drinkwater, Sask., with the well known burly form of Sam Marling, of Pense, foregather with W. W. Mitchell and N. G. Moncrief, and A. J. Thompson, of Moose Jaw. Hilton Keith, an old-timer with wet claims. Duck Leke as his "honer" is timer, who yet claims Duck Lake as his "home," is a prominent business man; and Ernest Kerr. a young son of a popular Regina citizen, John A. Kerr. Esq., holds a good billet in Esquimalt, and is doing well.

Edmonton's quota is found in D. C. Robertson, J R. Stewart, Graham Simpson and F. W. Battick; all of whom have decided on a divided allegiance to Alberta and British Columbia, Calgary has sent Geo. Pattisson, J. T. L. Meyer, Jno. A. Clarke, as a contingent to show a neighborly friendship towards the sister province; wille numberless faces familiar and faintly suggestive of "other decided". faintly suggestive of "other days" meet the eye every-

toria to "settle down" to a retired life after the stress and storm of many an active political fight. I refer to the Hon. Edgar Dewdney and Hon. Chas. H. Mackintosh, both of whom filled, what a certain prairie parliamentarian once called, "the gubernational chair!" Mr. Dewdney has altered little since the days when he parried the political thrusts at his ministerial chair at Ottawa. Mr. Mackintosh is still "The isterial chair at Ottawa. Mr. Mackintosh is still "The People's Charley!" Genial, warm-hearted, unassum-

ing; a bit weather worn by adverse political winds, perhaps; but as ready as ever to stand in the fighting line of his party. Mrs. Mackintosh is "at home" to her numerous friends in a beautiful tree-embowered entire the state of the state of the state. numerous friends in a beautiful tree-embowered enclosure just on the fringes of the city—and only yesterday I heard an old westerner say: "It was the
Mackintoshes who spelled hospitality with a big "H!"
Mrs. (Major) Phipps, late of Regina, has made her
home for some time back, with her family in Victoria. Her son is on the Bank of Montreal staff.
Vicitors to "The Times" office will meet there (in
the business manager.) a man well known in Manitoba. H. R. McIntyre, one of a large family of seven
sons, all of whom are prominent in educational and

toba. H. R. McIntyre, one of a large family of seven sons, all of whom are prominent in educational and professional circles. Mr. McIntyre came to Victoria eighteen years ago, and he has built himself a very imposing home, set in large well treed grounds on Stanley avenue. This home is one of the most delightful visiting places in all Victoria. Presided over by a charming hostess who combines every quality of the home-maker, church and charity worker, and society woman as well. On the occasion of my visit, Mr. McIntyre had just returned from a trip east, and remarked with glowing enthusiasm: "Winnipeg! when Mr. McIntyre had just returned from a trip east, and remarked with glowing enthusiasm: "Winnipeg! when I walked along its beautifully kept streets with the finely tree shelfered bonievards; when I passed through the delightful parks; nething hew the city with so few natural advantages had eclipsed even our own Victoria so rife with nature's gifts—the fine water system—well lighted city—the stir, bustle and business activity of it all—why, it made me long to go back to the old home and the old friends there! But you mustn't say all this," warned Mr. McIntyre, "for some day Victoria will wake up and get a move on, I some day Victoria will wake up and get a move on, I believe."

I quote Mr. McIntyre's words because the senti-ment expressed is good to hear—good for Winnipeg to know its appreciation—good for Victoria to know its

The last familiar face I met was that of Mr. C. W. Bradshaw, a well-known barrister, who "moved west" within the past year. Mr. Bradshaw was being driven from his pretty suburban home "Kathandra" to his office in town, and he drew rein to remark: "Want to know have I come to Victoria to remain? Well, Mrs. Bradshaw says not—my daughter, Katherine, says not, and I believe my own opinion is that of the minority! But, jump in," said the genial gentleman, "and I'll drive you out to view the site of my new home on Smith's Hill, and tell me if you think I am 'anchored' in British Columbia or not

Sure enough! the acreage for the new "Kathandra" was bewitching in its primeval beauty. Gnarled oaks centuries old, shadowed the site of the new home. Great rocks piled themselves against moss-grown terraces that ran sloping cityward; and below, a panarama of garden walls, ivy grown walls; or flowing sea, outlined hills, and an indented shore-line, broken by rocks, indexes, and sea, outlined fills, and an indented shore-line, broken by rocky inlets and crowning cliffs that formed a broken arch 'twixf sea and sky. "Smith's Hill" possesses a crowning beauty all its own. "What do you think, now?" asked Mr. Bradshaw, pointing to Mount Baker's crowning height beyond.

"I think the minority will prevail!" I answered. And now, having left unnamed numberless ones whose prairie friends will probably feel the slight, though not intended, let me say: it has taken me three months to "round up" those old-time friends whose names are herein found. To the "Prairie Club" of Victoria I am indebted for much help in compiling the list generally; but those homes photographed I have seen, visited, and partaken of the old-time hospitality; and let me add, those same "Old Timers" whom the changing years have sent abroad Timers" whom the changing years have sent abroad upon the tide of circumstance; they have carried with them all the warm-hearted hospitality of the prairie hearth; and in their heart of hearts, lives yet the love and loyalty of the prairie pioneer for the far-away prairie land!

prairie land!

Let me close this article by saying it was Agur, of Agur and Beck, Winnipeg, who made the first purchase of land, as a speculation, on Vancouver Island. Andrew Wright was the first Manitoban to establish a home in Victoria; and Robt. Scott (Shoal Lake) was the man who realized the possibilities of sleepy old Victoria, the capital of the first Crown Colony. Mr. Scott put \$75,000 in a land deal which netted him a fortune in return! J. B. Killigan, who arrived in the 80's, hits off the situation splendidly saying: "We'll soon have the whole prairie population in Victoria! they're coming thick and fast; and I'm thinking Victoria will some of these days be known as "The Old Man's Home!"—Mary Markwell, in Manitoba Free Press.

WHY HE WAS MORE SERIOUS

They sat each at an extreme end of the horsehair sofa. They had been coortin' now for something like two years, but the wide gap between had always been respectfully preserved.

"A penny for your thochts, Sandy," murmured Maggle, after a silence of an hour and a half.

"Well," replied Sandy slowly, with surprising boldness, "tae tell ye the truth, I was just thinkin' how fine it wad he if we were tag sig me a wee hit. how fine it wad be if ye were tae gie me a wee bit kissie."

"I've nae objection," simpered Maggie, slithering over, and kissed him plumply on the tip Then she slithered back.

Sandy relapsed into a brown study once more, and the clock ticked twenty-seven minutes.

"An' what are ye thinkin' about noo—anither, eh?"

"Nae, nae, lassie; it's mair serious the noo."

"Is it, laddie?" asked Maggie softly. Her heart was going pit-a-pat with expectation, "An' what micht it be?" "I was just thinkin," answered Sandy, "that it was about time ye were paying me that penny!"

THE FOUN



for market p of the whole and are what of chickens th Nature's arts nonlayers, wl would attract buyer? The instances wh of the standa show room fo fied his fancy taining an a prospective be good winter tion in a bro such a variety ers. It is the try business been said that as to be out the poultry b be dead as to breed that is ducer.

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It keeps us al tails, especiall prises to look details of the Everyone do are expected tention now Nothing is of giving them s fall and late are preparing styles. It is continue to them to lay d out the wint require plent season, but it Webster defir gives nourish not stale, beca has long sinc or fowl pays time does it during the n time when m fewls do not r there can be duction later that fowls th begin laying feathers are throughout th did not lay not give the the season. attention just to begin layi time to prepare September a proper condit pears and w give them in winter, you a shortage in know is not from a scien variety of st hens must n iety of subst bulky feed e and expectin certainly wil

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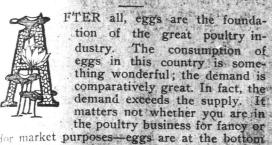


IE SIMPLE LIFE



WITH THE POULTRYMAN

THE FOUNDATION OF THE POULTRY



of the whole matter results are what count and are what you want. If you have a breed of chickens that is clothed with the richest of Nature's arts and it were known that they were nonlayers, what profit would they be? What would attract the attention of the prospective buyer? The writer has observed in several instances when a prospective buyer of some of the standard varieties was searching the show room for a breed of towls which satisfied his fancy, in approaching the coops containing an attractive variety of fowls, the prospective buyer invariably inquires are they good winter layers, or possibly asks the ques-tion in a broader sense and boldly inquires if such a variety of fowls are good egg producers. It is the egg supply that makes the poultry business interesting and active. It has been said that "one might just as well be dead as to be out of fashion." The same is true in the poultry business. One might just as well be dead as to try to attract attention with a breed that is known to be a poor egg pro-

How many of us ever stop to consider that success depends upon attention? Attention to the minor details in the keeping of fowls dur-ing the summer and fall months means much towards a satisfactory egg yield during the winter months. Eggs are not a matter of luck as some suppose. Very frequently we hear the pessimist say: "We just haven't had any luck in getting eggs this winter." The writer has never yet discovered a variety of fowls that "just happened to lay." The fowls that lay are those that receive intelligent atten-

But remember we are living in a fast age. It keeps us all hustling to keep up all the details, especially those that have serious enterlook after, consequently some of the details of the poultry business loose attention. Everyone doubtless understands that if eggs are expected the fowls must have special attention now during the moulting period. Nothing is of more importance than that of giving them special attention during the early fall and late summer months while the fowls are preparing to dress up in their new winter styles. It is not expected that the fowls will continue to lay during moult but we expect them to lay during the early fall and throughout the winter months. They will not only require plenty of food during the moulting season, but it must be food of the proper kind. Webster defines the word "food" as that which gives nourishment, hence the food given to fowls should be sweet and wholesome and not stale, because of its cheapness. The writer has long since learned that a well fed animal or fowl pays the largest dividend and at no time does it pay better to feed fowls than during the moult, but as a rule that is the time when most fowls are neglected. If the fewls do not receive attention during the moult there can be nothing but failure in egg production later on. Our experience has been that fowls that are well fed during the moult begin laying promptly as soon as the new feathers are well grown and continue to lay throughout the winter. The reason your hens did not lay last winter was because you did not give them the proper attention early in the season. Possibly you gave them careful attention just at the time you expected them to begin laying, but you were too late. The time to prepare for winter eggs is in August, September and October. Get the fowls in proper condition early before cold weather appears and we guarantee, if you continue to give them intelligent attention throughout the winter, you will have no room to complain of a shortage in your egg crop. An egg you know is not a simple matter when viewed from a scientific point but is composed of a variety of substances. Likewise the food for hens must necessarily be composed of a variety of substances. The practice of feeding a bulky feed exclusively, such as thrashed oats, and expecting a satisfactory supply of eggs certainly will prove a disappointment. It's the feed and management that compels the hens to lay out of season as well as in season.

SERIOUS No matter how many prizes your fowls have won at the leading shows, if you fail to get of the horsehair eggs from them their value is very much diminished. It's the eggs that make the fowls profitable. True a long line of winnings beandy," murmured an individual places him at the top round in the poultry world, but from a commercial with surprising point of view the better egg laying strain we gie me a wee bi have the more valuable is the strain. This Maggie, slithering the tip of his left egg record will effect the fancy as well, because the poultryman will understand the im-

portance of having a well established egg record behind the reputation of his strain. As stated previously, the egg supply is at the toundation of the whole matter. Look into the matter a little bit during the fall months and note the marked results throughout the Sandy, "that it that penny!" winter months when prices for eggs are ruling

CULLING THE FLOCK FOR PROFIT

There are very few flocks of hens in this country which do not contain a number of unprofitable hens. These are hens which are not good layers, or those which have lived past the profitable age.

It is almost impossible for the general

poultry keeper to select his best layers without he uses the trapnest, and a good many, mistakenly, think trapnesting is a tedious and time-taking method of keeping tab on the hens. The poultryman who once gets in the habit of trapnesting his hens will not give it up without regret and through the force of circumstances, but not withstanding the value of this method there are comparatively few who will adopt it.

Unfortunately, the hen that lays few eggs is often the best appearing one in the flock. She has no strain on her vital system and keeps in good plumage, flesh and appearance long after her sister, who is producing eggs regularly, becomes faded and ragged in plumage and out of the trim shape of the

It has been fully demonstrated that hens are not profitable after they have passed their second summer. To make the most money out of hens they should be brought up to laving form the fall after they are hatched, kept laying through the winter and on into the next summer and then sold. This does not apply to hens kept for breeding purposes. Hens good blood, and high-scoring qualities should be kept as long as they lay at all, as the chicks from old hens are stronge, than those from pullets. We are now referring to hens kept for market purposes, and these rapidly lose in the power to make profits after

one year of laying.

The time to sell hens which have been culled out to make room for pullets is immediately after they have ceased to lay in the fall or late summer. They are then about ready to moult and this will make three months of the idleness during which time they must be fed if kept.

Select these old hens and put them in a rather small run. Give them all the pure water they will drink and plenty of grit. Then feed them gradually increasing quantities of cracked corn until they are eating all they will of it. Feed these hens in this way for about two weeks and it will be found that they have become very fat and plump. They will have put on considerable weight and when sent to the table the flesh will be found sweet and tender, like that of a young chicken. The fat will have formed between the fibres of the muscular flesh, and when a hen is cooked the fat melts and leaves the flesh very tender.

If one lives near a town, one can soon get the very best prices for hens finished in this way and by putting them up a few at a time one can sell all the culls at something more than the regular market price. Such hens sent to an honest commission merchant, with a letter stating that they have been specially fattened for table use, will generally result in a very satisfactory sale, as the cities appreciate ender fowls and are willing to pay a price for

Culling the flock in this way leaves pullets always in the laying pens and assures the best: results in eggs, while the tender old hens sell rice just when they have finished their usefulness as layers.

SPROUTED GRAINS AS FEED

Such grains as oats, wheat and barley increase considerably in bulk when soaked, and if first soaked for a day and then spread out in a warm place and kept damp will soon throw out long sprouts, which still further in-crease the bulk of the feed available. In the process of sprouting certain chemical changes take place. In order that a grain may germ-inate, hear, water and atmospheric air are ne-cessary. The water softens the grain, the carbon unites with the oxygen of the air and carbon dioxide is liberated. The starch changes to a compound closely resembling sugar and the embryo plant begins growth, living on the material of which the grain is composed until the rootlet can strike into the and seek plant food there. Sprouting grain does not increase the quantity of nutritive material which it originally contained, but it so changes it that it becomes more palatable and there is some reason for believing, more nutritious. It seems that the process of germination in some manner predigests some of the elements of nutrition contained in the grain so that a larger percentage of it is assimilated, thus making it more valuable.

Recently the writer has had an opportunity to observe some of the effects of feeding sprouted grains to chicks. Wheat, so mixed with light soil as to make a layer of wheat and soil almost two inches in depth, was moistened and covered with burlap bags to prevent too rapid evaporation. In a few days the grains of wheat had sprouted and a coat of green leaves covered the soil. A flock of young chicks was then given access to this mass of sprouted grain and as long as it lasted they could not be tempted to eat ordinary wheat, except in very small quantities.

During the summer when tender green stuff is hard to get, grain sprouted in this way could be made to serve the purpose of both grain and green stuff. If a place were smoothed off where the ground is hard and the sun had free access during the day, covered with a light layer of fine soil into which wheat was mixed and kept damp, using some light cioth for a covering to retain the moisture, it would be only a short time until the grain

would throw up green sprouts and then the soil could be shoveled up and thrown where the hens could dig the grain out of it, a thing they would mostly willingly do. Another way would be to put the grain in a box and thoroughly wet it, allowing it to remain until well swelled. After this it might be moved by stirring; keeping it just damp enough to prevent it from drying out, but not wet enough to produce molds or heat enough to rot it. The stirring would prevent any part of it from overheating and when the sprouts start out they could be allowed to grow until an inchlong and then be fed to the hens.

Any method by which grain can be started into growth would seem, from our recent observations, to be palarable to growing chicks as well as mature fowls and it is certain, the chicks are growing rapidly on this feed. They are turned out and fed in the morning, but they require very little ordinary grain, rushing in a body to the place where they can die out the sprouting grain. dig out the sprouting grain.

Wheat, oats, corn, barley or kaffir corn, even when soaked for only a few hours, are preferred to dry grains of the same kind. It is very little trouble to soak grain for chicken lead and we believe it was a sound to be a soun feed and we believe it would pay any one to feed grain in this manner during the hot weather at least.

PRESERVING EGGS

There is no secret about the method by which eggs may be preserved in perfectly good condition for many months. The process is a very simple one which anyone can carry out with perfect success. It consists in putting the eggs in a solution of sodium silicate and water. Sodium silicate is commonly known as waterglass and any druggist can get it from his wholesale supply house. This waterglass is made by fusing for five or six hours a mixture of carbonate of potash, quartz and charcoal. The mass is then pulverized and boiled in water until it is a thick, syrup-like liquid. It costs anywhere from 15 cents to 75 cents a gallon, according to location and ideas about the profit that should be made selling it. A gallon mixed with ten gallons of water should be enough for about fifty dozen eggs. The water should first be boiled and cooled and the waterglass added. Put this in stone, ly four times what she could have got for them at the time they were put down. The eggs should be wiped when taken out of the olution. They should be sold for just what they are and will command a good price in

THE MOULTING SEASON

An exchange remarks that a moulting hen is a pitiful sight. We do not understand why such a remark should be made. Moulting is a perfectly natural process and a moulting hen is only being prepared by nature with a new and perfectly covering for the approaching

If a hen is kept through the summer in good condition and comes us to the moulting season in vigorous health, she will moult easily, naturally and rapidly. It is a sign of a good poultryman to see hens drop their feathers quickly and become naked. There are individual hens which moult slowly. Such hens are rarely the best layers and they are sluggish by nature and slow workers as layers.

A few years ago much was said about forcing the moult. This was done by starving the hens for a short time, then putting them on full feed again. There is no doubt that this method induces a quick moult in most cases, but its value is doubted by those who have given the matter close attention. Starving a hen is not now thought to be a very good way to increase her productiveness, even if she is fed to the limit later. Good authorities are now inclined to say that forcing the moult is not a paying method of treating hens at this season. They prefer to go by the natural method and select for breeders those hens which, under the best conditions of care and feeding, moult in the shortest time.

We have never tried the forcing method of moulting and at this writing have no intention of ever trying it. We believe in letting nature take its course in this matter as in many others. Nature understands how to perform her work pretty thoroughly.

To be sure, under the condition of domestication we must vary considerably from the natural state, because we have taken the hen from her native country and for thousands of years have bred her under conditions which make it necessary for us to resort to methods varying widely from those under which the primeval hen lived.

No doubt the ancient law of the survival of the fittest served a purpose by selecting only those individuals which were strongest and best fitted to perform the duty of continuing the species.

Under domestication the weak and worthless are preserved as well as the strong and vigorous and it becomes necessary for the poultryman to exercise his knowledge of the science of breeding and select only those which are best adapted to the purposes for which he keeps his fowls. He must select those which moult in the fewest days if he

desires the most productive flock. The moulting season is a time of unproductiveness and idleness. If one hen finishes her moult in seventy days and another in 100 days, it does not require much skill to know which of the two is most likely to be profitable or most profitable.

