

EUCCHARISTIC CONGRESS OPENS

The Great Gathering of Roman Catholics in London Begins

POPE'S LEGATE RECEIVED

Thousands Throng Westminster Cathedral at First Services

CONGO ANNEXATION

South African Dependency Now Under Direct Control of Belgium

GEORGE H. COWAN IS VANCOUVER CANDIDATE

Will Contest City in Conservative Interest at Approaching Elections

IN MISTAKE FOR DEER

Finlander Shot by Hunter Near Mount Lehman

GRAIN SHIPMENTS ARE PROVING HEAVY

Shippers Think Yield Will Pass the Hundred Million Mark

OFFER LEADER NOMINATION

R. L. Borden Can Represent the Conservatives of Carleton

LUMBER BUSINESS SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Heavy Orders From the Prairie Have Been Received With Pacific Coast Mills

VENETTA HAS ITS END IN CLEVELAND

Rejected Sicilian Suitor Stabs Rival on a Crowded Thoroughfare

LAUNCH ENGINE EXPLODED

Owner and Three Others Were Lost Near Jackfish

READ HIS OWN OBITUARY

Admiral Rojestvensky Found What the World Thought of Him

CONCLUDES TOUR OF ISLAND

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.

FIRE THREATENS LIVES OF MANY

People of Grand Marais in Imminent Danger of Destruction

THE FLAMES NEAR HIBBING

Most Prosperous town of the Mesaba Range in Proximity to Danger

STRANGE EVIDENCE GIVEN AT INQUEST

Three Omaha People Plan Suicide—Death of the Doctor

WRIGHT CAPTURES THE AEROPLANE RECORD

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

WAS A FRIEND OF ROYALTY

Lost Money in Speculation in the United States—Bank Suspends

DEATH DUE TO STYCHNINE

Toronto, Sept. 9.—Police Constable Guthrie, 56 years old, and for twenty years a member of the local force, was found dead in bed this morning. His death was due to stychnine poisoning, thought to have been taken in mistake for medicine though Guthrie has been despondent of late.

THRESHING IN PROGRESS

Regina, Sask., Sept. 9.—Thrashing operations are in full blast today in Regina district. Nearly a dozen new outfits left this city on Monday and in all directions the smoke of threshing engines at work can be seen.

EMPLOYEES OF CANADIAN NORTHERN INVOKE THE LEMIEUX MEASURE

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—Locomotive engineers of the Canadian Northern railway have applied for redress of some of the differences regarding the wage schedule and conditions of labor. About 340 men are affected. The company's representative on the board will be Fred H. Richardson, Toronto, and J. Harvey Hill will represent the men.

AFTER MANY YEARS

Remains of Victim of Murder of Twenty Years Ago Found

DROWNED WHILE TROLLING

Vancouver Boy Meets Tragic Death—Companion's Brave Effort

TO SUCCEED E. J. COYLE

Vancouver, B. C. Sept. 8.—E. J. Coyle, former district passenger agent of the C.P.R. at St. John, N.B., will succeed E. J. Coyle as assistant general passenger agent in Vancouver.

THREE KILLED IN EXPLOSION

Agawam, Mass., Sept. 8.—Three men were killed and six others injured by the explosion of twenty pounds of dynamite on Frothing Mountain, near the place where a contract company was building a distributing reservoir in connection with the Springfield water supply system. The killed were two Italians and a negro laborer.

TRAIN RAN INTO BURNT BRIDGE

No Lives Lost in Accident on the C. P. R. Near Winston Siding

MANY FOREST FIRES RAGE

Much Damage Done By the Flames in Neighborhood of Fort William

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ers 35c 50c \$1.00 \$1.50 \$2.50 Daily

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
NOTICE.—Red Cross No. 1 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
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NOTICE.—Red Cross No. 4 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
NOTICE.—Eagle No. 1 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district.

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NOTICE.—Eagle No. 7 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
NOTICE.—Eagle No. 8 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
NOTICE.—Sunrise mineral claim.

NOTICE.—Victoria mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district.

NOTICE.—Eureka No. 1 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district.