Keep the hens in prime condition up to the beginning of the moulting season and during the period of moulting feed them the most nourishing feed that can be secured. Give them meat in some form, a liberal supply of corn, and feed oats and wheat plentifully. Feathers are very rich in the nitrogenous compounds and maet, bran, middlings and oats are the best feeds to supply the nitrogen which goes so largely into the composition of feathers. Take good care of the hens during the moulting season and they will pay you for your extra trouble when they begin to lay again.—Poul-

PREPARING POULTRY FOR EXHIBITION

Mating for good results and fitting for the showroom is a very fitting pastime, which ean be also made very profitable. I often think it a pity that farmers who show fowl at local shows don't put them out in better condition. Those same farmers would not think of taking horses or cattle in poor shape, and although at a summer show the fowl are often in full moult, much can be done to make them look better. If your local show should be in the fall, the moulting can all be over with. If you pick your birds, and feed very light for, say, two weeks, on free range, then shut them up and feed very heavily on wheat, oats, a lit-tle barley, green food and beef scraps, besides a little flaxseed, you will soon see the feathers drop and new ones take their places. One of the very best feather-making foods is wheat and a plentiful supply of beef scraps. When you have done the best you can in this way, if your birds are a year or more old, choose all your young show stock and commence fitting. If they are white birds, give plenty of straw to keep them clean. Don't attempt washing unless you understand it, or your birds will look like the boiled shirt which a certain bachelor tried to wash. The day before the show is a and the waterglass added. Put this in stone, jars or a very clean keg and add the eggs as gathered, being careful not to put in any spoiled ones or any with cracked shells. Keep the eggs covered with the solution and they will keep perfectly sweet and fresh for months. A year ago we gave the method of preserving eggs to a lady and she tried it with perfect success. She put down the eggs in the summer and during the winter sold them for nearly four times what she could have got for them at the time they were put down. The before the show. After washing the legs well, if you can spare the time, take a toothpick and pick out all the black from between the scales. This is very important if you wish to exhibit at a winter fair. Next take a piece of chamois or other soft leather and polish the legs well. Next, if the sickles or curved tail-feathers have a draggled appearance, wash them in warm soft water; when dried and fluffed out it will add wonderfully to a male's appearance, Take a piece of soft cloth, and wash the comb and wattles in warm soft water; use castile soap, and be careful not to rub too hard; then dry and apply a dressing of vaseline. If your birds are a white-lobed breed, and the weather has reddened them a little, get a little zinc ointment and rub well in. Sometimes you see a good specimen which has a beak groving too fast on one side, or a toe-nail growing too long or out of shape. Take a sharp pen-knife and trim carefully to the proper shape.

If you wish to prepare your birds for a winter show, it is important to begin right from the moulting season. Give abundance of shade, and the feathers will come in nice and dark, with a good lustre. Feed liberally, and don't forget to keep down the lice, for you cannot have a good plumage where lice abound; then, again, nothing looks worse than to see lice running ahead of the judge's hand, as he runs his hand through the feathers.

Remember that it isn't always the largest bird which wins at a show. I would sooner have a good-shaped specimen one-half pound under weight, than an extra-large bird off on shape. I think a great many breeders pay too much attention to comb on show birds. I have often had farmers remark, while looking over my drove of Tamworth pigs, that they didn't like that long nose. Well, probably it isn't a thing of beauty, but to me it is one of the least-important items, as we never eat the nose. So with show fowl, pick out your bestshaped bird first, then see that you are good on color, for a bird is judged on color in a great many different places. Then look to the comb and legs. Follow out these rules, and the other fellow must then produce a better bird to beat you.-H. E. Waby.

DOCTORING FOWLS

A prominent authority on poultry states that "to succeed in doctoring a stubborn case of sickness of a persistent epidemic in his flock, is one of the worst misfortunes that can befall a poultry keeper," meaning thereby that it is much better, from the dollar and cent standpoint, for the poultry man to kill fowls as soon as they exhibit symptoms of disease, than it is to potter about and endeavor to treat the infected birds.

As a general rule this advice holds good. Unless a man can detect the trouble, diagnose the disease and apply treatment in the early

stages of sickness it is seldom that doctoring is of much avail. If he manages once or twice to be successful in checking a mild epidemic or curing an individual case here or there, he gets into the habit of fussing about his fowls, doctoring them up when they get sick and usually ends up by getting his place stocked up with a lot of birds of enfeebled constitutions predisposed to disease. A little knowledge of the different fowl diseases is essential to success in poultry raising, but more as a means of detecting disorders in the early stages than for applying remedies to cure the trouble. The one fact that a poultry man wants to be able to grasp firmly is that when once disease becomes established in his flock the best thing he can do is use a good sharp hatchet pretty vigorously. In the long run it will prove more profitable than all the drugs in the world.

AROUND THE FARM MATCHING PARM TEAMS



ATCHING horses is an art, and an art which quite a number of farmers and horsemen seem unable to master. It requires some skill and judgment to bring together a pair of horses that re-

semble each other in all characteristics sufficiently to work in harmony. A man has to have more than the color of the animals in mind to do this successfully. To have a team closely alike in color and markings is desirable, but it's not the whole thing as some men seem to think.

Action comes first when considering the mating of horses. Proper action, strong, clean, vigorous, movement of feet and legs attracts a buyer more quickly than anything else. Style is required in the action of any class of horse. A snappy, straight and balanced movement of the motive apparatus, a team, each of which stands up to the bit in about the same way, are attractive to buyers and pleasing to the man who drives them.

In a farm team strength and conformation might possibly be placed before action, at any. rate it should come second. A team ill matched in regard to strength and staying powers is a mighty poor asset. In selecting horses to work against each other in a team, get them in general conformation as nearly alike as possible, good and strong behind, and muscled well in the back and loin, short and thick in the middle, with muscles, not fat beneath the hide. Size to a certain extent may be sacrificed for strength and conformation, but only within certain limits. A difference of a hundred pounds or so in weight doesn't matter much when a pair is being matched up, but if much more than that, the difference in size will be too clear and detract from the value of the team. Size is important, but it comes after strength, just as strength and conformation follow action in relative importance. Color comes last of all in the major points to be considered. A difference in color, however marked, is among the least objectionable features in a team. Yet strangely, some men consider it the all important consideration, and will match up horses so unlike in action and temthat one's whippletree is always scouring the wagon wheel, while the other is drawing ahead keen and strong to the bit, so unlike in strength and conformation that one is fagged out hours before the other shows fatigue; but if the two stand about the same in height, weight up very nearly alike, and resemble each other in color and markings, they are rated as a well matched team. In reality they are anything but matched.

NOTES ON CALF RAISING

A comparison of skim-milk calves and sucking calves was made at the Nebraska experiment station and the calves kept under observation for 147 days. In that time the average gain of skim-milk calves was 292 pounds and sucking calves 343 pounds. The amount of gain in this test was in favor of whole milk, but a greater economy was shown in the use of skim milk.

Calves intended for dairy cows are the better for being raised on a rather non-fattening ration. A good practice is to give such calves whole milk for a month or six weeks, substituting during the last two weeks skim milk so that by the time the calves are a month and a half old their drink is entirely skim milk. Grain should be fed after they are four weeks old. Ground oats are excellent as a grain

At the Kansas experimental station tests were made in comparing the feeding value of pasteurized skim milk and fresh separator milk for calves. The results show that there is little difference in the value of these materials in calf feeding. Calves at first may show a dislike to the cooked flavor of the pasteurized milk but soon take to it readily. It has no ill effects upon the digestive system, in fact, in this respect is less dangerous than skim milk

that has become contaminated. Experimental results differ as to the value of hay tea in calf rearing. At the station last mentioned, this material did not prove very satisfactory in tests undertaken. In other tests however, it has been shown that two gallons of hay tea, to which one-fourth pound each of flax seed and wheat middlings were added, the middlings, during the two months the test was under way being increased to one pound a day, gave gains in weight in the calves on an average of two pounds each per day.

e prairie popula-ck and fast; and these days be —Mary Markwell,

study once more, ous the noc oftly. Her heart tion. "An' what

The Construction of Balloons and Aeroplanes

HE principal types of aeroplane apparatus at present under trial may be classed under two heads; those which consist of parallel plane surfaces and those with a single plane surface, writes a special correspondent of the London Times. In the former category may be included the well-known machines of Farman and Delagrange, which have met with so much success both here and abroad. The apparatus used by each inventor is similar in design and was built by Messrs. Voisin. The construction is of the cellular form devised by Hargrave, and for the purpose of sustentation, two fixed cells in the shape of two wings are employed on either side of the body of the machine which consists of a trussed frame carrying the aeronaut and the motor with the screw propeller. In front are two small jointed planes to serve for rising and sinking, and at the back is the steering appendage, consisting of a cell with a central diaphragm which gives the requisite direction. The driving is effected by an Antoinette motor. In the case of the Farman apparatus the following are the main dimensions: Spread of wings, 10 metres; length, 10.50 metres; approximate weight, 550 kilograms; supporting surface, 50 square metres; speed, 20 metres per second; nominal power of motor, 50 h.p.; and total weight of the motor 150 kilograms. This is the first aeroplane which has carried two passengers. Captain Ferber is now actually making use of an apparatus of the same type, and it seems advisable to point out the very important services which this gentleman has rendered to the development of aviation. He it was who first drew public attention to the splendid performances of Lilienthal, and who by word and example advocated the gliding principle of the learned German as the best mode of acquiring familiarity with aerial navigation. His experiments with flight by means of planes in 1904 gave rise to the present movement, and it was his investigation which served to establish the form of the model apparatus which his pupils, the brothers Voisin, have so ably constructed and devised on be-

half of Messrs. Farman and Delagrange. Captain Ferber proposes shortly to make trial of a great monoplane apparatus, furnished with an Antoinette motor of 100-horse power. Among the machines of this type which have hitherto been tried, those which have furnished the greatest number of successful flights, carried out methodically, are those

of Mr. Bleriot and of Mr. R. Esnault-Pelterie. The difficulties arising from defective balance in this type of apparatus led to numerous accidents, but in every case Mr. Bleriot was able to extricate himself without injury, and he has devised many improvements. He has thus secured a machine which has given very remarkable results in point of speed and facility of handling.

This monoplane apparatus is fitted with an 8-cylinder Antoinette motor of 50 h.p. Its ex-treme width is 8.50 metres, and its superficial area is 22 square metres, the total length being 10 metres. The body is rectangular and there is a screw-propeller in front, with four flexible blades. At the back are two horizontal planes which are fixed and two that are movable. The two rigid wings are terminated in either case by a pinion or hinged blade. This very ingenious arrangement ensures transverse stability; the aeronaut, in fact, by means of a special check rope, can raise or depress the pinion; and by straining the rope tight and slightly lowering this pinion, so as to deflect the surface of the cuter extremity of the plane, an additional air-resistance is imparted and the aeroplane tends to lift in that direction. The planes at the back afford the requisite longitudinal stability. The screws furnished with flexible blades are of advantage, in that they are less exposed to injury than screws with rigid blades, and they thus escape the liability to the frequent accidents which may have such serious consequences both for the inventor and for the spectators. Moreover, screws of this type do 20 per cent. more work than those with fixed blades.

The monoplane apparatus of Mr. Esnault-Pelterie has been employed for some very interesting trials at Buc, near Versailles, It consists essentially of a central body, covered with silk which is strained tight and varnished. Two wings are attached to this body, which have a spread of 9.60 metres and cover an area of 18 square metres. In horizontal projection they are each shaped as an irregular trapezium, which tapers off towards the extremities. This form has been adopted as the outcome of a long series of tests, carried out by towing the machine attached to a motor-car, driven at various speeds up to 100 kilometres per hour. The motor has likewise been specially designed for the purpose, and it was described in detail in The Times Engineering Supplement of November 20 of last year.

It is expected that a new monoplane appartus will shortly make its appearance-namely, that of Mr. Gastambide-Mangin-which is fitted with two V-shaped wings. The body is cylindrical and is five metres in length, while the tail is feathered like an arrow. Power is supplied by an Antoinette motor of 50 h.p.; but after a number of successful trials had been completed, the experimenter has met with a series of accidents which have necessitated the cessation of his experiments for a while and will render certain modifications needful. These are now, it is understood, being consid-

Messrs. Voisin have just completed for Mr. Farman a monoplane apparatus which differs very greatly from the foregoing. Its form is no longer based on that of the bird, but partakes rather of that of a fish, 14 metres in ength. The frame or chassis is composed of four wooden battens, secured in front to a plate of aluminium which will carry the screws; at the back they terminate in a shoe of solid wood. Being braced throughout with wooden struts and steel ties the apparatus constitutes truss, possessed of perfect rigidity. In the centre is situated the space for the motor and for the aeronaut. In the front part and on each side of the frame are three sustensionplanes, each of which is 2.65 metres in length by I metre in width. The extreme width is thus 6.50 metres. Each of these planes consists of a rectangular framework made of wood, slightly turned up at the outer edges, but covered with two thicknesses of silk. The body in its general form is incurved, with a taper of I in 12. The three planes are not quite in line with one another, but rise lightly in stages and the apparatus ought by right to be termed a triple plane, rather than a monoplane machine. At the rear there are two additional planes of a similar kind, but only two metres in length. The one nearer the end is moveable and serves to steer up or down. At the extreme end is a vertical cellular rudder for the purpose of keeping the apparatus horizontal. It is fixed on an upright pivot, inserted in the wooden shoe at the termination of the framework, and is prolonged towards the centre of the aeroplane by the employment of a triangle-shaped sail or feathering. The machine is furnished with a Renault motor, especially designed for the purpose. This motor is not designed to be very light, but the effort has been to assure perfect regularity of workingloadt is rated at 35-hip. in explanation of the militarious m

and weighs 130 kilograms. There are eight experiments with machines of this character. cylinders arranged in V-shape, in such a way that each of the cranks is driven by two piston-rods and the crank-shaft can thus be made of reduced diameter and of very small weight. The carburettor is of aluminium and for the sparking a small magneto is employed. For cooling purposes air-circulation is utilized by the aid of two small fans. The screw is constructed with two aluminium blades and is 2.30 metres in diameter, with a pitch of 1.40

The body of the aeroplane is mounted in front on a small carriage with two shifting wheels, and at the back there is a single wheel which can likewise be shifted.

The same firm are engaged, also, in the construction of three triple-surfaced aero-planes for Messrs. Goupy, Ferber, and Florio respectively, which consist of a spindle-shaped body, 9.50 metres in length, having three sustentation planes in front with a spread of 7.50 metres. The width of each is 160 metre and the distance apart 0.95 metre. At the back there is a cell formed of two planes, 4 metres in total width, each of them 1.60 metre across and 1.60 metre apart. At the extreme end is a vertical rudder.

Mention should also be made of the recent pearance at Issy les Moulineaux of a strange paratus for aerial navigation, termed the mixed "aeronef" of Malecot, which is a combination of dirigible balloon and aeroplane. comprises a balloon with a gas capacity of 1,054 cubic metres, beneath which is a cellular roplane formed of a trussed bearer 20 metres in length. The planes which constitute the aeroplane consists of 20 small sails, overlapping one another. These are each rectangular form with an area of six square metres, and are kept rigid by a bracing of bamboo poles. The trials of this apparatus last year gave encouraging results, but those which have taken place lately are not yet sufficiently advanced to enable an opinion to be formed respecting the ultimate success of this mixed system.

The various machines already described are all of the aeroplane type, but a certain number of inventors have directed their attention to apparatus of the class of "helicop-tera," notwithstanding the grave difficulties encountered at the outset with this mode of construction. Among others Messrs. Dufaux, Cornu and Leger are engaged in conducting 50 metres below its original level. absence of wind, but I will make a cutiler at-

It is necessary also to notice the Breguet-Richet "gyroplane" which is actually under test at Douai. This is in reality a combination of the aeroplane and the helicoptera. It is constructed with a rigid framework, formed of steel tubes, in the shape of a great cross, placed horizontally. At the intersection of the arms is the seat for the aeronaut, and here also is situated the 45-h. p. motor. At the extremities of the four arms are four systems of sails, or revolving blades, each consisting of a pair of superposed planes which are caused to rotate in different directions, in order to balance their aero-dynamic effect. By their rotation they impart the ascensional movement to the apparatus. The inventors assert that the gyroscopic action of these revolving blades will likewise impart stability to the machine. The apparatus is also provided with fixed planes, intended to afford sustentation and to promote stability. The total weight is 578 kilograms and on several occasions this machine has raised itself from the ground to a height of 1.50 metre.

In order to bring this review of French aeronautic achievements to a conclusion, it may be as well to allude to the remarkable nunication of Mr. M. Desprez to the Academie des Sciences with respect to the flight of birds in soaring, although it has not yet been possible to give practical effect to his investigations. He has propounded a very simple mechanical explanation of the wind-hovering movements of birds with large powers of flight, and he has confirmed his theories by some admirable laboratory experiments. An artificial bird is represented by a piece of aluminum foil, slightly twisted and provided with wheels. This is placed on an inclined plane, and beneath it a current of air is caused to blow obliquely, and, on suitably regulating the strength of this air current, the foil is seen to ascend the plane in a contrary direction to that of the air. By this means it is shown that soaring birds can, without motion of their wings, travel at a great velocity against ascending air currents. It is scarcely possible to conceive the important advantages which aerial navigation may derive at some future date from this fact. Mr. Quinton has founded a prize of 10,000 francs, based on this discovery, for the first aeroplane capable of being sustained in the air for five minutes without dropping more than

Three Travellers in Asia

HE flood of books of Asian travel area of mountainous country. Sir Henry Craik grows a little overwhelming, but not one of these three works can be called either superfluous or uninteresting. Mr. Johnston and Count de Lesdain take us to the wilds of Tibet, partly by routes that no other European. has travelled. Sir Henry Craik follows the beaten track of the tourist in India, but his modest notes are agreeable reading, and he does not profess to have solved the problems. Indian government in a single winter visit. His quiet reflections never lack freshness, and are generally sound and true. His rambles in Bombay lead to some pungent comments on Anglo-Indian architecture. He despises the meretricious Indo-Saracenic style, and calls the great railway buildings "inept and misplaced." To some extent he is justified, for the dome of the vast Victoria Terminus suggests a tipsy-cake, and the Bombay-Baroda railway offices are like a cruet-stand. But the tower and dome of the municipal offices have a simple dignity, the long sweep of the public offices abutting on the Oval is impressive, and had Sir Henry Craik examined the beautiful Anjuman-i-Islam, designed by Mr. John Willcocks, he would not have given such exclusive praise to the despised town hall. The early Portuguese in India had a better conception of buildings suitable for the tropies than any Europeans who have followed them, but few travellers ever visit the picturesque remnants of Old Goa. Most of the newer blocks of buildings and offices in Bombay seem planned for the climate of Spitzbergen, and an examination of the local building regulations conveys the same impression. Sir Henry Craik appears to have been unfortunate in his experiences on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, for their newer expresses are usually extremely comfortable; but the journey from Bombay to Lahore in October is never a very joyous experience. He is amply warranted, however, in protesting against the way in which third-class native passengers are herded together. We have even seen the grievances of third-class passengers solemnly noted among those varied influences, "the causes of unrest." Oddly enough, Sir Henry Craik has a good word to say for the Indian up-country inn, and is "not disposed to think hotel life in India so bad as it is reported." We fancy his experiences of the smaller hotels must have been very few and very fortunate.

It is rather surprising to find so shrewd an observer pausing in his narrative of his journey through the Khaibar to expound "the hazards of supine inaction" on the frontier. "Are we counting its cost?" he asks. The authorities are probably more appropriately engaged in counting the cost of the subjugation the example of this enterprising Frenchman,

is an industrious sightseer, and while at Delhi took the trouble to visit the titanic ruins of Tughlakhabad. Most travellers rather indolently stop short at the Kutab Minar. He is singularly unfair to the Anglo-Indian press, and his assertion that "two or three minutes suffice for the perusal of the paper to the average Anglo-Indian' is a curious mistake. Had he spent a hot weather in a lonely station in the plains, he would have found that the daily per was read even to the columns of small advertisements. In discussing the reluctance of the British officials to hand over their authority to aspiring Indians, he makes a lucid and perfectly accurate comparison:-

"Their position seems to me to be comparable to nothing so much as that of scientific engineers planning, with elaborate and careful foresight, out of the most heterogeneous materials, a vast work, and suddenly called upon to entrust its guidance to the irresponsible votes of the navvies engaged upon the manual labor of construction.