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NOTICE.—Eureka No. 11 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district.

NOTICE.—Eureka No. 12 mineral claim, situated in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district.

CONSERVATIVES NAME CANDIDATE

G. H. Barnard, K.C., Choice at the Convention Last Evening

ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING

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

(From Thursday's Daily) A rousing and most enthusiastic body of thoroughly united Conservatives...

Hon. E. G. Prior: "I beg, sir, to nominate Geo. H. Barnard, K.C., president of the Victoria City Conservative Association..."

Mr. J. A. Alkman: "I beg to second the nomination of Mr. Barnard..."

Mr. Lewis: "Gentlemen: This splendid gathering of eager Conservatives is really a very magnificent spectacle..."

Mr. Martin Burrell: "While the committee was counting them, Mr. Martin Burrell, candidate in Yale-Cariboo was called upon..."

Mr. Burrell: "And there was every reason for believing that on this occasion also the Minister of Lands, Revenue and Fisheries would be again unsuccessful..."

Mr. Templeman: "I do not think that the Liberal party is a single iota better than the Conservative party..."

Mr. Burrell: "I am satisfied that the Conservative party is a party of the future..."

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party policies, such as this: 'Is not the burning issue before us the burning issue of the nation itself in danger...'

"I believe that the people of Canada at the present time realize that this time and hour, the fundamental and vital issue is not purely material but a moral one..."

"I am convinced that when the time comes for the people of Victoria to vote, they will vote for the Conservative candidate..."

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"If these things are true and they must be true, about their own party, then the burning issue before the nation is not the other matters..."

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Get acquainted with Black Watch the big black plug chewing tobacco. A tremendous favorite everywhere, because of its richness and pleasing flavor.

NOTICE RAYMOND & SONS 613 PANDORA STREET New Designs and Styles in all kinds of Polished Oak Mantels All Grades English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles Full line of all fireplace goods. Lime, Portland Cement, Floor, etc., of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.



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

B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET The Spott-Shaw BUSINESS UNIVERSITY VANCOUVER, B. C. 326 HASTINGS ST. W.

Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand. Commercial, Practical, and Gregg Short-hand, Grammar, Typing, and the six standard makes of machines, and languages, taught by competent specialists.

Oxford Down Sheep SHEPHERD HERRICKSON 10 New Lamb Road 7 Ram Lamb Reg. 8 Shearing Rams Reg. 4 Two-shed Rams Reg. Prices Reasonable. J. D. REID.

Corrig College School Hill Park, VICTORIA, B. C. Best High-Class BOARDING College for Boys of all ages. Instruction in well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number 100. Outside sports. Preparation for Business Life or Professional or University Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. Principal, J. W. CURRIE, M. A.

MRS. CAMPBELL, Hatropolis, Has removed to 905 FORT ST. Phone 1678.

FOR SALE—To make room I have to sell one grade cow, registered Jersey cow and two exceptionally fine Jersey bulls all from prize-winning stock. See me at the Victoria Fair, where they will be exhibited by W. W. Bentley, Jersey breeder of pure bred Jersey cattle, Galliano Island, 29.

ough inspection of the work on the new road. In all probability R. M. Marpole, who has but recently returned from the mainland some time this week to make a somewhat prolonged sojourn with the object of obtaining a thorough personal knowledge of the affairs of the P. R.'s island roads, of which he has charge.

V. & S. Improvements Improvements to the Victoria & Sidney railway in the way of better terminal facilities and the inauguration of a more satisfactory service between this point and the mainland are likely to develop as the result of a tour of inspection over the line made by H. H. McLean, president of the company and attorney for the Great Northern and A. Stewart, chief engineer of the same corporation, who are in the city. It is understood that these officials have arranged with the city council for a conference having for its object the procuring of the market building for station purposes and that an announcement of the project in view, in all its details, may be looked for today.

Take Out Building Permits Building permits were yesterday issued by Charles Taylor for a storeroom to be erected on Erie street, to cost \$325; to C. Mitchell for additions to a dwelling on Longford street, to cost \$150; and to W. Edrie for additions to a city council for a conference having for its object the procuring of the market building for station purposes and that an announcement of the project in view, in all its details, may be looked for today.

Local Bank Clearings Increase. The week ending Tuesday showed a substantial increase over the previous week, the figures being \$1,515,500 compared with \$1,277,078, an increase of \$238,422.

Four of Inspection. H. J. Cambie, consulting engineer of the P. R., left on a trip of inspection over the E. & N. line and the Alberni extension, on which work is progressing, yesterday morning. He expects to be away several days, but being his intention to make a thorough inspection of the line.

WILL STRINGENTLY ENFORCE THE ACT

E. & N. Game Warden Prosecuting Three Local Hunters

CLAIMS THEY SHOT FAWNS

Question of Using Dogs After Deer Arousing General Agitation

It is my intention to bring to book as many of those who infringe the provisions of the British Columbia Game Act on E. & N. lands as I can my plans on during the open season...

Three local Nimrods have been summoned to court by Mr. Heald on charges of killing fawns under twelve months of age...

The action being taken by Mr. Heald's solicitors in behalf of the E. & N. is based on the Game Act, which reads as follows: "It shall be unlawful to catch, kill, destroy, or burn any deer or fawn...

While much interest is being manifested among sportsmen in the action being taken against those who have been discovered with what are alleged to be fawns within the meaning of the provisions of the Game Act...

CIVIC RIFLEMEN WANT INFORMATION

When Firearms Are Assured, New Local Association Will Be Formed

The formation of a civilian rifle association will materialize within a few weeks, if current reports may be taken as evidence...

Beaumont Johnson, a laborer, of Columbus, O., has been struck by lightning...

PRIVY COUNCIL DOES ITS WORK QUICKLY

Deputy Attorney-General MacLean Returns From a Visit to London

(From Wednesday's Daily) Deputy-Attorney-General MacLean was in his office yesterday on his return from England...

"The Privy Council does not keep you waiting for its decision," said Mr. MacLean. "It usually gives judgment at once, and even when judgment is reserved the delay is very short."

"I noticed in the other courts also how speedily justice was administered. There is a new court of criminal appeal in especially expeditious manner...

Mr. MacLean arrived in London during the last week of the Olympic games, and was only able to visit the stadium once...

BANDIT LEFT BLOODY TRAIL IN OAKLANDS

Armed Desperado Works Havoc Amid Occupants of a Chinese Piggery

(From Thursday's Daily) A new hold-up man, with strictly original methods of levying his toll upon his victims, has reached the city and as a starter in his local career of crime made a valiant attempt upon three Chinese gardeners residing in the Oakland section...

WILL REFUTE UNTRUTHS

Board of Trade to Act as the Result of the Recent Misrepresentation

The Board of Trade does not intend to allow malicious and grossly inaccurate statements to be circulated about Victoria or Vancouver Island...

NO OCCASION AS YET TO BUY WATER METERS

Alderman Norman Claims City 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...

"When the report of the committee came up for consideration Alderman Norman objected to any haste in the matter. He was not opposed to the idea of metering the system but until the permanent source of supply is decided upon and a mandate issued...

"I noticed in the other courts also how speedily justice was administered. There is a new court of criminal appeal in especially expeditious manner...

Mr. MacLean arrived in London during the last week of the Olympic games, and was only able to visit the stadium once...

UNION CLUB GUEST IS SENT TO JAIL

Terence Congreve Abuses His Privilege by Stealing His Hosts' Overcoats

Terence Congreve, an Irishman of good address, who stated on his arrival in Victoria not long ago that he was about to join a well-known explorer in a trip through the less known parts of the interior of South America...

Recommended that a sewer be constructed on Simcoe street between Croft street and Menzies street. Estimated cost \$550.

THYRA IS COMING TO ESQUIMALT DRYDOCK

Sharp Competition Against Victoria Shipyards for Repair Work

The Norwegian steamer Thyra which brought a cargo of sugar to the B. C. wharves, is expected to come to Esquimalt about the end of the week to enter the Esquimalt drydock for repairs...