The difficulty is that, as in all countries, the navvies believe themselves fully competent to control the complex fabric. Yet, as he points out, even the limited degree of popular control already existing is not very satisfactory in its results. The municipal councils 'are distrusted by all; are kept from more flagrant errors only by official guidance; and the fact that they are elected does not give them the confidence of the native in any degree whatever." We should not care to subcribe to so sweeping a condemnation of Indian municipalities, but the view summarized by Sir Henry Craik is held by many experienced administrators. He is very far from accuracy when he says that "nothing is more certain than that the wires of all the agitation, far and near, are pulled in Bengal." One can very rarely be certain about anything in India, but the probability is that until quite recently most of the wires were pulled from the Bom-

bay presidency. Count de Lesdain carries us away from the burning heat of India, to the keen air and spacious vistas, the ice and snow and savage wildness, of High Asia. He marched from Peking across the little-known Ordos Desert, traversed the Chinese provinces of Shansi and Kansu, skirted the Gobi Desert, and came right across Tibet through Shigatse and Gyaangtse to India. We cannot recall any other European traveller who has entered India by such a remarkable route, and Count de Lesdain deserves ample credit for his intrepid journey. Those explorers who persist in advancing into the trackless wild with vast stores of provisions may be advised to study of 200,000 fighting men scattered over a great who started with no other sustenance than "a territory.

few bottles of champagne." He lived on the country all the way, and though he was sometimes on short commons, he seems to have emerged none the worse for his adventures. In the Ordos region he made a detour to visit the tomb of Jenghis Khan. The ashes of the mighty Mongol conqueror, whose empire extended from Shan-tung to the Russian steppes, are preserved today in a painted chest, kept in one of two tattered tents on a lonely hillside. The guardians of the sepulchre have no notion who Jenghis Khan was. There is something unconsciously dramatic in Count de Lesdain's description of the torn and squalid tents which constitute this forgotten Mongol sepulchre. The writer claims to have discovered the source of the Yang-tsze-Kiang, in a stream issuing from a glacier in the Dang-la mountains; but inasmuch as there are sometimes disputes about the precise source of the Thames, we fear that his claim will perhaps be a little difficult to establish. He predicts that the next war with China will cost more lives than any of its predecessors, and will raise more difficulties than the European nations have had to

overcome. But why not let China alone? Mr. Johnston is another Spartan traveller. He marched from the extreme northeast to the extreme southwest of China, over the loftiest passes in the empire, and through seven of its provinces. During the greater part of his ourney he partook of "the same coarse and rugal fare as my coolies and muleteers," and only had one short attack of fever. Evidently the simple life suits travellers in Asia. His book is a far more serious and valuable contribution to the literature of travel than the other two works we have noticed. It is to some extent ethnological, for Mr. Johnston's chief purpose was to acquire some knowledge of the tribes subject to China that inhabit the wild regions of Chinese Tibet and Northwestern Tunnan. We admire, but do not aspire to emulate, the indomitable fortitude which led him to wade through the 160 volumes of the 'Ssuch'uan Chih" in search of material. The general reader will perhaps be more interested in his descriptions of the glorious mountain scenery of southwestern China. Mr. Archibald Little has already written a book about the attractions of Mount Omei, the great sacred mountain of Ssuchan, but Mr. Johnston's account of his visit is engrossing One of the most famous saints whose name is associated with the mountain was a native of India, who is locally reputed to have lived there for centuries! The possible connection between the earlier Indian races and Ssuchan is worth further investigation, and Mr. Johnston thinks the ancient cave-dwellers in the province may have come from the other side of the Himalayas. Like all travellers in China, he has something to say about the missionary question. He thinks the present difficulties will cease when China, by the reform of her legal codes and judicial procedure, has earned the right to abolish foreign consular jurisdiction in Chinese

Lures Money From Public

HERE is one man in the world who can actually talk money out of your pockets. Ask anyone of the hundreds of

men and women at the Old Orchard camp meeting about the Rev. Mr. A. Simpson, says the Boston Saturday Post. Ask them about the \$300,000 contributions taken up after one of his famous missionary

sermons, about the jewels and gold watches showered upon the platform.

The scene under the pine trees of Old Orchard is one so fraught with intensity and emotion, so almost weird in its abandonment, that once seen it is never forgotten. Even the Philistine is swept along on the tide and not until afterward does the marvel appear. Some thousands of people, men, women and children, sit closely packed on the wooden benches. Each leans forward as though to draw nearer the speaker. On the platform stands a tall, angular man with a keen, fierce face. His features are irregular, not even well proportioned, but the holding power of the eyes makes up for the lack of harmony in

They are densely brown and expressive, pleading, demanding, defying, sternly accusing and conciliating in turn,

He has the appearance of taking in every udividual in a circle at once, and grown men shrivel or expand under the influence.

No one of the vast throng before him is conscious of anyone but that dominant figure on which every eye is fastened. Often they speak, sometimes even cry out aloud in the violence of their approbation of what he says, but the one who cries and the ones about him seem oblivious to it. There is such revilement, such ferocity of scorn in his arraignment of the mediocre life of the average Christian that you can almost see the poor people squirm for fear that the odious coat is cut out after their own fashion.

Mr. Simpson's voice is not unmusical, and it less great carrying power. His English is pure and simple, the words forceful and well chosen. His sentences are short, pointed and

As he speaks his body leans far out toward his audience, and his gestures are wide and sweeping, somewhat awkward, but they tell the story

At the end of an hour and a half or two hours, during which the people before him have run the entire gamut of human emotions he calls for the collection for the heathen, the heathen whom the Christians must save, thereby saving themselves.

"Anything may be given," he announces-"It is all for the Lord, all to redeem you from Through the carelessness of a workman, fire the consequences of your sins to lay up riches in Heaven."

checks, rings, pins, watches,—everything that could be converted into cash. With a perfect passion of giving they fill the baskets. At the end of one such collection after the

famous missionary sermon the amount came to over three hundred thousand dollars. The vastness of the amount is due to more

than the hysteria of the summer people, who go out of curiosity and stay to fling at the speaker's feet all their jewels.

Mr. Simpson himself has analyzed it, and his conclusions are enlightening. "Some of the money is due to the emotionalism of the sensation seekers who come out of curiosity," he

The great bulk of it is due to the people who have been here previously,—people who deny themselves the luxuries of life, even the car fares, so that they may come here and give to the missions.

We are undenominational, you see, just a gathering of people who do not compromise with the devil. There are so many worldly Christians who do as those of the world do nowadays. We call our organization the Christian and Missionary Alliance and those who are sincere and earnest and willing to give everything naturally draw near us.

"People come here who have saved every cent they could get for two and three years, not even taking money to come here every year, and when they do come they give all they have. These are the people the bulk of the money comes from.

"We have over two hundred missionaries in India and about one hundred in China, then we have them in Japan, the Philippines, Palestine, South America, Africa. The average income for a missionary is a thousand dollars a year. Our missionaries get three hundred dollars a year. They go into the foreign field to preach the gospel, not for the salary they receive. It is possible to live in these foreign countries on that amount and our missionaries are willing and glad to do it.

"It is not that I hypnotize the people to give up money to the missionary cause. If I went to Boston or Swampscroft I should not be able to get such a collection. It is that this is the special time for the believers in the uncompromising Christian life to come together and these people feel moved to give all they

Although "changing the face of nature" is a remark frequently used to describe some important work of man upon the earth, it is usually little more than a figure of speech. In a newly-developed oil-field, however, the remark might be applied with some justice. was communicated to the subterranean reserhes in Heaven."

voirs of oil some weeks ago. Explosions folAfter the pledges, baskets are passed lowed which tore up the whole surface of the around and at the end they are filled with bills, earth for a space of a square mile. apparent design and the state of the same of the

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The Figaro

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PECIAL correspondents of the London Times telegraphed that paper as follows: 'Mr. Wilbur Wright has made a remarkable flight this

evening, lasting I minute 45 seconds, over a course of about 2,500 feet. He will resume his experiments on Monday. The average height maintained during today's flight was 30 feet."

The news of this remarkable achievement, which took place in the presence of some of the leading members of the Aero Club, well known aviators like M. Bleriot, and aeronauts like M. Archdeacon, MM. Paul and Edmond Zens, and M. Peyrey, has been received with enthusiasm in the French Press. Such secrecy had been maintained with regard to the Wright aeroplane that a large number of Frenchmen were sceptical even as to Mr. Wright's seriousness. All accounts, however, published in this morning's papers from the correspondents on the spot attest the complete triumph of the American inventor. All present affirm that, after yesterday's experiments, there can be no doubt that the Wrights possess a machine capable of remaining an hour in the air and almost as managable as if it were a small toy held in the hand.

It was at half-past six that the flight took place. At the very first bound, obeying the handling of its pilot, the aeroplane rose "stable, harmonious, and superb," and, rising to some 30 feet or 40 feet twice without a hitch, glided round the Hippodrome, finally alighting gently, with the ease and grace of a wood-pigeon, to use the words of one of the correspondents, some 50 feet from its point of departure. Thereupon the enthusiasm was indescribable. The Frenchmen and the Americans present received Mr. Wright, who had just won for his brother and himself the title of the real creator of aeroplanes, with the most extraordinary enthusiasm."

The Figaro, commenting upon this triumph, remarks that it is a great event, and continues: "It is not the first time that a man has risen from the earth in a machine heavier than the air, but yesterday's experiment re-establishes the historical truth and repairs an injustice. Hitherto the honor of the first flight had been attributed to Santos Dumont, whose what they always have been. That attempt took place on September 10, 1906, on the lawn of Bagatelle in Paris. Now, the first flights of the Wright brothers took place in 1901. They were renewed and perfected in the four succeeding years, and, although guaranteed by a witness whose competency ought to have been sufficient authority for the statement, namely, Mr. Chanute, the Chicago professor, who is an expert in aviation, nothing but incredulity reigned in Europe, and even in America. The Messrs. Wright were called humbugs and regarded as "bluffers," the more so as they followed up their experiments with negotiations for the sale at high prices in the old new world of the patents their machine. In 1905 pourparlers were begun by France for the purchase of the Wright aeroplane. They resulted, in 1906, in an option to MM. Fordyce, Henri Letellier, and Desouches, who suddenly felt doubts and ceded heir option to the American Government. Thereupon the French Government intervened and, on the urgent advice of Captain Ferber, decided to act. M. Etienne, then Minister of War

altitude of 300 metres. "This condition put an end to the negotia-tions. But in April, 1908, M. Lazure Wieller, the well known manufacturer, entered into pourparlers with the Wright Brothers and igned a contract with them, according to which he became for 500,000f. (£20,000) the proprietor of their aeroplane if, before the end 1908, their machine, with two persons on oard, accomplished a flight of 50 kilometres. esterday's trial showed that the Wright aerolane will fulfill the stipulated conditions. The machine covered only 2,000 metres at the rate of 68 kilometres an hour, but it had on board, n accordance with the contract, not only Mr. Vilbur Wright, but a burden representative of the second passenger in the form of a heavy

sent a mission to the United Leates. He offered

£24,000) for their invention on con-

dition that they should previously execute a flight of 50 kilometres at an

Wright Brothers 600,000 francs,

All accounts agree that the most admirable aracteristic of yesterday's flight was the eady mastery displayed by Mr. Wright over machine. It is recalled that he and his other are the sole constructors of this adirable apparatus, including the motor. Mr. right himself declared that he was not en-

tirely satisfied with the first exhibition of his machine. "When in the air," he declared to a representative of the New York Herald, "I made no fewer than ten mistakes, due to the fact that I had been lying off so long, but I corrected them all rapidly, so I do not suppose that any one watching really knew that I made mistakes at all. I was much pleased with the way in which my first trial in France was re-

M. Bleriot, one of the best known French experts, said to the same correspondent: "I consider that, for us in France and everywhere a new era in mechanical flight has begun. I am not sufficiently calm after the event thoroughly to express my opinion. My view can be best conveyed in the words-It is marvellous."

Other experts were equally enthusiastic. Even the system of starting from rails instead of from wheels is regarded as superior now that Mr. Wright's success has given the French experts an object-lesson. Two Russian officers who were present were also greatly impressed by what they had seen.

Mr. Wilbur Wright told a representative of the Matin, after his flight of yesterday, in which he traveled three times round the Hunandieres race course, that he could have continued to fly if he had wished, but he judged it useless to do so. His idea was simply to make sure that the levers and steering gear were in proper working order. "I am now sure," said Mr. Wright, "that my aeroplane is good. I was a little bothered by the complete absence of wind, but I will make a further attempt on Monday, and I hope shortly to remain an hour in the air and to pay a visit to the people of Le Mans."

M. Bleriot, in reply to the Matin's representative, said: "This machine at present shows its superiority over our aeroplanes, but have patience! In a little while Mr. Wright will be equalled and even surpassed. Aviation is going to make such progress as cannot be im-

Mr. Wilbur Wright made three trials with his aeroplane on August 10. The first failed; the second lasted 42 seconds; and the third I

minute 41 seconds. Mr. Wilber Wright renewed his interrupted aeroplane trial again in the evening. The first large crowd of spectators. The attempt failed owing to a mistake in handling the machine. The mechanic whose business it was to keep the aeroplane on the starting rails probably did not release it quickly enough, and the right wing struck the ground as the machine left the rails. The aeroplane flew for five or six yards and then stopped in an extremely inclined position. Having brought it back to the starting point, Mr. Wright made a second attempt. Reaching a height of ten metres, he flew for 200 metres and turned. At this point, owing to the faulty working of the motor, he had to stop.

At the third attempt, when darkness had already fallen, Mr. Wright reached a height of 15 metres, and, amid the cheers of the few spectators who remained on the ground, described a figure of eight twice in the air, and then returned to the shed.

The telegrams from the special correspondents of the Paris papers at Le Mans, where Mr. Wilber Wright was expected to make a flight of an hour today, attested the enthusiasm and impatience with which the public as well as the experts were awaiting the results of his efforts. All day long Mr. Wright has been worried by the presence of photographers, and a very lively incident is reported to have occurred between him and a captain, who, having taken several photographs, was obliged to surrender his apparatus to the American aviator. These incidents would appear to have greatly annoyed Mr. Wright, who announced at 2 o'clock that he would not resume his experiments until very late in the afternoon, towards 5 or 6 o'clock. The correspondents occupied the interval by talking to some of the experts present. The Temps gives tonight the following as the opinion of M. Bollee:

"I consider that the Wright apparatus is the most perfect that we have yet seen. You know what a triumph he had yesterday. The aeroplane that he used was the one with which he made his experiments in America. His selfassurance and the precision with which he managed his machine were a great surprise to all of us. Take notice that with the system of starting which he employs he has either got to fly immediately or fall to the ground-a form of anxiety unknown to our French aviators. I regard Mr. Wright as a real genius, but he is, perhaps wrong in wanting to do everything by himself."

M. Boulle mentioned various technical

points as regards the construction of the machine which would be understood by engineers, but which cannot interest the public.

balance. "My aeroplane," he added, "is more complete than theirs; days perfected devices completely solve the problem of aviation." which he does everything by himself,, it may be said that, as he himself has said, he and his

counting only on themselves.

notice that a delegation of German officers will visit the hippodrome of Hunaudieres to witness his flights.

aeroplane on August 13 interrupted his experiments for the rest of the week. He took a magnificent flight of about ten kilometres in the morning in 8 minutes 13 seconds at a height of about 60 feet, making the circuit of the raceattempt was made at 6.30 in the presence of a course seven times, and coming down with his habitual facility. A few minutes later he decided to make another trial. On his second decided to come down and descended to within 30 feet of the ground. In seeking to avoid landing in a ditch he tried to swerve his machine to the left, but made a false movement with one of the levers, so that instead of turning in the desired direction he went to the right forcing the whole aeroplane into an oblique position, which drove one of the wings violenty against the ground, breaking its frame. Mr. Wright then got down and reassured with a smile the person who had rushed to help him. It was found that the damage consisted in a rent in the cloth of the left wing and the cracking of the frame. The motor, the rudders, and the propellers were uninjured. Mr. Wright took his machine back to the shed for repairs. It will be necessary to make an entirely new wooden framework for the broken wing, an operation which will take several days.

> The Flights Described M. Francois Peyrey, who is an expert in aerial navigation in France, and who had the good fortune to witness the first flights of Mr. Wilbur Wright at the Hunaudieres race course, near Le Mans, has given me the following authoritative statement of the result of

those experiments. "These experiments were really remarkable. They proved over and over again that Wilbur and Orville Wright have long mastered the art of artificial flight. They are the public justification of the performances which the American aviators announced in 1904 and 1905, and they give them, conclusively, the first place in the history of flying machines, that rightly belongs to them. It was at nightfall on August 8 that I saw Wilbur Wright make his first flight. He had made no flights for some months, and yet his first experiment began with the most delicate of all manoeuvres in aviation-namely, circling. He rose forthwith to a height of about 30 feet, and the spectacle was marvelous and delightful. We beheld the great white bird soar above the race course, pass over and beyond the trees from its shed to the winningpost of the course. We were able to follow easily each movement of the pilot, note his extraordinary proficiency in the flying business, perceive the curious warping of the wings in the process of circling and the shifting position of

of flight Wright again touched the ground, descending with extraordinary buoyancy and precision, while cheers arose from the crowd in the tribune, I saw the man who is said to be unemotional turn pale. He had long suffered in silence; he was conscious that the world no onger doubted his achievements. On the following days Wilbur Wright continued his exercises in order to fulfill the conditions imposed upon him by the Weiller syndicate. As is well known this group intends to purchase the right of constructing and selling the Wright type of aeroplane in France and the French colonies for the sum of 500,000f. (£20,000.) By this contract, Wilbur Wright must take two flights, each of them over a course of more than 50 kilometres in an average breeze and at a few days interval. The aeroplane must carry two persons and enough fuel for a journey of 200 kilometres. In order to attain this result Wright declares that he must be allowed to go into methodical training. The machine which he used in America with his brother had four levers controlling the various steering and balancing arrangements. In France Wilbur Wright has had to alter this system, and his present aeroplane has only two levers. He must thus acquire the habit of fresh instinctive movements. He is daily making progress in this respect. On August 10 he succeeded in describing a figure, 8 in the air in 1 minute 45 seconds. On the 11th he went three times round the race-course in 3 minutes 43 seconds, and on the 12th six times round in 6 minutes 56 seconds.

"The Wright aeroplane is what is called a biplane, the surfaces of which are parallelled, exactly one above the other and slightly concave on the lower surface. They are made of cloth stretched on a framework of spruce. They are 121/2 metres long and two metres wide, giving a total area of 50 square metres. The distance between the planes is 1.80 metre. In front is a horizontal biplane rudder for regulating the height of flight, at the back a verthe rudders. When after I minute 45 seconds tical bi-plane rudder for steering. The total

length of the machine is ten metres. Between the planes is a four-cylinder, water-cooled, 25 h.p. motor, designed by the brothers Wright. On its right is a radiator with flat copper tubes on its left side the pilot and passenger. The motor drives two wooden propellers, 2.80 metres in diameter, by means of crossed chains. The propellers revolve in opposite directions and are geared down in the ratio of 33 to 9. The total weight of the aeroplane with one man on board is 450 kilogrammes. The motor in working order weighs 90 kilogrammes.

ZENS

EROPLAN

'The method of operation seems very simole. The most interesting feature consists in the 'working' of the extreme under part of the wings, whereby the flight of a bird is imitated and perfect lateral stability is secured. The rudder which regulates the horizontal balance has to be used almost continually, but, as in the case of a bicyclist, the movements necessary to maintain equilibrium probably soon become instinctive.

"In order to make a flight a wooden rail about 72 feet long was laid on the ground. The aeroplane rests upon wooden 'skates,' and has two rollers in front. On the rail runs a little car upon which the aeroplane rests and the rollers on the rail. When the screws begin to revolve the bird flies rapidly along the rail and at its extremity rises into the air by the help of the horizontal rudder. When there is a wind the rail alone is sufficient. In calm weather the aeroplane is launched as by a catapult; by means of a weight of 700 kilogrammes, which falls from the top of a pillar, 18 feet high and pulls upon ropes passing

through pulleys.
"Mr. Wright has realized the most delicate roblem of aviation-namely, the question of balance. To behold this flying machine turn sharp round at the edge of the wood at a height of 60 feet,, and continue on its course. is an enchanting spectacle. The wind does not seem to trouble him, Wright having flown in fairly stiff breezes. In a word, the Wright brothers are the first men who have succeeded in imitating birds. To deny it would be child-



Big Game at Sea-Sport With Leviathans

thoughtful men maintain; or, at any rate, too knowledgable; if we must bow our heads to the necessity of water abstraction and shrinking streams, to the inevitability of pollution and blighted valleys; if in a word everything is amiss for the sons of Izaak, then of a surety the new dispensation came none too soon. Who was actually the first of the brotherhood to rediscover the great truth that rivers flow down to the sea, to deduce from it the thought that the angler might well follow them rod in hand, and finally to put the idea into practice, will probably never be known. Very likely the movement towards ocean was the result of a stirring in many minds rather than the invention of one; it may well be that the restlessness of the age infected even the contemplative recreation and caused its devotees to aim at conquering new worlds. In any case sea angling with rod and line, and the application of fresh water methods to salt water needs are things of recent birth. The modern sea angler, though of honorable and ancient lineage, is himself a being of little more than a decade or so.

This is not a reproach to him; far from when one considers his extraordinary completeness and the science of his proceedings one can only marvel that he should have done it all in so short a time. Though previous experience in fresh water, was, of course, of great value when he came to the sea, still there was a vast deal for him to learn, and even yet he is learning. It is safe to say that the lessons will not be done with during our time or at the time of our children, for the sea has many secrets and yields them nearer sea will, surely, urge him on to the

F, indeed, things are as bad as some and seek strange monsters such as our forefathers believed in. If there is in truth such anglers are too many, trout too few, a thing as a sea-serpent no doubt in the full-or, at any rate, too knowledgable; if ness of time the sea angler will let us know all about it, its habits, seasons and favorite

One is impelled to this, thought by the

perusal of Mr. Holder's impressive volume on the big game fishes of American seas. Here we have a picture of sport such as English anglers can only dream of. Our own game fishes, bass, mullet, pollack, coal fish, and the rest are small deer in comparison with the mighty ones which occupy Mr. Holder's exciting pages. Even the skate, which sometimes rewards our more strenuous sportsmen, is a poor thing beside most of these. A fish which, for all its 200 lb. of weight, comes up in response to sheer pulling like a reluctant billiard table (such is the report of it) cannot be named in the same breath with the tuna or tarpon, monsters which really fignt for their lives and behave somewhat as one would expect a sea trout to behave could he be magnified fifty or a hundred times without loss

of activity.

How far contests with sea monsters of this kind and worse belong to the sport of which Walton was the placid apostle may be a matter of opinion; but that they must be wildly fascinating will be conceded by any one who has a trace of the elemental man in Mr. Holder, Nimrod of the sea, has found them so fascinating that his book is in places almost as exciting as the real thing; the man who realizes acutely can write of his experiences and convey realization to others. The first chapter contains this passage: "On such a night, when the only sound to break the stillness was the distant roar of the surf, grudgingly. Moreover the same impulse which there came out of the darkness, near at hand, has driven the angler from the river to the a rushing, swishing noise; then a clap as of thunder, which seemed to go roaring and further ocean, there to try unplumbed depths reverberating away over the reef, like the dis-

charge of a cannon." This disturbing noise was due to a fish, nothing more! The lion of Africa himself has made less imposing entry in some pages we have read. There is, indeed, much in common between big game of land and sea; danger and toil attend the pursuit of both. The particular fish in question was a giant ray (devil fish, sea bat, vampire), and Mr. Holder harpooned it or its brother, after a orodigious fight, in which his boat was towed for miles, succeeded in landing it, a monster, "thirteen feet from tip to tip, ten feet long from its mouth to the base of its tail, which was about seven feet in length," and with an estimated weight of over a ton. Another of these fish was taken off Aransas Pass, Texas, after it had towed thirteen boats about for a long time.

No less formidable is the sword fish, "an ocean swash buckler," as Mr. Holder calls him. He describes a tremendous battle which an acquaintance had with it in the Indian ocean, "imal probability the first large sword fish ever taken with a rod and reel," but he doubts such sport ever becoming popular in the waters of Southern California; the sword fish has the disconcerting habit of ramming its opponents, and the ability to do so effectually. Stili, several have been caught at Catalina, and the Tuna club offers a cup for the largest specimen taken during the season. The orca, or killer, is another dangerous opponent, which appears to be a possibility rather than a custom; the one instance of its being hooked, which Mr. Holder records, ended without result. But it would seem unwise fish for it.

There is an interesting chapter on squids There is an interesting chapter on squids and octupuses, the hideous creatures which undoubtedly gave rise to the legends of the Kraken. Some excellent photographs give a good idea of their appearance. The largest squid handled by the author was about fifty feet in length, including the long arms, but

they grow to a greater size than that, the bodies of large specimens weighing a ton or The octopus on the Pacific coast also attains formidable dimensions, examples having been found with a radial spread of twentyfive or thirty feet. It is, perhaps, fortunate that anglers have as yet not turned their attention to either of these monstrosities. Turtles give the author a topic and us a chapter. Their capture on land affords good sport for an able-bodied man who is dexterous with his hands, and in water it must be more than sport. The account of a fight which began by Mr. Holder's diving down in eight feet of water, seizing his turtle there, and then riding it half under and half on top of the water until it was tired, is epic. Another by-way of this new angling world is the game of shooting flying fishes. They behave, we are told somewhat like clay pigeons. Retrieving them must be a difficulty, as they sink at once. The big California flying fish can "fly," Mr. Holder tells us, an eighth of a mile or more.

Angling proper is more nearly approached when we get to Catalina and the wealth of really sporting fish which that island and its neighbors have to offer. The leaping tuna is, of course, the chief among them, or rather has been, for during the past two years it has been conspicuously absent. Various reasons have been given for this, gasoline launches for example. Mr. Holder explains it by the fish's wandering propensities, and also suggests that a school of orcas, or killers, has driven them away, a theory which we do not remember to have seen before. Some compensation, doubtless, has been the advent of a new tuna from Japan, a smaller kind known "yellow-finned tuna," and the other riches of the locality remain as they were. The yellow-tail, for instance, is probably weight for weight as game a fish as the world possesses. White sea-bass, albacore, black sea-bass (a monster which reaches 400 lb. or more), and

others make up a list of fishes which it would be difficult to match elsewhere.

The tarpon, of course, has a chapter to his self, and the author has written it with the proper enthusiasm; there is a thrilling account of shark-fishing, and there are many page. devoted to odd, but interesting matters. as sea going crocodiles, or the great river fish of South America, the arapaima, a monster whose better acquaintance should be worth making. Indeed, one might dwell on this book indefinitely, for it is crowded with incident and fact, and adequately illustrated with photographs of merit. It is written vigorously and with humor, and its author has a style wh rare in sporting literature. One could wish he (like other American writers) were not so fond of stigmatizing fish as "gamy"; the word has, by tradition over here at least, a significant cance somewhat other than is intended. One could also wish, perhaps, for more insularity of spelling. But, objections done with, it is capital book and to be commended to all who love the sea and the open air.—London Times

Another cause of the splendid entertain ments of the season has been the success of the opera at Covent Garden. Tetrazzini, I am tolo has brought more money to the opera than any single singer in the whole history of the in stitution. And her success was the merest accident. Engaged by the syndicate at a time when things were not going very well when London was cold, and poor, and deaf to the attractions of music, Tetrazzini was regarded as something of a white elephant, and attempts were even made to dissuade her from coming to London in the midst of conditions so inauspicious. But she stuck to her contract, and but only half welcomed she arrived. She sang one night, and the next morning she woke like Byron, to find herself famous and ever since has been raking in money.

The Fascination of Peru

tion upon men's minds; it does so still. Two volumes upon this interesting country were recently reviewed in these pages, two othersboth of them important workshave now to be noticed-one English, the other French, says the London Times, Mr. Reginald Enock's work is the second of a series on South America edited by Major Martin Hume. This same writer's earlier publication, "The Andes and the Amazon," was very favorably received, and showed him to have a large acquaintance through personal observation with the physical features, the material resources, and the economical and political condition of the country. He had traveled in every part of Peru, and had made good use of his opportunities. He possesses a quick eye and a keen intelligence, is many- Teixeira conducted an expedition of about sided in his interests, and on certain subjects, as a mining engineer, he speaks as an ex-pert. The present volume is to a considerable back by the same route. The circumstantial pert. The present volume is to a considerable extent a reproduction in a slightly altered form of material already used in "The Andes and the Amazon" with the travel incidents and adventures left out. It deals, however, habitants at this early date. The voyage lastmuch more fully with the history and historical development of the country, and is written in the same facile and graphic style . as before; but, as befits a more serious effort, with greater restraint and soberness even in the descriptive passages.

Nearly one half of "Peru" is strictly historical; but, though the history is pleasantly told, it is not of the same value as the really admirable account given of the nature of the Here he was detained by the Portuguese for country, of its natural products, industries, and two years, but was allowed in 1691 to return commerce. The history is not based on original research, but is a summary of the materaguas, amongst whom he fixed his chief misial found in such works as Markham's "History of Peru," and the same author's narrative of the war between Peru and Chile, 1879-81. In the case of this war the bias against Chile is transparently evident. The only portion of the historical section of the work to which a student would go for information is that dealing with the events of the last two decades, and especially of that peaceful and progressive period which has followed the defeat of Caceres and the end of the long military regime in 1895. Here Mr. Enock speaks from personal knowledge, and what he has to tell has a direct bearing upon the main purpose of his book—the giving of such a description of Modern Peru and its government and resources as will encourage European capitalists to invest their capital in the troduction. The work is illustrated by a large opening out of the country, and so enable number of excellent reproductions of photo-European immigrants to settle there. The graphs. There is a good map, a bibliography, cost strip is uninviting, being a desert in which rain never falls. The rich agricultural a very complete table of the contents of the and pastoral valleys and plateaus of the lofty, several chapters. Sierra enclosed between the parallel chains of the eastern and western Cordilleras of the Andes are practically without means of com- ; continent published by the Librairie Orientmunication. Two magnificent mountain railways carried over passes higher than the summit of Mont Blanc connect the Sierra, indeed, with the ports of Callao and Mollendo; but these transversal lines are of little avail seen the country, he has lived on intimate until a longitudinal line binds them together and affords the means of transit from one part of the Sierra to another. The vast area of the Montana on the eastern slope of the Andes is sufferings of the inhabitants. During

ERU has long exercised a fascina- hificent forests and its thousands of miles of navigable rivers to point out that it is at present almost uninhabited save by half-savage, wandering Indian tribes, and is waiting for exploitation. A few caucheros, or indian rubber gatherers, are the only white men who at present venture into these solitudes at the risk of hardships and disease; but Mr. Enock always insists that the climatic conditions are better than they are painted, and not impossible for European immigration. Probably the Amazonian montana was better known to the intrepid missionaries and explorers of the seventeenth than it is now. Mr. Enock does not do them justice. He briefly refers to the voyage of Pedro Teixeira from Para to Quito, and to that of Padre Samuel Fritz from Para to the Huallaga. He seems to be unaware the magnitude of Teixeira's great feat. 2,000 men by boat up stream to Quito from narrative of this return journey by the Spansh Jesuit Christoval d'Acuna is the text book for our knowledge of the Amazon and its ined for more than two years, from October, 1637, to December, 1639. Mr. Enock's statement that Padre Fritz ascended from Para to Hullaga in 1701 is not correct. Fritz, who was a Jesuit missionary from Quito, after five years' most successful work in that part of the Upper Amazon which lies between the mouths of the Napo and the Japura, descended on account of severe illness to Para in 1680. sion station at that time, lived in the main Amazon river near the mouth of the Jurua; but the repeated attacks of Portuguese slaveraiders forced them to abandon their habitations, and accompanied by Padre Fritz, they in 1700 sought refuge in the Hullaga and settled at the spot still called in their name. To Fritz we owe the first maps of the Amazon, and he has left a valuable journal, a manuscript copy of which is in the reviewer's possession, giving a more of less continuous record of his missionary labors during thirty years spent among the Indians of the Upper Amazon and its affluents. The chapter on Mineral Wealth is, from the practical and scientific point of view, one of the best in the book. Major Martin Hume contributes a characteristic in-

The volume from the pen of M. Paul Walle is also one of a series upon the American ale et Americaine, under the editorship of M. E. Guilomoto. In his preface M. Paul Labbe, secretaire-general de la societe de Geographie Commerciale, tells us that "M. Paul Walle has terms with the various races who are found there; better than all, he has known, by sharing in them, the needs, the tastes and even the the part of Peru which has peculiar attractions six years he has visited the Argentine Refor Mr. Enock; and he has described its mag- public, Paraguay, the littoral of Brazil, Amaz-

and a concise index which is supplemented by

onia. Tierra del Fuego: Peru. He has neverbeen a passing tourist; he has made himself acquainted with connerce; he has worked in the mines; he has been a buyer of caoutchouc. The things of which he speaks have been things lived. A practical man like M. Faul Walle cannot, and tas no wish to, write other than a practical book. "" This is exactly what he has done. "E Perou Economique" is thoroughly practical. It is also extremely well written and very complete, and its contents fully confirm the statements made by M. Paul Labbe as to the high qualifications possessed by the author for the task he has undertaken.

de references to history in this French work are meagre, and high-flown descriptions of scenery are avoided, though there are plenty of passages, such, for instance, as the account of the journey from Lima to Oroya by the Great Transandine Railway, which show that M. Walle has no lack of descriptive powers, but deliberately restrains them. The statistics that are given concerning the politito cover the whole ground. It is interesting to find, after reading through both volumes, that between Mr. Enock and M. Paul Walle there are practically no points of disagreement in the views that they express, whether upon the present state or upon the future prospects of the country. Both, for instance, have devoted considerable sections to an account of the Montana with its vast untrodden forests and splendid navigable waterways. This district has a fascination for both writers, but the judgment of M. Walle as to the possibilities of the colonization of the lower Amazonian zone is less favorable than that of Mr. Enock.

FISHING IN ARTESIAN LAKES

About the time that the work of building the railroad through the border territories of Texas was begun, the discovery was made that the region was underlaid with a basin of artesian water. Major Armstrong and other ranchmen began to develop this underground water resource, and there are now hundreds of flowing wells scattered over a territory of about 100 miles long by 75 miles wide.

Water is always a cheering sight to a ranchman in this semi-arid region, and upon the ranches where the artesian wells were put down chains of beautiful lakes have been formed. Around their edges trees and other vegetation have sprung up, and a wonderful transformation of the country is taking place.

Fresh-water fishing was an unknown pleasure in the pocket of Texas before the artesian water basin was tapped. One of the first ranches upon which the artesian water supply was developed was that of Mrs. H. M. King. Her ranch embraces 1,380,000 acres, and every part of the domain is now well watered from these wells.

It occurred to her son-in-law Robert J. Kieberg, the manager of the ranch, that it would be a good idea to stock the lakes with bass. A supply of these fish were obtained from the United States Government hatcheries, and placed in the newly created fresh bodies of water.

It is five or six years since some of these lakes were stocked with bass. The fish have paper in the world and in all the deliberative thrived, and in no part of the country is better bass fishing afforded than this remote territory, where not many years ago there was not enough water to prevent cattle from perishing by thousands in time of drought.

Britain's Reply to Germany

WELL-INFORMED correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writes:-It is understood that the Government have under consideration a proposal to raise a large loan in view of the renewed competition in naval armaments abroad. Proposals to this end have been put forward by financiers of the highest standing, who, it is stated, have undertaken to find £100,000,000, on nominal terms, so as to meet the necessities of the fleet in the next few years without disorganizing the annual Budgets or casting a heavy burden on the present generation.

There is no idea of a Naval Defence Act on the lines of that introduced by Lord George Hamilton in the spring of 1889. This measure was brought forward to overtake arrears of shipbuilding which had accumulated cal, commercial and economical condition of during a period of unprecedented activity modern Peru are derived from personal know- abroad. It specified the sum which was to be manner in which it should be used. The requirements of the navy were known, because its deficiencies were apparent, and it was common knowledge that the Admiralty regarded the then existing situation with the gravest concern.

> In the present circumstances the conditions are different in all essentials. It is admitted that the navy is now well up to a two-Power standard. In the present international situation no greater margin of strength is considered necessary. But that superiority is seriously challenged by the programmes which have been adopted by other Powers, and specifically by the amended German Navy Act passed this spring. Under this scheme Germany has laid down or ordered ten vessels of the Dreadnought type, and next year proposes to begin the construction of four more. In other countries renewed activity in shipbuilding has occurred, the exact scope of which has not been finally setled. In these conditions a naval defence Act, framed on the lines of the measure of 1889, specifying the number of men-of-war to be built and their types, cannot be brought forward. The future requirements of the navy cannot be stated until foreign programmes have crystallised. It is consequently impossible to foresee exactly how many men-of-war -battleships, cruisers, and torpedo craft-will have to be ordered for the British navy in 1910, much less in 1912, or 1913. On the other hand, it is already evident that unless this rivalry can be checked the expenditure on the-British navy must be largely increased.

> The proposal now under consideration is simple one. It would be a declaration, translated into terms of cash, of the country's intention to maintain the two-Power standard' at all costs. There is no leeway to make up, but there is a future to be safeguarded. Not only in this country, but throughout the world, there has been a deeply-seated impression that the Government are not sincerely attached to the two-power standard, and that for party ends they may whittle it down. By setting aside £100,000,000 for the fleet they would advertise their policy in every newsassemblies until it became world-notorious.

Such a loan would not be hypothecated in advance, as in the case of the Naval Defence Act. It would form a fund which would be of the British arrangements to meet instantly

the day. There is no idea of fixing the expenditure year by year for a long period in additure. Navy estimates would be introduced each spring as usual, making provision for only one year's shipbuilding programme. But any outlay above the normal sum which might be required would be taken from the loan fund. The whole of the expenditure would come under review by the House of Commons as at present, but only the normal expenditure would be met out of revenue, and the remain-

der would be available from the loan fund. Since the two-Power standard is an automatic barometer, registering the activity of rival Powers, if they accepted the warning and refrained from exaggerated programmes of shipbuilding, the British naval fund would remain intact. It would be a standing reminder to all and sundry that, whatever the financial embarassments of the moment, the money was available instantly for meeting rivalry. It may be added that those, who favor this scheme of what may be termed "high finance do not admit that the Government is in such straitened circumstances that it could not provide the next year's necessarily high expenditure out of revenue. The scheme is put forward in no spirit of financial despair, but in the hope that it would check by its sheer financial boldness the renewed competition in naval power. It would banish all possibility of misunderstanding as to the intentions of the British people. In these circumstances it would be known throughout the world that the more was devoted to her fleet by this or that country the more would be spent in maintaining the British fleet.

The Daily Telegraph further remarks:-"The constant comparison of forces and the constant appearance of rivalry which this process must involve cannot make for friendship, and may easily sharpen antagonism. It seems to us time to consider whether next year we should not wind up the whole affair by one programme, financed, if need be, by a loan, which will save us at least from the annual recurrence of this controversy for the subsequent three years. We know the objections to a loan—the wastefulness and even the absurdity of raising debt with one hand while we are paying it off with the other-nor do we forget the perfectly valid pleas which have been entered against rigid programmes. But political considerations enter into this matter which may outweigh these objections. . . The loan which we are contemplating would not necessarily relieve the Government from financing the four years' programme out of the revenue of the four years; but it would, we hope, put an end to the mischievous and possibly dangerous controversy, and make clear to all parties what, if the situation remains unchanged on the other side, will be our course of action during the period covered."