INDIANS HAVE LOOTED WRECK OF SARATOGA

Abandoned Hull Stripped of Everything of Value Since She Was Deserted

Looted of everything that could be carried away by slushes and beach combers, the steamship Saratoga is on the rocks near Valdes, according to advices received by Capt. E. C. Genereux of the San Francisco board of underwriters, from Alaska. The Saratoga was wrecked last spring in a snowstorm on the reef at the north end of Bushy Island, in Prince William Sound...

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children



FINEST GOODS LOWEST PRICES The Ladies' Store

Campbell's 'CHIC' COSTUMES. Our showrooms are filled to overflowing with the most fascinating and exclusive hand-tailored costumes and coats; something more distinctive and recherche than what is offered to you elsewhere...

Angus Campbell & Co. 1010 Gov't St. SMALL PROFITS QUICK RETURNS

Put Plenty of Preserves. So handy to have in the house when fresh fruits are scarce and so economical, too. Easy to buy Preserving Fruits at my present prices...

W. O. Wallace, The Family Cash Grocer, Phone 312 Cor. Yates & Douglas

FIVE BURN TO DEATH. Father and Mother Find Children Dead on Their Return. St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 9.—The five children of Mr. and Mrs. C. Burdett, living on a farm near Brighton, outside the city limits, were suffocated in a fire that attacked the home at a late hour last night...

BANK CONTRIBUTES TO FRASER CENTENARY. Montreal Institution Takes Interest in Exhibition at New Westminster. The Bank of Montreal, through its general manager, Mr. E. S. Clouston of Montreal, has forwarded to Mr. E. O. S. Scofield a cheque for \$300 which is to be devoted to the Simon Fraser centenary celebration to be held in New Westminster, beginning in October...

ICE FLOES OF ARCTIC SPOILED WHALER'S CATCH. Jas. Drummond Returns With Whalebone and News of the Fleet Engaged in Northern Waters. Ice fields that beset Bering sea and the southern Arctic during the early summer months practically ruined the operations of the whaling fleet of that section for the first half of the season of 1908...

THE VADSO'S MASCOT. Cat Which Was in Danger of Being Annihilated by Propeller is Ship's Pet. The steamer Vadso has a mascot which was secured under strange circumstances. When the steamer was preparing to leave Vancouver for this port, southward, a mouse was looking out for a piece of timber which was some delay to the steamer. The cat had by some means gotten on a plank and drifted into the Vadso's propeller...

INDIANS HAVE LOOTED WRECK OF SARATOGA. Abandoned Hull Stripped of Everything of Value Since She Was Deserted. Looted of everything that could be carried away by slushes and beach combers, the steamship Saratoga is on the rocks near Valdes, according to advices received by Capt. E. C. Genereux of the San Francisco board of underwriters, from Alaska. The Saratoga was wrecked last spring in a snowstorm on the reef at the north end of Bushy Island, in Prince William Sound...

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Where Savages Beat Us

The rude, uncultured savage did not sit most of the day in a padded... chair, a carriage or car.

None of us want to go back to the days of wigwams and tomahawks...

We can, by taking "Fruit-a-tives," "Fruit-a-tives" act directly on the stomach, liver, kidneys and skin...

License to an Extra-Provincial Company

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

This is to certify that the "American Central Insurance Company" is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia...

The amount of the capital of the Company is Two Million Dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of One Hundred Dollars each.

The objects for which this Company has been established and licensed are: To make insurance on houses, buildings, merchandise, furniture, and all other kinds of property...

FIRE FIRE FIRE

The above company was one of the first, and one of the few, to pay in full, without any delay, the proceeds of law, its losses in San Francisco.

It is the kind of Company YOU ought to be in.

Give us your insurance. We take farm and country risks.

HERBERT CUTBERT & COMPANY Agents.

LAIED ACT

Form of Notice.

Victoria Land District—District of Victoria.

TAKE NOTICE that the Spanish 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 Township, Saanich District, British Columbia, thence east 300 feet, thence north 1035 feet, thence north 31 degrees 15 minutes west 1100 feet, thence in a southerly direction following the high water mark to point of commencement.

SAANICH LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, J. C. Billings, Agent.