Doubt may be expressed whether our contemporary, in its reference to a four years' programme, to be introduced in the spring, is not advocating a departure from naval policy which would be stoutly opposed, however favorably a naval loan may be regarded. Such a quadrennial might lead to an abandonment of the two-Power standard, if during its course other nations expanded their programmes, whereas a naval loan, unappropriated in advance, would not interfere with the flexibility, drawn upon as required by the Government of , any such menace.

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far been bas dent of the I tions of this The Times man naval p at its service Germany or number of b to her preser or, at least, a struggle, if less. It was asts that Eng would, in v policy, refrain of ships and calculated th ed to office tained a lead England to

As recent have shown, country are that the seem has been set ed by well-d by these utt turns to the Tag, and poi ary session i determination to maintain Navy. In hi ignore self-ev her eyes to t towards this Herr vom

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with interes the German the German with the att British peop taining the tish Navy. months ago by the retired Council-

lor of Legation, Herr vom Rath,

bore interesting testimony to the

nature of the calculations upon

which German naval policy and the

agitation of the German Navy League had so

far been based, writes the Berlin correspon-

tions of this article, which was reproduced in

The Times on March 4, set forth that Ger-

man naval policy and the agitation which was

at its service were founded upon the view that

Germany only required to build a certain

number of battleships in order to put an end

to her present inferiority as regards England,

or at least, so to modify that inferiority that

a struggle, if it took place, would not be hope-

asts that England under a Liberal Government

would, in view of the demands of her social

policy, refrain from building a larger number of ships and even might build fewer. It was

calculated that when the Conservatives return-

ed to office Germany would already have ob-

ained a lead which it would be difficult for

have shown, sections of public opinion in this

country are beginning to appreciate the fact

that the seemingly arbitrary "standard" which has been set up for the British Navy is dictat-

ed by well-defined considerations. Prompted

by these utterances, Herr vom Rath now re-

turns to the subject, in a second article in the

Tag, and points out that the last Parliament-

ary session in England has plainly shown the

determination of the British people at all costs

to maintain the two-Power standard for the Navy. In his opinion it would be wilfully to

ignore self-evident facts for Germany to close

her eyes to the attitude of the British nation

tention to the existence of a school of naval

critics in this country, who contend that the

purely defensive objects which German naval

policy professes to have in view would best be

served by the curtailment of the present battle-

ship programme and by a corresponding development of the torpedo and submarine arms

of the service, and later also, of the aerial

branch of defensive preparations. He contends

that in present conditions the rivalry in battle-

ship programmes is not only ruinous, but that

in the case of Germany, it creates an impres-

sion abroad which is contrary to the professed

intentions of her policy. He believes that the

German Government is anxious that relations

with England should be improved; but, on the

other hand, he apprehends that, so long as the

rivalry in battleship programmes continues, people in England will never abandon the sus-

picion that, notwithstanding all German as-

surances to the contrary, the German pro-

gramme implies latent designs of aggression.

Nevertheless he is convinced that the temper

of the British people is not irreconcilably un-

friendly to Germany, but that the public in

England is merely animated by mistrust and

by the suspicion that an attempt may some

Weltpolitik which are not infrequently pro-

quite apart from considerations of technical

and strategic expediency, he recommends

those who are responsible for German naval

policy to make every preparation which is ne-

cessary for coast defence and for guerilla naval

warfare, but to facilitate an understanding

with England by abandoning the development

of the battleship programme.

Herr vom Rath incidentally joins issue with Count Reventlow, a retired captain of

the German navy and a competent authority

on naval questions, who regards aspirations

to arrive at an understanding with England

as "sentimental," and who advocates the

maintenance of the present battleship pro-

gramme. Count Reventlow admits that in

certain quarters in this country there is a cur-

rent of feeling against the naval policy of the

Government, but he maintains that this ten-

dency has failed to gain the support of any im-

ortant section of the population. Herr von

Rath for his part contends that the reason why

this opposition does not assert itself more ap-

preciable is because "nearly every newspaper

of any consequence is careful to avoid giving

room to this school of naval critics for the ex-

pression of their views. Every opponent of attempts to carry the battleship principle to

extremes has had to submit to this experience.'

It remains to be seen what impression will

be created by this second attempt to present

the case against an unlimited battleship pro-

gramme for the German navy. The publication

of Herr vom Rath's first article was made the

excuse for violent attacks upon the author on

the part of the "national" sections of the

Press. Upon this occasion, however, his cri-

tics are likely to find it less easy to answer his

contention that if Great Britain is determined

to maintain the two-power standard the mere

increase in the number of German battleships

will not, as the naval enthusiasts have always

argued, mean a corresponding increase of

Germany's naval strength as compared with

with interested but impartial equanimity, since

the German Government, and to some extent

the German public, are adequately acquainted

with the attitude of Great Britain and of the

British people towards the question of main-

taining the two-Power standard for the Bri-

tish Navy. The need of the moment is that

These discussions may be contemplated

England.

ed in this country

Herr vom Rath then proceeds to draw at-

towards this vital question.

As recent utterances in the German Press

England to recover.

It was the gospel of the naval enthusi-

of the London Times. The material por-

a chapter to himtten it with the thrilling account are many pages ig matters, such great river fish ima, a monster hould be worth well on this book with incident and ed with photovigorously and s a style which is ne could wish he s) were not so gamy"; the word least, a signifiintended. One more insularity one with, it is a ended to all who

lendid entertainhe success of the azzini, I am told. e opera than any tory of the in was the merest ndicate at a time very well when nd deaf to the atwas regarded as nt, and attempts her from coming ditions so inaus er contract, and rrived. She sang ning she woke amous and ever

-London Times.

fixing the expenng period in ad-ld be introduced ng provision for programme. But sum which might from the loan penditure would use of Commons rmal expenditure and the remainhe loan fund.

dard is an autothe activity of the warning and programmes of I fund would retanding reminder ever the financial t, the money was ing rivalry. It who favor this ed "high finance" ment is in such it could not proily high expendiheme is put fordespair, but in ck by its sheer ed competition in all possibility of ntentions of the circumstances it he world that the et by this or that pent in maintain-

rther remarks:of forces and ivalry which this make for friendantagonism. It er whether next the whole affair, if need be, by a least from the ntroversy for the know the objecness and ev-- the one hand while ne other-nor do pleas which gid programmes. ter into this matobjections. . . emplating would Sovernment from ramme out of the out it would, we chievous and posand make clear situation remains le, will be our period covered.' whether our conto a four years' in the spring, is rom naval policy pposed, however e regarded. Such an abandonment during its course eir programmes, propriated in adith the flexibility to meet instantly

German Policy

article contributed to the Tag five the unalterable character of this determination on the part of England should become more generally recognized in this country. But a process of this kind must necessarily be gradual, and its further development will be fcllowed with attention.

A PIONEER OF RUPERT'S LAND

The wholesome climate of the west is often attested by the vigor of people, who, coming to it while still a wilderness—the happy hunting ground of the Indian, and the fur preserve of the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson Bay-decades ere it was ceded to Canada-preserve a green old age. One of these, who came as a young man thirty years before the transfer, and now thirty years after is still hale and hearty, alert and erect, with the quick movements of youth, clear blue eyes and ruddy complexion, and abundant white locks, is Henry Rans Rasmus-

son, a resident of Winnipeg. Born in Christiania, Norway, on September 1828, eighty years ago, like a true son of the hardy Norseman whose home is on the raging wave, Rasmusson took to the water as a child, shipping as cabin boy for voyages ranging from the Baltic to the Mediterranean,

from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and afterwards as ordinary and able seaman, roving all over the ocean, encountering pirates in the China seas, and enduring the horrors of thirst and famine on a raft after shipwreck, on the Mediterranean. As a bye-play he took a turn ashore as a soldier in the Norwegian contingent, assisting Denmark in the troubies of 1848, and then he was off to his native element again until

In that year the Hudson's Bay Company. failing to find the annual quota required for their service in their favorite recruiting grounds, the northern Scottish islands and highlands, appointed Mr. Crowe, the British consul at Christiania, then agent, to engage men in Norway. Of the sixty-three Norwegian carpenters, blacksmiths and laborers secured in June, 1860, Rasmusson was one. They embarked on the H. B. ship "Prince of Wales," Captain Herd, at Gravesend, and after receiving passengers and private freight at Stromners, Orkney, sailed from there in July and reached York Factory on Aug. 16.

The cabin passengers on the "Prince of Wales" in 1850 were Archdeacon Cowley and wife, Dr. Bird and sister, Miss Davis, the eminent teacher of day be made to realize the "projects of at-tacks upon England and the ambitious ideas of drews; Mr. Mayo, also a the ladies' school at St. Anschool teacher for St. Andrews John McAulay, apprentice clerk.

> Mr. Rasmusson says that of his shipmates on the "Prince of Wales" only Henry M. Johnstone, blacksmith, from Orkney, now remains alive at Lockport in Manitoba. Another Orkney-man, James Is-

bister, stonemason, died at Stonewall some years ago. After serving their five years' contract most of his Norwegian fellow passengers returned home, and of the few who remained in the country perhaps the best known was Ryar Larsen, carpenter, who assisted the Rev. Geo. McDougall in building the Methodist mission at Victoria, Saskatchewan, (now Alberta). Larsen, who was a very clever man, afterwards came to Red river and was the earliest photographer in the colony. Circumstantial evidence led to his being, says Mr. Rasmusson, unjustly accused of manslaughter, and he fled to the United States.

He thinks Ole Oleson, carpenter, is now at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. Two were drowned in the H. B. service, Linquist, a Swede, in Mackenzie river, and Baram Anderson in the Red river at Fort Garry. All his other Norwegian shipmates who left the company's service to settle in the country, are now dead, namely: Ryard Michael Oleson, John Martin, Albert Peterson, and Julius Mugabrick, who died at Rat Portage in 1907.

The Hudson's Bay company continued recruiting in Norway, and in the year 1852. Sixty-nine Norwegians came out to York Factory, and were sent to Norway House to be drafted singly or in very small parties to widely separated posts in the interior. To this they objected and mutinying at Norway House, seized boats, descended to York Factory before the ship sailed in September, and compelled Capt. Hird to give them passage home to Europe. In 1856 or 1857 twenty-five Norwegians went out on the "Prince Arthur" to Moose Factory, and there deserting found their way to Albany Factory and up the Albany river to Lake of the Woods, thence on to the Red river, finally finding their way to Minnesota.

After such experiences the Hudson's Bay company ceased recruiting in Norway, the government of which had liberated many from jail on condition that they embarked for Hud-

son bay, a place to which no Scotsman was eligible for engagement without a certificate of character from the minister of his parish. As inducements from 1858 to 1862, the Hudson's Bay company were obliged to promise Scotish recruits, in addition to the old scale of wages, annual gratuities of £2 and land grants in the Red River settlement of 25 acres to laborers and 50 acres to mechanics, should they decide to remain in the courtry on completion of their five years' engagement, in neu of a passage back to their homes in Scotland.

But to return to the life and adventures of Henry Hans Rasmusson, going to sea as cabin boy at the age of thirteen he voyaged to and from Russia, Constantinople, the West and East Indies, and China. His wonderful agility so attracted the attention of the officers of the "Prince of Wales" that they tried to arrange with the Chief Factor Hargreave at York Factory for his exchange to the company's sea service. The chief factor vetoing this proposal, Rasmusson served out his first five years' contract at York Factory, as laborer ashore, and often as a hand on the coast ves-sels plying on the bay. Leaving York in 1855, he was engaged as mess cook for Mr. Lillie at Lower Fort Garry, and next, one year as cook-mate to George Thorn at Fort Garry. In 1859 he hired for 18 months with retired Chief Factor Pruden at St. Andrews, and there married Jane Stead, a native of Albany

Leaving Mr. Pruden's service he settled on a river lot at St. Andrews, thence making many trips to York Factory as voyageur in the freight boats of Messrs. Donald Bannerman, Alexander Sutherland, Donald Murray, Thomas Sinclair, Sr., Andrew Mowat and Robert McBeth.

ONLY A WILL-O-THE-WISP

In 1864 he engaged again for three years in the Hudson's Bay service in Swan River district, going with the brigade of boats under Chief Factor Campbell as a voyageur to York Factory and wintering at Fort Ellice, under Chief Trader William McKay. On leaving Fort Ellice to return to St. Andrews he travelled with Johnny Grant and his drove of horses from Montana to Sturgeon Creek. Then he went as a driver in the Red river cart train of Thomas Sinclair, Jr., freighting to Carlton, and for swimming the South Saskatchewan to fetch the ferry boat received a reward of ten

It may be interesting to say that the first route by which the Hudson's Bay people penetrated into the Red river country was that from the bay up the Albany river, which afforded, until the C. P. R. was built, the route of communication for trade, and of immigration for retiring servants of the company and their families from Moose Factory, and the posts under its control, to the Red River settlement—the promised land of the fur trader.

On this route Rasmusson went in 1869 as a voyageur in a brigade of four boats carrying merchandise from Lower Fort Garry to Albany Factory. The boat steersmen were Jack Spence, John Masson, Jimick Hoggie, and - Stephens, halfbreeds and Swampy Crees. The round trip took from the middle of June to the fall, and was by way of the Winnipeg lake and river, Hungry Hall, Lac Seul, Martin's Falls and Osnaburg to Albany, on James Pay. The hardest part of the voyage was on the Winnipeg river, the rest of the route being easier than that to York Factory, with slow portages, and along the Albany river good tracking.

Mr. Rasmusson's next trip up the Winnipeg river was as a voyageur in eight Hudson's Bay boats, under William Sinclair, sent to meet the Wolseley expedition in 1870, and help it down the dangerous rapids of the Winnipeg river .- I. C., in Winnipeg Free Press.

Monarchs Confer

ING EDWARD was received by the German Emperor on his arrival at Cronberg, and by Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse, the hosts of both Monarchs. The Princess is the sister of the Emperor and

the niece of the King, and inherits the castle of Friedrichshof from her mother, the late Empress Frederick. This is not the first time that these close family ties have brought about a meeting between the two Sovereigns at the castle which was the favorite abode of the late Empress, and which has many intimate associations for both. The meeting was of the most cordial and affectionate character, while as the two Sovereigns drove to the castle through streets gaily bedecked with flags and garlands, popular feeling expressed itself in continuous cheering. Fine weather added to the pleasure which His Majesty must have derived from so hearty a welcome from Emperor and peopls. A family gathering at breakfast was followed by a walk in the park, which afforded the King and the Emperor an opportunity for intimate conversation. After luncheon a motor drive in the Taunus and other semi-private functions filled up the time until dinner, after which a reception, held by the King and the Emperor be-

fore His Majesty's departure for Ischl at II o'clock, completed a day the pleasure of which was certainly not found

in inactivity. Nothing can be more na-

tural and fitting than an informal meeting of this kind between Monarchs who, in addition to their close personal relations, are the heads of two great states whose friendly relations it is the desire of both peoples to conserve and strengthen. A tendency may sometimes be noted to exaggerate on one hand, and unduly to belittle on the other, the significance of meetings of this kind, which have a high importance of their own, though it is not that of a formal diplomatic transaction between two governments. It would be mere affectation to doubt that the King and the Emperor yesterday exchanged views upon the important topics with which the minds of both are necessarily occupied as the direct result of their exalted and responsible positions. On the other hand, both are too fully aware of their responsibilities and too mindful of the constitutional proprieties which it behoves them to observe for any possibility to exist of the smallest infringement of the rules by which the formal intered. It is not even a state meeting that took place yesterday. The King made his visit of State to the German Emperor, declared as such by the governments of the two countries at Kiel in 1904; and the return visit was made by

the German Emperor in 1907. visit of courtesy and a meeting of relatives, at the house of a relative, for interchange of sentiments such as are natural and agreeable in the circumstances. But, on the other hand, it must be remembered that, when the relatives are the heads of two great powerful Empires, their meeting can never be divested of the importance attaching to their exalted positions. In indirect ways such a meeting has its effects in the realm of high policy, and it is the peculiar felicity of the two nations concerned that they can feel the most complete and untroubled confidence that these indirect effects will be beneficial to both. That this is also the view taken by serious people in Germany is evident from the comments of the responsible German Press, which sees in the meeting of the two Monarchs the opportunity they desire for a friendly interview, and anticipates from it no definite impression upon policy, but a furtherance of the desires of the two peoples to pursue side by side their civilizing tasks in peace and amity. From that point of view the meeting of the two Sovereigns is a benefit not only to their own Empires, but to the world at large, since the greatest interest of every nation is peace, and hose who promote peace dispense a blessing in which very friend whether of Great Britain or of Germany, will participate.-London

The suspension of the scheme mutually agreed upon between the governments of Great Britain and Russia for further reforms in Macedonia is an inevitable and gratifying consequence of the momentous changes in Turkey. The initial feature of the projected scheme was the formation of a mobile column to hunt down the bands which infested the province and ravaged its villages under the pretext of delivering Macedonia from the heel of the oppressor. But there are no bands left to hunt down. Not least of the marvels that

have occurred in the Balkan peninsula during the last three weeks has been the cheerful unanimity with which the men ranging, the mountains have suddenly ceased their murderous activities. The bitter foes of three weeks ago are now forgathering in delighted amity in the cases of Salonika. Over a hundred bands are reported to have surrendered, and the description we print this morning of th: picturesque scenes in Salonika affords convincing proof that the truce-we hope it may prove a lasting peace-is real and earnest. The powers have endeavored in vain for years to solve the problem of Macedonia, but it seems to have suddenly solved itself in the one way, that the most prescient onlooker never dreamed for a moment would have been possible. The voluminous literature of the Macedonian question may be searched from end to end without revealing any specific suggestion that such a settlement of the difficulty could occur. We recognize, of course, that what has happened does not imply that henceforth Macedonia will cease to be a source of anxiety. The stage of the solution now reached simply, means that the way is cleared for the creation of a peaceable and orderly administration. Much has still to be done before the danger of strife between conflicting interests and nationalities is entirely averted, ane great gain of the present situation is that, instead of pacification at the sword's point, the warring partisans have created peace among themselves. It now rests with the new administration in Turkey, aided by the foreign officers and advisers whose help is still available in Macedonia, to fulfil the high expectations formed concerning their future policy in the province. The despatch of the Russian government to the powers wisely and cautiously concludes with the statement that the reforming role of Russia in Macedonia, in common with that of the other powers, will be considered accomplished only if a real improvement ensues. Great Britain will entirely associate herself with that prudent and necessary reservation, but we join in the hope that the scheme now temporarily shelved may become merely an "historical souvenir."

Every day brings fresh evidence of the re-

ality, and, we trust, of the stability, of the metamorphosis the system of control in Turkey has undergone. The interesting incidents, at the Selamlik on Friday, when the Sultan re-newed to the foreign ambassadors his assurances of his firm resolve to uphold the constitation, strengthen the belief that the revolution is likely to prove permanent and complete. A significant indication of the change that has taken place was afforded by the manner in which His Majesty received the representatives of the powers. Hitherto only a palace interpreter has been present at these official audiences. On Friday, as befitted a constitu-tional ruler, His Majesty was attended by his grand vizier, and Tewfik Pasha, the minister for foreign affairs, acted as interpreter. The approbation with which the new ministry has been received by the country shows with reascourse of great nations is car- onable clearness that the administration is no ried on, and by which their longer open to the accusation that it contains mutual relations are determin- reactionary elements. It is understood thatthe new nominations have given entire satisfaction to the Young Turkey committee, which is working in harmony with the ministry. For the present, no doubt, the informal supervision of the committee, which has to so large an extent been responsible for the constitutional movement, must continue to be exercised. We. trust, however, that the time is not far distant when the ministry will be permitted to assume complete direction of affairs. During the briefs interval of transition from the old order to the new, the members of the committee have rendered invaluable services which entitle them to the gratitude of the Turkish people. They have served as a restraining influence, and have skilfully moderated the ardor of some of their more enthusiastic, and perhaps less discreet, associates. Their work, however, should now be approaching its end. They have accomplished the object they set before themselves. Turkey is equipped with a constitution and a ministry which command the confidence of the nation, the reactionary and the corrupt officials have been driven out, personal liberty and the freedom of the press are established. There is a certain danger in the undue prolongation of indirect control untempered by responsible authority, and the Young Turks, while maintaining unceasing vigilance, must take care not to commit the error of substituting one form of unconstitutional rule for another. They must be content with their already great achievements, and realize that the time is at hand when further intervention on their part will probably be unnecessary. Their success has already earned for them the admiring approval of Europe, and the press of every country acclaims their patriotic work. We specially welcome the declaration of the North-German Gazette that no power desires more sincerely than Germany to see conditions in Turkey developed upon progressive lines.

We have never lost sight of the fact that, if the impelling influence in the great constitutional transformation in Turkey has come from the civilian leaders of the Young Turkey movement, the instrument by which the change was wrought was the army, and the army alone. There is no need to question any further at this juncture the good faith of the Sultan, but the Young Turks might have continued to bombard Yildiz Kiosk in vain with manifestoes had not the army come to their aid.

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

MODERN MOTHERS



CONSPIRACY appears to be set on foot, remarks a writer in a contem-porary, to make boys something less than boys. The constant talk of mothers is about health and food and than boys. The constant talk of mothers is about health and food and doctoring. Mr. Guy Nickalls is very angry with the parents of today. He says they are doing their best to spoil the present generation of boys by over-coddling, petting and pampering. Boys are sent to school with words of parental warning ringing in their ears. Cricket is far too dangerous, and rowing affects the heart. The upshot of which is, he avers, that they refuse to face the hard work and self-denial required in the pursuance of manly sports. They are "pampered so as to turn out characterless nonentities." Home life and love was never meant to do this.

It is difficult in these days to find the right mean between proper care and fussing.

There are so many ways in which modern methods are superior to the old-fashioned, happy-go-lucky ways that there is great temptation to go too far with them. The care for the eyes, for instance; with such beautiful to the conditions of the second of the conditions of the conditions of the second of the conditions of the conditions

ways that there is great temptation to go too far with them. The care for the eyes, for instance; girls and boys who used to be scolded for stooping over their lesson books, are now taken to the oculist and given spectacles. Toothache, too, is an ill that seldom torments the modern child in schooldays. Periodical visits to a dentist—preventive measures, in fact—have practically eliminated that torment. Food and feeding are conducted on scientific principles—at all events scientific as compared to what they once were. Dormitories are made more and more airy, and in schoolrooms fresh air is provided with a generosity that would have startled the generation that paid little heed to ventilation. All these things are so good, and make so much for health, one cannot but rejoice at them. But there is a point at which we should do well to stop.

It will never do to make the boys of these days soft.

Here lies our danger.

Softness and effeminacy will certainly come about if the modern parent allows herself to be over-anxpous and too timid. What is he, or she, to do?

One improvement would be in looking after the health of our boys and girls, never to let them hear us talking about it. Hygienic measures can be quietly and unostentatiously taken, and above all things, boys should be given greater freedom.

Perhaps it is because there are smaller families and fewer children in these days than there used to be that parents are more careful of them; but it is possible to be devoted to one's children and yet to set them much more free of leading strings, physic bottles and fussing.

After all, the old rough-and-tumble methods taught our boys self-reliance. There are many now who think school life is made too luxurious, unfitting those who enjoy it for battling with life and its stern realities afterwards. Here lies our danger.

realities afterwards.

realities afterwards.

Discipline is just as important a part of education as any other; to tread constantly on rose-leaves never yet produced a hero.

Boys and girls in general now live more under the conditions of "spoiling" than once were suffered by the "only child" It is quite time we took ourselves in hand, and while doing our very best to preserve health, take care not to let too much coddling rob our boys of manliness and vigor.

It is their right. s their right. at we really are in want of nowadays is a few

more Spartan mothers.

TO CULTIVATE HAPPINESS

We are often asked "is it possible to cultivate hap-piness?" Certainly it can be cultivated like any art or selence. Youth possesses a certain buoyancy and exhibitation which passes for happiness until the real disposition of the individual asserts itself with the

disposition of the individual asserts itself with the passing of time.

Good health and strong vitality are undoubtedly great aids to happiness, yet that they, wealth and honors added, do not produce that much desired state of mind, we have but to look about to observe.

Some of the greatest men in history never discovered themselves until some great misfortune overtook them and they were driven to invent a way out of their dilemma.

Responsibility is a great power developer. Where there is responsibility there is growth.

People who are never thrust into responsible positions never develop their real strength. They go through life comparative weaklings because their powers have never been tested or developed by haveness. powers have never been tested or developed by having great responsibility thrust upon them. Their thinking has been done for them. They have simply carried out somebody else's programme. They have never learned to stand alone, to think for themselves, to act independently. Because they have never been obliged to plan for themselves, they have never developed the best thing in them—their power of originality, inventiveness, initiative, self reliance.

One who is not born a musician needs to toil more assiduously to acquire skill in the art, however strong his desire, or great his taste, than the natural genius. So the man not endowed with joyous impulses needs to set himself the task of acquiring the habit of happiness I believe it can be done. To the sad, or restless, or discontented being, I would say:

Begin each morning by resolving to find something in the day to enjoy. Look into each experience which comes to you for some grain of happiness. You will be surprised to find how much that has seemed hopelessly disagreeable possesses either an instructive or an amusing side.

an amusing side.

Do not anticipate the happiness of fomorrow but discover it in today. Unless you are in the profound depths of some great despair, you will find happiness if you look for it.

A child should be taught from its earliest life to find entertainment in every kind or condition of weather. If it hears its elders constantly grumbling about such matters, the child's plastic mind is quick to receive the impression that a rainy day or an east wind is a disaster. How much better to teach it—and in teaching learn oneself—the enjoyment of all nature's varying moods! Happiness must come from without, just as there must be a musical ear and temperament to enjoy music. ament to enjoy music. Cultivate happiness as you would an art or a

----FASHION'S FANCIES

It has been generally remarked that both women and girls this season are better dressed than usual, and this happy result has been achieved despite the wild exaggerations which here and there have worked much adverse and often justifiable criticism. I think particularly good dressing has declared itself in respect to tailor mades more than in other departments, and there is a general picturesqueness even with the hats which are worn with these costumes. Never, I suppose, has the importance of cut been so well and there is a general picturesqueness even with the hats which are worn with these costumes. Never, I suppose, has the importance of cut been so well recognized as it is today, not only in the clinging Directofre modes, but also in the loose and semi-fitting coats of the moment. The old idea, that anybody could cut a leose garment is quite exploded together with many other fallacies which have hampered the progress of dress. Now we realize that there is nothing quite so difficult as the "hang" of those apparently simple styles. I have seen one or two pretty models the last few days and which may be taken as indicative of autumn fashions. The coata which have the sleeves cut in one with the rest of the garment, will be worn considerably; but all that superfluous material which was so ungainly is conspicuous by its absence, and has been done away with by the introduction of a skilful seam hidden beneath a fold or a line of broad braiding. The kimono as we understood it two years ago has gone, but it has left many traces of its influence. Nearly all, the prettiest evening gowns have some sort of shoulder drapery, which extends to the sleeve, and indeed the soft folds which compose the lower part indeed the soft folds which compose the lower part

05

of the sleeves look exactly as though they were cut of a piece with the bodice proper. Many of the smartest of the French gowns are made with chasubles of some transparent material hung over a four-reau of soft satin. And another beautiful idea is a restaurant gown of soft white satin cut up into scarves, so as to show an underskirt of embroidered mousseleine de soie. The overskirt may be said to have arrived upon the scene, but it is so infinitely more beautiful than anything that has appeared since classical times that it should be courted instead of ignored. There will always be a great numstead of ignored There will always be a great number of women who dislike anything but a plain skirt; but after all, they can vary their hobby by insertions of lace or ladders of tucked mouseline de sole, or strips of beautiful embrolderies. The question of evening clothes is at the moment not altogether easy. The extremely classical kind of garment is not com-The extremely classical kind of garment is not comfortable to dance in, and the latest contribution to drapery, which takes the form of a large shawl-like piece of crepe tied round the hips in a knot, is scarcely the ideal garment in which to waltz. At the same time, the plain satin gowns are suitable in every way, and pretty overskirts of tulle and net with the simulated trimming in tunic form have been extremely popular. We all owe a debt of gratitude to the clever person who was good enough to bring to the clever person who was good enough to bring back the plain satin dress. It is so becoming and so enduring, and when it has played its original part it will be quite content to do us still further service as

the foundation to some diaphanous fabric,

It is all very well to be supercilious about clothes;
but they are a very important part of the necessary
furniture of life, and when people think they look
nice, it makes them amfable and generously disposed;
while nothing is so demoralizing as to feel a guy,

MISTRESS AND SERVANTS

The stricking lecture on servants with which Father Bernard Vaughan concluded his remarkable course of sermons to society, was full of practical wisdom. The preacher handled his subject in such an exhaustive manner, that one would have imagined he had deep personal experience of the "problem," and one can only hope that the masters and mistresses among his two thousand listeners went home with their eyes opened on many points which it is the business of employers to realize, but which, unfortunately, they are too often prejudiced, or too indelent to take heed of.

The lecturer began by reminding his hearers that

lent to take heed of.

The lecturer began by reminding his hearers that whether they liked it or not, the position of servants is very different now from what it was a generation or two ago. The tide of democracy, he said, is sweeping aside class barriers; education, so-called, is driving girls in particular from the ranks of domestic service into shops and offices, where they find occupations which they consider more bentting their dignity.

Not only, however, does the modern girl worker seek to improve her status, but she cherishes her freedom of action, and although disinterested persons, still think they lead healthier and easier lives as servants in good houses, the workers themselves do not believe this, and go their way, struggling

timid one, who is afraid to find fault, the slovenly one, who does not even recognize the shortcomings of those she employs, is always the worst served. Servants like to be appreciated. There is little satisfaction in laboring for those who do not even know when they are well served. In this connection Father Vanghan touched at some length on the unreasonable employer, on the unpunctual master, on the lady who comes home for lunch an hour later, than she ordered it, bringing unexpected guests in her train, on the woman of fashion who keeps her maid waiting up to all hours to disrobe her after a ball. He spoke of many of the just causes servants have for complaint; their being treated with suspicton, their suffering from the caprices and tempers of their employers, the lack of sympathy, the injustice, the hasty judgment in dissensions among themselves: timid one, who is afraid to find fault, the slovenly

The ideal relationship between master and servant is, when each treats the other with proper consideration. It has been too much the custom in the past for employers to expect that in return for hard cash (and that given on a scale not too liberal) they may command all the faculties, all the strength, all the time of their servants. There has been too little of humanity in the feeling of master for man, of mistress for maid. One often thinks that if ladies would behave to the girls in their employment as kindly as they would wish their own daughters to be treated, were they forced to earn their living among strangers, we should hear far less of the servant difficulty. No doubt, as Father Vaughan said, there is much to be said on the other side, whole reams have been written about the shortcoming of servants.

vants.

But it is well for the other side of the subject to be "inquired and labored," and one cannot but think many employers will be really grateful to Father Vaughan for showing them wherein they have failed hitherto, and helping them to realize that the fault has not been entirely on one side in the "servent problem"

ON REPLENISHING THE STORE

There are other delicacies besides jam, which help to constitute well lined store cupboard, though some housewives are apt to forget this. Let me remind you of some. All the recipes are simple, and all very markelly good. you of some. All the technal specially good.

Let us first of all consider a very old-fashioned cordial, which is very popular in the "Old Country," and which you would do well to have in the house, as it is delicious with nuts.

Cherry Brandy

Cherry Brandy

This besides being very delicious may help to ward off many a chill or cold, after being out in damp or fog of winter. You must be careful to purchase the real Morella cherries, they have a bright glassy appearance, and are usually slightly higher in price than the ordinary eating varieties. Some greengrocers are fond of "palming" off the latter for the former, but they are useless for this liqueur. Required: Morella cherries, good brandy. To each pound of cherries put half a pound of castor sugar, three or four peach or apricot kernels. Choose fresh ripe fruit. Cut off all but about an inch of the stalk of each, put the fruit into perfectly dry wide-necked bottles—those in which

This makes a most refreshing drink and is invaluable in a sick room. Required: Three quarts of ripe raspberries, one pound of loaf sugar, two quarts of the best white vinegar. Stalk and examine the fruit carefully and put in a jar with the vinegar. Let it stand for four days, then strain off the juice through a fine sleve into a bright steel or enamel pan, add the a me sieve into a bright steel of ename pan, and the sugar, let it dissolve, then boil the syrup for twenty minutes, removing all soum very carefully as it rises. Put the vinegar into bottles, when it is quite cold cork the bottles tightly and keep them in a cool dry place. For use dilute with cold water according to taste.

I need hardly remind you that black-currant jelly excellent for colds, red-currant will be required for the mutton, and white currant is simply delicious. Required: The currants, and to each pint of juice allow two breakfastcupfuls of loaf sugar. Stalk the fruit. Put it in a jar, cover the jar, and place it in a pan with boiling water to come half way up it. Let the water boil till all the julee is extracted from the fruit. Strain it off and measure the juice and allow sugar in the given proportion. Put juice and sugar into a preserving pan, and boil them gently until some of it will jelly when it is put on a plate and allowed to get cold. Pour into small jars and when cold cover secured.

Let us now consider another kind of "store-room"

Pickled Onions

Peeling the onions is decidedly a very painful "operation," but it is made less so if they are done in cold water. Some people even put them in water and allow them to come to the boil without peeling them but I do not care for this method myself, I prefer the former plan. Required: Simall silver picking onions. To each pint of vinegar allow: One tablespoonful of black peppercorns, one teaspoonful of alispice, one level teaspoonful of salt, one bayleaf. Remove the outer skin with a siver traffe (if a steel one is used the onions will turn black. If liked peel them in a basin of cold water, for besides making the operation less painful, it helps to whiten them, by removing some of the essential oil. Dry them lightly in a clean cloth. Put the vinegar, spices and hayleaves in a saucepan, boil them till the vinegar is well flavored and let it get cold. Put the chions in jars or wide necked bottles, and fill them up with the vinegar, adding a little spice to each bottle. Cork down tightly and they will be ready for use in about a month. Pickled Onions

seek to improve her status, but she cherishes her freedom of action, and athough dishrested persons, still think they lead healthier and easier lives as servaits in good houses, the workers, the workers themselves, do not believe this, and go their way, struggling into crowded walks of life, feaving varcancies in numerable for their loss ambitious sisters. To counteract this tendency, wise amployers will to make domestic service attractive by showing consideration for the men and women who minister to their own well-being, and far from grudging time for recreation and exercise, will see that they have as much of both as is consistent with well-performed duties and a healthy use of leisure.

Father Yaughan pointed out, it is sain for modern masters to imagine they can control the liberty of their servants in matters outside their province, telling them how they are to pass their time, have spend or save their wages, and what they are to wear. The workers have become independent in quite the right sense of a much misused word. They realize quite properly their own worth, their own dignity, and expect that if they do their duty, they will not be interfared with. At the same time a wise couried of the household and, consequently, of the servants is necessary for the good of the workers themselves, nothing being more injurious to character than careless and indifferent service. On this point the preacher spoke with great wisdom. "If, he said, grumbling is to be reduced to a minimum in a household, servants, men and women, must be kept up to their work. It must be finished work, so that when it is done, one might always be able to say it could not be better done."

The truth of these words will be acknowledged by any one having practical experiences of the domestic servant, men and women, mist be kept up to their work. It must be finished work, so that when it is done, one might always be able to say it could not be better done."

The truth of these words will be acknowledged by any one having practical experiences o pound of fruit, half a pint of water. Dissolve the sugar in the water, boil it to a thick syrup and pour

Gooseberry Wine This should be made from green gooseberries and excellent it is, besides being very little trouble. If possible make it in a spirit cask, though of course this possible make it in a spirit cask, though of course this is not necessary. Required: To a dozen pounds of gooseberries allow three gallons of water. To every gallon of liquid allow four pounds of loaf sugar, quarter of an ounce of isinglass, burnt sugar or caramel for coloring. Wash the gooseberries, bruise them well, put them in a large jar, pour on the water, and let them stand for three days, stirring them twice a day. Next strain out the gooseberries, pressing them well, measure the liquid and add sugar in the given proportion. When the sugar has dissolved put the wine into a cask, the cask should be full, if however it is a little short, add a little extra water and let it stand till the hissing has ceased. Then put in the isinglass. Cork the cask tightly, and let it stand for about twelve months, and at the end of that period color it twelve months, and at the end of that period color like pale sherry and bottle.

SMALL TALK.

The other day there was inaugurated in Paris a new and interesting experiment in the shape of a Mothers' Home. It is a training home for young unmarried women, who desire to learn by practical experience how to tend and care for little children, and how to deal with the allments incidental to infancy. When in the course of time these women marry and have children of their own, they will not be entirely inexperienced in their management. The poor little foundlings and others who by sad circumstances are cast upon the public support, also benefit from having motherly care bestowed upon them instead of being left to the cold mercy of an institution.

ters before marriage would save a world of discom-

A girl should know on what sum she is expected to dress and pay her little personal expenses. If she has a father, it is his place to see what income his future son-in-iaw can command, how much he has in savings and the amount of his debts. The lack of a father places this duty upon the mother's shoulders; and when a girl has no one to make such inquiries for her, she must do it herself. For unless she knows on how much she will have to manage, she can settle down to plan how to keep comfortably within the bounds of the income, wratever it may be.

It is interesting to learn that the "American" announces that Mrs. Brown-Potter, the famous actress, intends to join the Suffragists. The announcement is adorned with a large photograph of the lady's charming profile, and half-inch headlines.

Mrs. Brown-Potter's views are quoted as follows:

"I intend to take up the cause of the Suffragists as soon as I leave the stage. We women are no longer puppets on the stage of life, placed here and there for show or effect by mere man. We are living, we are

free.

"At last we are true citizenesses of the world, bound not by the feudal ties of serfdom or fealty.

but by the larger and ennobling bonds of citizenship and patriotism. "We have struggled and toiled till at length we have reached the glorious prize of liberty, which is

"If I were to proclaim my sympathy for woman's rights in public, I should be misjudged, as Mrs. Pat Campbell has been, by the people, believing that I was doing so for an advertisement for the stage, but I shall leave the stage as soon as I have acquired a competence to live upon."

The secret of being well dressed is to be appropriately and congruously dressed. No one has ever seen a woman look well in white muslin, however charming the dress itself, on a chilly, damp day, in a muddy street. A tailor-made dress or tweed or serge that looks perfect in the circumstances just described, would be detestable if worn at a smart hotel or restaurant to dine in. These are extreme cses, but good guides. Admitting that they are so, it is astonishing to find that conventionality sometimes defeats them, and will not have appropriate dress if it happens to be unusual. It is well known that a skirt, even a short one, is a danger to mountaineering; yet the publicity resulting to a woman wearing boy's clothes at Chamonix or Zermatt makes the skirt a necessity. When one comes to think of it, how stupid it is! Surely if a woman wants to go in for severe mountain ascents, she should be go in for severe mountain ascents, she should be dressed appropriately, just as she is dressed ap-propriately for Ascot.

BEAUTY HINTS

Beauty Hints
Everyone looks forward to a summer holiday and welcome refreshing sea breezes, the pure invigorating air which is found in the heart of the country. Yet, even holidays have their drawbacks. The salt laden breezes of the sea refreshing as they are, are apt to breezes of the sea, retreshing as they are, are aptitoroughen and coarsen the skin, even the beneficial rays of the sun bring forth freckles, sunburn and tan; and mosquitoes, gnats, and ubiquitous "harvesters" cause irritating eruptions which make us realise that there is no happiness in life entirely unalloyed.

There may be certain complaisant individuals who are able to bear these, and similar alls uncompingly but for those who are less heroic there are ingly but for those who are less heroic there are ways of circumventing skin and complexion affections which are well worth putting into practice. It is some satisfaction perhaps that when you return from your holiday your face should advertise the fact that you have spent a few weeks by the sea, but if it does so at the expense of all comfort while you are away, the satisfaction cannot be altogether complete. Redness, soreness and peeling of the skin can, however be prevented and so therefore, heed not be endured, all that is necessary is to take certain simple precautions of a profective nature. a protective nature

At many seaside resorts the water is exceedingly hard, and this alone will cause trouble to sensitive skins. The wise woman therefore will go to the seaside armed for this emergency. A good water-softening powder should be added to the tollet water before washing, or better still distilled water, which can be bought quite cheaply from any chemist, should be used for facial ablutions. Nothing is more soothing or refreshing to the skin than distilled water. It i also important to bear in mind that the toilet soal used should be of a very bland, emollient nature. holland or tan colored sunshade is the best to use and if the skin is easily freckled a good precaution to wear a brown or tan colored veil.

To prevent peeling or soreness of the skin from the sun's rays bathe the face with distilled water before retiring and then rub gently into the skin this sedative cream. Benzoic acid half a drachm; borax one drachm; distilled water, one and a half drachms; white wax, half an ounce; spermaceti, half an ounce; pure glycerine, three quarters of an ounce; almond oil, two and a half ounces; essence of white rose q. s. to perfume. The borax and acid are dissolved in the glycerine and water, and very gradually added to the previously melted and mixed wax, spermaceti and oil, with constant stirring, the perfume being added when cool.

To remove the invitation caused by gnat stings, mosquitoes bees "harvesters" and other country pests, nothing is better than ammonia. Have the following preparation made up. Liquid ammonia fort, half a drachm; an coloniensis, three and a half drachms. This should be put into a small stoppered bottle. It is for immediate use or within a few hours after being bitten. It is applied with the stopper or with a camel-hair brush.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

The thought often comes to my mind, how very much pleasanter some houses would be if only they contained one room where one might insure a few moments quiet and rest, for the writing of letters and

contained one room where one might insure a few moments quiet and rest, for the writing of letters and the making out of lists and accounts.

It is, of course, always possible to retire to one's chambre de coucher, but probably one does not wish to climb up several "miles" of stairs to attain this purpose, and then again one so rarely finds a pronerly equipped writing table in one's bedroom.

Therefore I will counsel the housewife, who has a sufficiently large house at her disposal, to fit up one room, and it need only be a tiny room, in such a fashion that one may retire there for a few minutes rest and quiet when an influx of visitors or some such cause renders the proceeding necessary.

For the furnishing or such an apartment, I would have the walls pale pink, or nale green, with the carpet in a slightly deeper shade, and all the furniture should be of ivory enamelled wood, with the exception of one or two unholstered "granny" chairs, whose tapestry or chintz covering would be in accordance with the general scheme of color. Two small, swriting tables should be infroduced, if the room is sufficiently large, a revolving pedestal bookcase should contain books of reference, such as postaf guides, stores list, railway time-tables, dictionaries, etc., a fitted bookshelf in a recezs being filled with light literature, such as might beguile half an hour's rest and quiet. There is no need to have a couch in this room, though if it be sufficiently large, one might certainly be included. Rush-seated chairs with and without arms, in ivory enamelled wooden frames, are admirable for this room, and one or two small occasional tables will complete the actual furniture.

The fender should be of brass, and have a leather The fender should be of brass, and have a leather

the lender should be of brass, and have a leather covered seat at either end, and a quaintly-shaped brass-framed mirror should decorate the chimney breast, while the pictures (of which there should not be over many) should be framed in white en-

not be over many) should be framed in white enamelled wood.

For the window I would employ casement curtains of biscuit color or pale green, so that light and shade can be easily regulated.

A busy housewife will thoroughly appreciate such a retreat when once she has established it, and if she has much correspondence and many household books, she should burchase a writing table with several drawers for her own personal use, providing a more simple one for general use. A good supply of pens, ink and stationary should always be found in this little retreat, and the children should not be allowed to come into this room except under very exceptional circumstances.

I once knew a girl who converted a large, well-lighted cupboard into a most delightful rest room for herself with the aid of a brother who was good at carpentery.

tor herself with the aid of a brother who was good at carpentery.

The place had evidently been originally intended for a linen closet; it was at the top of the house and lit by a fairly large window, shelves running the entire length at either side.

All the shelves with the exception of the top one were removed on one side, and the home carpenter by means of placing three of the boards together arranged a long seat about twelve inches from the ground, a home-made mattress and drapery soon converting it into a most designable longer.

The shelves on the other side were enamelled apple green, and the wall treated to a deep ivor stemper.
The topmost shelves were decorated by a fretwork

edge, and formed a kind of freize as they ran also above the window, and here were displayed various vases and china jars, the lower shelves being filled Below the window a broad shelf (table height)

Below the window a broad shelf (table height) was placed and likewise enamelled to serve as a writing table, a flap table being also contrived at the end of the lounge.

A chair like those one finds in churches had its frame enamelled apple green, and this and the cream muslin window curtains were the only purposes.

Above the door was a skylight, near which a gas bracket was placed to illuminate the staircase, and after dark it afforded a good deal of light for the girl student, who required a couple of candles to give her all she required. In winter time she employed a small oil stove to warm her sanctum. Perhaps some of our readers may like to follow this ingenious plan. To the masculine mind smoking is invariably associated with rest, and those of our readers who are especially studying the needs of their "fords and masters" might like to evolve the following scheme:

Cover the floor white walks are cover the milest of the study of the second the se

place on it two or three yellow rugs, cover the walls with yellow and white striped paper and drape the windows with Indian cotton curtains showing yellow embroidery on a white ground.

On the divan lounge have a similar cover, i. e., a

loose cover of a similar material, with cushions covered with good quality yellow sateen, the two small tables being covered with yellow cotton cloths to Near the divan have a cabinet or shelves to hold

Near the divan nave a cabinet or sneives to hold all the smoker's paraphernalia, while in a good light place the writing table and a good wicker arm chair, preferably of the "long-sleeved" variety.

The other chairs may be entirely wicker, or of the oak framed variety. An original scheme for a modern smoking room is to reproduce the tints of a clear. Brown floor covering, ash-grey walls, with

freize of yellow and flame color, the chairs being covered with aluminum-grey chintz, with flame color Cotton draperies should always be used, as these do not retain the smell of smoke. This is a very striking scheme and well carried out produces a de-lightful effect.

A FEW TELEPHONE STORIES

The National Telephone Journal publishes some amusing stories relating to the telephone and its users which are not only humorous but strictly true as well. Here are a few of them:

Told between calls.

"Hello," exclaimed a man at the telephone, "is that four-double-one Chester?"

"Yes," came the answer from the other end of the line.

"Is Mr. Carson there?"

"Who?"
"Carson! Carson!" 'I don't eatch the name.' The voices, already loud, became stentorian.

said Carson." 'Parker? 'No. What's the matter with this telephone? Care

Harper?" 30 30 30 30 70 7 "No, Carson, C-a-r-s-o-nt Get it now?"
"Oh, Carson, yes, I believe there is a man of that ame in the next room. Shall I call him to the tele-

In reply to an advertising picture postcard the company recently received the following discouraging message from a North London lady:

Sirs,—Thanks for p.e. re telephones, but as I am about to enter a nunnery such worldly things have ceased to interest me.

Canvassing to obtain a contract from a deaf old lady a Birmingham official of the company, after over an hour's persuasion, ultimately settled the matter. He nearly tore his hair when she then turned round and said: "You will let me choose the tunes?"

A Kensington lady, hearing burglars during the night, in her panic thought of the telephone.

She remembered that to call the fire brigade it is only necessary to ring the exchange and cry "Fire" without troubling to search for a number.

This she did, and with characteristic promptitude several fire-engines appeared on the scene.

The unhappy burglar soon found himself confronted with a perfect battery of hoses, and instantly sur-

One of the company's district managers received the following request, to which he could find no guidance in the service instructions:

"Dear Sir,—Please remove whires and Poost from my premises and decut from my deposit my trunk fees and return balance. Yours respectfully.

Recently a final notice that the telephone rent was breidue was sent to the head of a firm of two hundred and twenty years' standing, with a leaflet attached worded: "Forget anything? Telephone."

When remitting the subscriber wrote across the leaflet: "I did; but you don't seem to like it."

A young woman, formerly one of the Gerrard telephone girls, upbraided a sleeping car attendant as the train arrived in King's Cross.

"Why didn't you call me as I instructed you?" she asked.
"I did, ma'am," she replied. "I said 'Seven-thirty,'
ma'am, and you said, 'Line's out of order.'"

POETICAL CLIPPINGS

The Daisies' Sympathy Oh! you merry little daisies, hiding in the waving - grass.

Bowing down in tender reverence to the sunbeams as

they pass!
Are your tiny hearts not throbbing as you feel their soft caress? Is there not a touch of sadness in such perfect hap-

Oh! you cruel little daisies: laughing still?-although you know
That joy for me lies buried with my dreams of long ago.

Nay, I wrenged you, pink-tipped blossoms; in my pain you bear a part,

For I see a tear-drop glistening in each little golden

When Dawson reached town the other day he was when pawson reached town the other day he was suddenly seized with a terrific toothache, and he re-paired at once to a dentist. Investigation showed that the tooth was in such a condition that the only way to extract it comfortably was to put the sufferer under the influence of gas, Consequently Dawson threw himself back in the chair and the tube was applied. He did not succumb any too readily, but in applied. He did not succumb any too readily, but in the course of time he was sleeping peacefully, and the offending molar was removed.

"How much, doctor?" asked the patient after the ordeal was over.

"Ten dollars," said the dentist, business being

dull.

"Ten dollars?" roared Dawson.

"Yes, sir," said the dentist. "It was an unusually hard job getting that tooth out, and you required twice the ordinary amount of gas."

"Humph!" ejaculated Dawson, as he paid up, "Here's your money, but i tell you right now the next time I take gas from you you've got to put a meter on me."

Friday, Sep

In Atlantic City governor of the st if he has to call o city is a great plea days there think want without reg

Count Leo Tols his eightieth birth ill. The letters h cruelties of the caused him great they will be rea rnment of tha be published which

Keir Hardie, wi helieves it his for the evil in it. the Canadian Pac strike, and says th them. With thou English workmen their own idle

The editor wou ears of the young our beautiful provi is noticed by ladie city, and they judg spicuous dress ma Victoria are like t on the public stre for that of their m sakes, girls should

Last week hea states bordering at Carolina, South Ca places flooded. Ri were broken and b of Augusta, Georg destrowed, water of and cotton crops in some places rui this flood occurred to the crops will b depend on the co Australia is a p

not know much. are far larger and they have no wint and other delicious mense bands of ho kept by the lando one for a man wi strong body. Large only those who have on the Australian and willing to wo employment.

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The electric tram line to the ready for traffic. is being done, it is are being built company are built

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NGS

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E FOR THE YOUNG F

CURRENT TOPICS

In Atiantic City, New Jersey, the law forbidding sale of liquor on Sunday has been broken. The ternor of the state declares the law must be kept o has to call out the soldiers to enforce it. This is a great pleasure resort, and it seems that the wids of fashionable people who spend their holister the think that they should have what they at without regard to the law.

Count Leo Tolstoi, the great Russian author, kept count Leo Tolstol, the great Russian author, kept eightieth birthday a few days ago. He is very The letters he has written lately against the lices of the Russian government must have and him great excitement. It has been said that will be read everywhere but in Russia. The pument of that country will not allow anything to sublished which finds fault with the rulers of the

Keir Hardie, who is a member of the British par-liament and a labor leader, is in Canada. This visithis and a labor leader, is in Canada. This visitlieves it his duty to go about the world looking
re evil in it. He has advised the mechanics of
anadian Pacific rallway to persevere in the
, and says that the British union men will help
With thousands of mechanics out of work
to Tyne and on the Clyde, it might be thought
sh workmen had enough to do to take care
sir own idle people.

The editor would like to whisper a word in the sof the young girls of this and of other cities of beautiful province. Your behavior on the streets noticed by ladles and gentlemen who come to the r, and they judge not only you but your parents by a papearance and manners. Loud tones and concuous dress make them think that all the girls in the few who spend their afternoons. the public streets. For the sake of their city, r that of their mothers, but above all for their own es, girls should be modest and gentle.

Last week heavy rains caused great loss in the states bordering and near the Gulf of Mexico; North carolina, South Carolina and Georgia were in many Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia were in many places flooded. Rivers overflowed their banks, dams were broken and bridges washed away. In the town of Augusta, Georgia, houses and warehouses were destrowed, water covered the streets, while the corn and cotton crops were both greatly damaged, and in some places ruined. Not only the states in which this flood occurred will suffer, but the damage done to the crops will be felt by those in other states who depend on the corn for food or the cotton for employment.

Australia is a part of the Empire of which we do not know much. It appears that although its cities are far larger and finer than those of Canada, though they have no winter, and though grapes and oranges and other delicious fruits flourish there, though immense bands of horses and great flocks of sheep are kept by the landowners, the country is not a good one for a man with only his skilful hands and his strong body. Large we it is work is hard to find and strong body. Large as it is, work is hard to find, and only those who have full purses should take passage on the Australian boats. Canadians who are ready and willing to work need not leave home to find mployment.

While fishermen from England, Canada and the United States have refrained from taking seals in Behring sea within forty miles of the islands on which the seals breed, Japanese hunters have killed the animals up to the three mile limit. In doing this they were within their rights according to the law of nations. Now, however, two of their vessels have been seized because they were found slaughtering seals on the shore. This may lead to the Japanese joining in the agreement to protect the life of this valuable animal. Unless this is done, it will not be many years before all the seals in the North Pacific ocean are destroyed.

There is much open talk, both in England and Germany, of war between the two countries. Both nations are building great fleets and supporting immense armies. Such a war would be a fearful thing, and thousands of the best and bravest men on both sides would fall in battle. In the cities of both countries are stored priceless treasures of art and learning that have come down through peaceful years, Such a war would be all the more terrible, perhaps, because the English and Germans are kindred races. It does not seem possible that men, without the most serious cause, will bring upon themselves and on their wives and children the awful loss and distress which this great struggle would cause. which this great struggle would cause.

Ambassador Bryce, who does England's business in Washington, thinks that Canada and the United States should prepare to keep the centennial of peace between the two countries. A hundred years is hardly a long enough time in which to bury completely the memory of war. Canada was a young country when the war of 1812 began, and the United States was not old enough to having. States was not old enough to be wise. We are getting to be very good friends, but our friendship is not likely to be made firmer by thinking about Queenston Heights or Lundy's Lane. Ambassador Bryce is a very learned and clever man, but he is neither a Canadian nor an American, and cannot enter into the feelings of the people of these countries. lings of the people of these countries

The places of the mechanics in the C. P. R. work-The places of the mechanics in the C. P. R. work-hops in Winnipeg and Eastern cities who have truck are being filled, it is said, and work is going in as usual. The trains east of Winnipeg were deayed by a cloudburst near Fort William, which floodd the track in several places. Earl Grey, governormeneral of Canada, and many pleasure-seekers from Winnipeg were on board the delayed trains, but no me was hurt.

The electric railway company are building the am line to the cemetery, and very soon it will be addy for traffic. While in and around Victoria much being done, it is nothing to the miles of track that re being built near the Fraser river. There the impany are building 63 miles of road between estiminater and Chilliwack. Some of this is nearly empleted, and the farmers in Westminster district lill be able to take the tram into fown. be able to take the tram into town.

Canada is growing very fast. There are 250,000 ore voters on the lists than there were four years to that means that there must be at least a milm more people in the country now than there were en. Even since the lists were made out many ainloads of farmers have come north from the lited States. They, as well as a number of the first states are taking up new lead on the president ited States. They, as well as a number of the er settlers, are taking up new land on the prairies, er first of September new sections were opened and in many of the towns hundreds of people were iting to take up "homesteads," as they call the acres of land which every farmer can get free lide in most cities in the United States there idle men and great distress, almost all those who able and willing to work find employment in Cantable and willing to work find employment in Cantable and willing to work find employment in Cantable who they can do is not to be had, while by either will not or cannot do what work there is. The few men in Canada who are willing to turn their nots or their heads to any useful employment need hungry. In most countries in the world great mibers of even the most skilful and industrious of rkmen are idle. kmen are idle.

Now is the time for country children to prepare school garden for next year. The schoolhouses in itish Columbia ought to be the prettiest spots in whole district. There are so many lovely shrubs divines that could be planted, and grow almost lattended. But it takes time and trouble to preme the ground and to get the seeds and roots. There is some districts where the teacher and pupils made gardens. Will either teacher or scholars the and tell others how this has been done? Children who have pretty things around them are not The editor has heard it said that the boys in some

Who have pretty things around them are not happier but better than those who take no pride

parts of this province allow their lady teachers to split the kindlings and light the fires on wet, cold mornings. Surely this can't be true in many places. Even little boys should be ashamed to let their teacher or any other woman do work which they can do for them. British Columbia boys should be gentlemen, and there is no better test of a gentleman than the way a man acts towards the women he knows.

It is a pity that the Young Men's Christian Association have not a large new building to commence their season's work. Mr. Brace, Instructor Findlay and other members of the association are doing splendid work among the lads and young men of the city, but by the time the readers of the Children's Page are old enough to go down to the Y. M. C. A. on winter nights for physical culture, it is hoped there will be a great big symnasium. It would not take so much after all to build it, if all who could would subscribe. In the meantime the school drill and outdoor games are enough for all but the biggest boys.

Rev. J. W. Wadman, who has been living in the Hawalian Islands, thinks that if the people of those beautiful but very warm islands knew what a bracing climate Victoria has, they would be glad to come here for their health, or when they wanted to spend a holiday. All our visitors are pleased with

our city, and if we took the trouble to keep the streets neat and clean, and to plant trees and flowers everywhere, it would attract many more residents. Next year we shall have plenty of water, so instead of having brown grass, the lawns next August will be green and the foliage of the trees fresh. Now, why can't every how see that the space on both sides

taken of any act of the subjects of Holland in Venezuela or Curacoa.

The governments of England and Italy, as well as that of the United States, have been consulted by Holland, but they do not consider that they should meddle in the quarrel. Although Castro has interfered with the business of almost all foreign residents of Venezuela, he has not ventured to insult the government of any country except that of Holland.

Pictures have been received from Dawson and from Brisco, in East Kootenay, as well as from Victoria young people. It is very nice to think that children in places so far distant like to read the Children's Page and try to make it interesting to

TOM TURRILL'S FOOTBALL MATCH

DRAWN BY R.P. CHRISTIE

It was Tom Turrill's first term at school, and he was thirteen. Up to then he had been taught at home by his father, a country clergyman; yet as his father fact remains."

mined to allow the people to take part in their own government without further resistance.

In the dispute between Holland and Venezueia nothing important has been done. Holland declares that while Castro has insuited her by sending home the Dutch minister, no offence should have been taken of any act of the subjects of Holland in Venezueia or Cyclos. a boy come out. To his great surprise, he recognized George Wentworth. Scatterthwaite stopped at once, and Tom, trotting up from behind, heard him say:

"Wentworth! It's a jolly shame that a fellow of your age, and standing should break rules like this! I suppose you went in for ginger-beer?"

"If you're so cocksure about what I went in for, I needn't tell you!" flashed out George, and ran off down the read.

Scatterthwaite followed more slowly, and Tom

Scatterthwaite followed more slowly, and Tom trotted along behind, feeling quite miserable that George was in trouble, and wondering what had made him go into the inn.

Ted Molyneux was in when they got back, and Scatterthwaite went straight to his study and told him all about it. "Must I report him?" he asked, when his story was

"No," answered Molly. "It's a matter for the pre-fects—at any rate, the first time. But I can't make out about Wentworth doing it. Why, he was almost made a prefect last term, and he was certain of being

put on the next vacancy."

"Yes, I knew. But I saw him come right out of the house, and he had no excuse of any kind. I suppose he was hot and tired, and thought he's break rules for once, as there was no one about."

"That's not much like Wentworth. However, the

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

Child's Sleep Song Now, altogether, my little ones, sing The dreamy song, with its rhythmic swing! All togeher, and one by one, Here where the shadows of sunset run, Here where the shadows of sundown creep Over the river of childheart sleep;

Hi-day, ho-day, bumblebee, Pussy cat's elimbing the catkin tree! Hi-day, ho-day, what do you think, Little one's eyelids have lost their wink! Dreams in the cradle and dreams in cot, So many dreams has the Dream Man got.

Now, all together, my little ones, kneel By cot and crib when the shadows steal! "Now I lay me" and "Father, dear!" Yes, the Father of All will hear Lisping lullaby, whispered prayer, And the dreamy song with its soothing air:

Hi-day, ho-day, rain or snow.
Dreams on wings of the sunset go,
Fluttering down on the heads that rest
On snowy pillow and tender breast!
Hi-day, ho-day, over the hill
Unto the valley of Ever-so-Still!

Curly Head, Dimples, and Rosy Creek, Sing me the song of the feet that seek The fairy palace, the elin dell, The wonderworld of the childland spell! Now, all together, while love bends low, Now, all together, while love bends lo The cadences of the dream song flow:

Hi-day, ho-day, robin red Has sought his rest in his swinging bed, Baby's mischievous hands are still, The plaintive voice of the whippoorwill Fills the dusk with a mournful strain— Heigho, to the By-Low Land again!

But one by one do the eyelids fall, Out of the shadows the dream songs call, Dusky arms of the night enfold The tousled heads, with their locks of gold; "Our Father which art on high, Oh, guard them ever," the love-lips sigh:

Hi-day, ho-day, grasshopper green Is the finest fellow I ever have seen! Hi-day, ho-day, baby is sweet
From top of his head to soles of his feet!
Hi-day, ho-day, now they have gone
Down to the valleys that dream till dawn!

Now, all together, my little ones, twine Your arms in necklaces tender and fine! Sing the song of the dreamy hour When little birds nest in the dreaming bower, When dreamy lips of the shadows sing The dreamy song with its rhythmic swing:

Hi-day, ho-day, bumblebee,
Pussy cat's climbing the catkin tree!
Hi-day, ho-day, what do you think,
Little one's eyelids have lost their wink?
Lips are singing in slumber sweet,
And, oh, for the dancing of dreamland feet!

Charlie's Prayer

Charlie's Prayer

Charlie's grandmother went often to the Old Laddles' Home, to visit the inmates and cheer their hearts with little gifts of flowers and fruits, a sympathetic word or a whispered prayer.

Charlie had fallen in the way of going with her, until at last every week saw him helping grandma up the front steps of the Home. To be sure, the top of his head only came to grandma's elbow, but he felt very large and strong.

The dear old ladies in the Home grew very fond of their little visitor, and watched for his coming eagerly. His bright face was like sunshine to them in their quiet, uneventful lives.

One day old Mrs. Adkins fell sick, and she lay in her little room a long time. Because she suffered very much and grew no better, she found it hard to be patient, so grandma went often to see her.

One week grandma wasn't well, so Charlie went alone to see their friends. He went about from room to room, making a little call in each, till he came to No. 19, where Mrs. Adkins lay. His heart ached with sympathy as he stood beside her, and saw the tears in her eyes.

"Could I hold your head?" he asked, anxiously.

in her eyes.

"Could I hold your head?" he asked, anxiously.

"Mamma likes to have me when her head aches."

"No, thank you, dearie. Your soft little hand could not reach my pain. No one but God can cure

Charlie felt that he must do something, so remembering grandma's habit, he asked, quaintly, "Shall we have a little word of prayer?"—just as he had heard her say it.

Even in her pain, the old lady smiled, but she only said. "I should be very glad, dear."

Down went Charlie on his knees; his chubby hands were clasped and his blue eyes reverently closed as he said: "Dear Jesus, she is very sick, and she's suffering worse than if she had a bad headache. If she's too sick to be cured, please let her go to sleep and wake up in heaven. Amen."

Much relieved, he stoed up and reached for his cap. Mrs. Adkins put her arm about him as she said, tenderly: "I think Jesus has helped me already, and I just want to tell you I'd rather God would answer that prayer than any other you could have thought of. I have so many dear ones waiting for me in heaven, and no one here any more. Good-by, little comfort."

little comfort."

The next time Charlie and grandma visited the Home the little room was empty, for Mrs. Adkins had "gone to sleep" a few days before, and "wakened in heaven."—Christian Work.

Fair play is better than winning the game. The chief use of a good game, indeed, is to teach fairness and self-control to both winner and loser. The boy who goes into games with this spirit will enjoy them most thoroughly, and at the same time raise the standard of athletics higher.

WITH THE POETS

The Irish Robin (An Irish Legend)

(An Irish Legend)

Of all the mery little birds that live up in a tree
And carol from the sycamore and chestnut,
The prettiest little gentleman that dearest is to me
Is the one in coat of brown and scarlet waistcoat.
It's cockit little Robin!
And his head he keeps a-bobbin,'

Of all the other pretty fowls I'd choose him,
For he sings so sweetly still
Through his tiny, slender bill.

With a little patch of red upon his bosom.

When the frost is in the air, and the snow upon the ground, To other little birdles so bewilderin'

To other little birdies so bewilderin'
Picking up the crumbs near the window he is found,
Singing Christmas stories to the children;
Of how two tender babes.
Were left in woodland glades
By a cruel man who took 'em there to lose 'em;
But Bobby saw the crime
(He was watching all the time)!
And he blushed a perfect crimson on his bosom.

When the changing leaves of autumn around thickly fall.

And everything seems sorrowful and saddening, Robin may be heard on the corner of a wall. Singing what is solacing and gladdening, And sure, from what I've heard.

He's God's own little bird.

And sings to those in grief just to amuse 'em; But once he sat forlorn.

On a cruel Crown of Thorn,
And the blood it stained his pretty little bosom.

rail.

Presently Ernest Scatterthwaite turned into the same road from a by-lane, and ran along in front of

DRAWN BY MARGARET KING, AGE 13 took half a dozen other pupils, he was not unused to other boys and boys' games, but he was quite unused to school discipline, and felt very strange at first, and out of it. Therefore he was proportionately grateful when a boy considerably older than himself, who had been in the school for years, fook a fancy to his fair merry face and cheery ways, and took him up and showed him the ropes.

This boy, George Wentworth, was by nature generous and sympathetic, but he was very proud and quick-tempered. He was excellent at games, especially football, and was in the school eleven.

Now, football was Tom's favorite game too, and he was very good at it for his age, and had often played in boys' matches, but as a new boy he had no chance of showing his prowess. There were two senior prefects in his house: Ted Molyneux, commonly called Molly, was captain of the football eleven, and very popular; Ernest Scatterthwalte earned the nickname of Scatterthwack from the juniors.

There was a football match fixed for November 11

will be green and the foliage of the trees fresh. Now, why can't every boy see that the space on both sides of the pavement before his house is kept clear of weeds and planted with grass? The city council is making miles of boulevards, but it can't make them everywhere. If all the boys took an interest in their city, there would not be broken and unpainted-fences and empty lots filled with rubbish of all kinds. If the children in every block make up their minds that theirs would be the prettiest one in the city, and their mothers and fathers helped them, Victoria would soon be as noted as Denver, Colorado, is for its neatness and cleanliness. The war between the brothers in Morocco has ended. The former sultan, who was weak and luxurious, has been dethroned, and his brother, Mulai Hand, reigns in his stead. The new ruler has spent much of his life in the desert. Whether he will be content to allow the French to hold the power they now have in his country remains to be seen. Germany has offended France and startled Europe by acknowledging the authority of the new sultan without consulting the other nations. While France and Spain were preparing to make a bargain with Mulai Hand, Emperor William welcomes him as a sovereign. As there was an agreement among the nations of Europe as to how Morocco was to be governed, it was not thought that any step would be taken regarding that country by one ruler, without asking the advice of the others. The trouble in Persia is not over. Fighting is still going on, and in the last battle the governor of Tabriz and 800 men were killed. In Turkey the Sultan seems to have deter-

There was a football match fixed for November 11 with one of the other houses. Tom listened to the talk about it, and would have given his ears to be in it, but nobody wanted to exchange a place in the teamfor an extra pair of ears. The eleventh fell on a Wednesday; on the Saturday before they had a paper;

chase.

The hares took rather an unusual line of country, and the hounds were scattered about in the lanes and footpaths. Tom found himself, late in the atternoon, trotting along an unknown road, quite alone. But he knew he wasn't lost, for the paper had been scattered generously there, so he just followed the trail

There was a wayside inn a little farther on—a fine old place, with overhanging caves and black timbers—and, just as Scatterthwaite was passing it, Tom saw

"If we're not to report it, we must deal with it."

"Yes; and we must deal with it pretty severely."

"Make him stay at home the next paperchase?"

"That's not rough enough. It lsn't as though he was a new boy. What would punish him best would punish us too."

"Not knock him out of the match?"

"Yes. He'd feel that badly—and Hugh Conyers isn't half as good as Wentworth."

"He deserves a jolly good punishment. I'll go and tell him now; he's been in some time."

Scatterthwaite marched off to Wentworth's bedroom. He found him sitting on the bed, looking rather white. He had changed his clothes; those he had been wearing lay in a heap on the floor. A torn hand-kerchief was on the bed beside him.

"Of course you know you've got to get something for this," said Scatterthwaite.

"Of course," answered Wentworth scornfully.

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"Of course," answered Wentworth scornfully. "What is it to be-hung, drawn, and quartered?"

"You're not to play in the match on Wednesday."

The blood flew to Wentworth's face, and he bit his lips, hard. "Have you any explanation to give of your conduct?" asked Scatterthwaite.

"None whatever," returned Wentworth proudly. "Of course, if it happened again we should report George made no answer, and Scatterthwaite de-

When George came downstairs there was a little bustle going on in the hall. A cab was at the door, and Hugh Conyers came from the tea-room with his coat on, looking very happy. A servant carried his bag out to the cab. 'What's up, Hugh? Where are you off to?" asked

(To Be Continued)

THESE OPENINGS PROVIDE THE OPPORTUNITY

Of making all your selections for the approaching Horse Show, while the stock of Novelty Garments and Hats is large and well assorted. At the Show just closed at a neighbouring city, the display of Millinery, Costumes and Coats was magnificent, and at the coming Show Victoria can be depended upon to sustain her reputation as one of the best dressed cities in Canada. The old adage, "there is no time like the present," applies most forcibly regarding the time for making your selections if you have not already made them.

Friday Footwear Special

Women's \$2.75 Boots for \$2.00

We bought out a manufactureres' stock of a line of women's fine Boots, made of superior black Dongola kid, self tips, medium weight, extension sewn soles, Cuban heels. An ex-

Novelty Silk Robes and **Dress Patterns**

These lines mentioned are all imported novelties, exclusive designs, and are limited in quantity, so that there is no danger of seeing some other person with the same kind of dress. These robes and patterns are the very best and handsomest lines that we were able to procure in Paris and London, materials that are identical with what is being shown in Paris, London and New York at the big opening display of fall novelties. For the woman wanting a dressy garment these new goods are very hard to beat.

SILK TAFFETA ROBE, light brown, trimmed with heavy silk passementerie, self color \$125.00 SATIN ROBE, electric blue trimmings of self color, heavy SATIN ROBE, old rose trimmed with heavy silk embroidery.

Price \$150.00 NOVELTY SUITINGS, checks, plaids, and stripes, with plain goods to match, in navys, green, brown and fancy applique, self color. Price \$50.00 SILK CREPE DE CHENE ROBE, reseda green, trimmed with white silk applique. Price \$50.00 SILK NET ROBE, light brown, trimmed with self color silk crepe de chene and passementerie. Price \$75.00 SILK CREPE DE CHENE ROBE, blue grey, trimmed with

self colored silk net embroidered with silk and cherille, very handsome design. Price \$135.00 SILK CREPE DE CHENE ROBE, old rose, trimmed in

The Very Latest Trimming Novelties

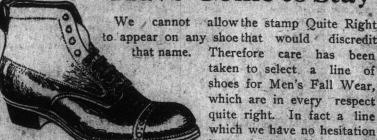
All kinds and sorts of new trimmings, including the wide band trimmings that are sure to be the leaders this season. It would be hard to conceive anything much more rich and handsome than these lines are. They are of Persian and Oriental designs,

Our Mail Order Dept.

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

Boy's New Clothing

Ouite Right Shoes for Men Have Come to Stay



to appear on any shoethat would discredit that name. Therefore care has been taken to select a line of shoes for Men's Fall Wear, which are in every respect quite right. In fact a line which we have no hesitation in guaranteeing.

A special feature is the "Jim Dumps" Stout Tan Oil Grain Blucher Cut Boots, Double Waterproof Soles, Goodyear Welted. Certainly Quite Right for fall and winter wear.

QUITE RIGHT SPECIALTIES \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00 and....... \$6.50

Extra Special for Friday

150 Dozen Linen Towels Specially Priced

This is a special purchase, a clean-up in fact of 150 dozen of linen towels of different kinds. These towels are cheap at these prices. We cannot prove to you how cheap they are until you see them. Perhaps you will say that you don't need them now. Well, they'll keep until you do need them, and you will be fortunate indeed if you can buy at these prices when you do need them.

40c and 50c Linen Towels, Friday 25c

LINEN HUCK TOWELS, plain white hemstitched, regular 40c and 50c, Friday 25¢

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Linen Towels, Friday 50c

\$1.25 and \$1.50 Linen Towels, Friday 75c

FANCY LINEN HUCKABACK TOW-ELS, damask border, fringed ends, regneration of the property of th

The Opening of Costumes and Coats

This opening was a great success in spite of the weather being so unfavorable. The graceful charm possessed by the new garments found many appreciative admirers, nearly all lookers being of the opinion that the suits and coats for this season combine style, dressiness and beauty to a marked degree, and are also becoming. which is certainly good news to most women. Our assortment is so large and varied that we feel sure of being able to satisfy everybody, and call particular attention to our showing of exclusive models suitable for any woman wanting something not worn by everybody for wearing during the coming Horse Show.



Second Day of the Millinery Opening

Although not favored by the weather, we were certainly favored by the resence of a large crowd of admiring women at the opening display of New Millinery. We felt sure that our patrons would be pleased with the styles, and there is no doubt but what they were, as nothing but favorable comment was to be heard on all sides. Many of the pattern hats were secured by women for the Horse Show. We still have some beauties, exclusive novelties direct from Paris and patterns that cannot be had elsewhere and will not be duplicated that it would be well to secure for the coming Show. This opening will be continued all day today.

The Sale of Fancy Linens

Still plenty of these linens to show you. We got a much larger quantity this time than last, that is one of the reasons why the prices on this lot are lower than any previous lot.

FANCY LINEN DOYLIES, regular 25c. Now 106 FANCY LINEN RUNNERS AND SCARFS, regular 50c and 75c. Now......35¢ FANCY LINEN RUNNERS AND SQUARES, regular \$1.00. FANCY LINEN RUNNERS AND SQUARES, regular \$2.50 to \$3.00. Now \$1.50 FANCY LINEN SQUARES, large sizes, regular \$3.50 to \$5.00. Now.....\$2,50

Some Costume Novelties

Every day sees additions to our already large range of fancy dress helps. Some of the very latest English and New York novelties are mentioned here, and we have many others that space does not permit us to mention.

SILK CREPE-DE-CHINE SCARFS, with fine printed ends, 2½ yards long, 18 inches wide, at \$3.50 and \$2.50

New Veils and Veilings

MERRY WIDOW VEILINGS, in browns, black, navy and sky, 44 inches wide, per yard, \$1.25 and \$1.00 READY-TO-WEAR VEILS, a fine selection, large enough to please anybody. The prices ranging from 75c to \$4.50 AUTO VEILS, in crepe de chine, colors navy and brown, 2 yards long, 11/4 yards wide, good value at \$3.75 AUTO VEILINGS, chiffon voile with fine satin finished hem-

The Newest Furs

Are the very best, the skins are all selected with great care and made up on the premises. The styles, we can assure you, are the very newest and the ones best suited for wearing in this climate. Then in the mater of price we have a decided advantage, doing away entirely with the middleman's profit, the customer getting the advantage of the difference. We carry all qualities, ranging in price from \$2.50 to \$250.00, the furs being Mink, Kolinsky, Marmot, Black Marten, White Fox, Mufflon, Thibet Ermine, Lynx, Squirrel, Persian Lamb, Seal, Astrachan, Stone Marten, Beaver, Alaska Sable and Alaska Mink. These are the prices on a few new styles. a few new styles.

ALASKA MINK STOLE, 80 inches long and 6 inches wide, collar satin lined, with clusters of heads and tails. \$90.00 WHITE FOX STOLE, 90 inches long, with two heads and tails at centre of back, satin lined. Price \$40.00 MUFF to match \$25.00 WHITE ERMINE TIE, 78 inches long, with double ends' finished with heads and tails. Price \$55.00

Men's New Fall Garments

New Shipments are received daily, every day sees additions to our already large assortment of men's clothing. These garments are the celebrated "Fit Rite" brand, a make that has an enviable reputation everywhere for merit. Many men here in the city can testify to the excellence of these garments, and in addition there is the price, the Spencer price, very attractive for quality. Since we have gone into the clothing business we have made it easier for you to be well

Dressy Fall Model in Women's Boots

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



Store Closes at 6 p.m. Daily Saturday 9.30 p.m.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Store Closes at 6 p.m Daily Saturday 9.30 p.m.

VOL L. NO. IS BOOTH'S

Startling Deve Chicago Fa

BANKERS M

Chicago, Sept 1: sensational nature today regarding Booth & Co., the and seafood corp placed in the have been juggled ing back at les charged in a circu interested bankers that in the co \$1,200,000 has bee labilities and the sl,200,000 nas bee labilities and the ance by a similar column. By reas tion it is alleged been enabled to otherwise might n ed by the purcha the various charg dicted the failure dicted the failur in the criminal the Booth family to be no way in tronable transact tionable transactito have been the reason of the others, in whom the fidence. The staters bear the follow First National B. F. O. Wetmore, Corn Exchange Chicago, by Ernethe Continental balexander Elberts the Commercial Chicago, by Joseph 1988 Chicago, by Jose president. It was bers of the com the inaccurate sta that has bought he in the last year ha are not more that throughout the co

Heavy Can Winnipeg, Sept the Booth Fish caused consternal

They controlled Lakes Winnipeg, gosis, Lake of th Superior. They e people in the win mer a large fleet Hugh Armstron age, was the Can Robinson was mathey are heavy lo Mr. Armstrong, failure coming, ar will resign his chairmanship of mission, at a sala

Seattle, Sept. 1
everything that it make her a hap Davis, formerly daughter of Mr. of this city, dran two-ounce bottle her apartments hotel annex last o'clock. In le she died, althou Seattle physiciagency known to life.

agency known to life.

The tragedy, whe friends of the wan, a bride of caused a shock in both society and John Davis, the best known the letter of the wan, a bride of the wan, a life and the want of not known to an ing at 6:30 o'cloomrs. Davis app guests of the lhappy.

> NEW HUR Established By Association