NOTICE TO ANGLERS.

An experienced Scottish angler wishes to form a connection with B. C. anglers in order to furnish them with the finest fishing material at moderate prices.

MINERAL ACT (Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE

Jennie Fractional Mineral Claim, situated in the Victoria Mining Division, on Bugaboo Creek, Renfrew District.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Thos. Farrell, Free Miner's Certificate No. B23698, acting for myself and as agent for L. B. 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.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in the Nanaimo District, and being portion of an Indian Reserve...

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NEW RECORD FOR THE AEROPLANE

President of French Club Surpasses All of His Rivals

ARE ACCEPTED OFFICIALLY

Remained in Air Until Fluid for the Motor Was Exhausted

Paris, Sept. 8.—Leon D'Lafrange, president of the Aviator Club of France, established a new world's record with his aeroplane on Tuesday morning, both for length and duration of flight.

MILE IN FIFTY-ONE SECONDS WITH AUTO

Moran's Record Broken by De Palma at St Paul on Saturday

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 8.—De Palma, in a 30-horse-power machine, yesterday at the State fair, broke the world's record for a mile on a circular track by covering the distance in 51 seconds.

Trade with Seattle

During last month the imports to British Columbia ports from Seattle amounted to \$1,648,000.

Reserve Rooms Ahead

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.

TIDE TABLE

Table with columns: Time, High, Low, etc. for Victoria, B. C., September, 1908.

NOTICE

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight.

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NIMRODS BROUGHT IN SIXTEEN DEER

Number of Sportsmen Successful Yesterday—Small Army After Game

(From Tuesday's Daily.) A small but heavily-armed army went after the buckless deer on Saturday and Sunday. It is conservatively estimated that, on the trains of the former day, two hundred and thirty hunters were armed by an equal number of sportsmen bound to the various resorts along the coast.

The fruit of today's efforts of sportsmen will not be known until this evening. Another bunch of venison is expected and, in all probability, will be a curious crowd in attendance to greet the hunters on their arrival.

Makes Horse Show Entry

E. R. Ricketts, lessee of the Victoria theatre, arrives in the city tomorrow and will spend a short holiday here.

King George's Visit Home

Paris, Sept. 8.—King George of Greece, left here tonight for Copenhagen.

Chaffeur Killed at Nanaimo

Nanaimo, B. C., Sept. 8.—Forrest Ross, a full-time driver, was instantly killed and George Herrick, a mechanic, was severely injured in an automobile accident here tonight.

Baylis Entered for Vancouver Contest

Victoria Distance Runner Will Meet Best Men of the Mainland

Vancouver, Sept. 8.—Although the Gold Seal road race is still some distance away, Frank Baylis, of the Victoria distance runners, has already announced his intention of competing for the magnificent prizes that are offered for this contest.

Socialist Candidate in Calgary

Calgary, Sept. 8.—Frank H. Sherman, district president of the United Mine Workers of America, was nominated last night by the Socialists of the constituency of Calgary for the Commons.

To Raise Poultry Near Calgary

Calgary, Alta., Sept. 8.—Prof. Dryde, the poultry expert of the agricultural college, Corvallis, Ore., has spent several days investigating the Canadian Pacific irrigation block east of Calgary, in view of establishing a large poultry ranch there.

Six Prisoners Escape

Little Falls, N.Y., Sept. 8.—Six prisoners, one of whom was on trial on a charge of manslaughter, escaped from Herkimer jail last night, and according to latest advices are still at liberty.

Ask for Amherst solid leather foot wear

Amherst solid leather foot wear

MANY VISITORS TO HUNT BIG GAME

Parties From Great Britain and United States Visiting Interior

Vancouver, Sept. 8.—The big game hunting of British Columbia is yearly attracting more attention from the sportsmen of England, Europe and the United States.

Among those who have gone on this season are a Cleveland, Ohio party, composed of the quater, Abraham Garfield, youngest son of the former United States president of that name, and a party from New York, headed by Joe Fletcher, guide in charge, and a train of twelve pack-horses.

Trade To Be Brisk

Regina, Sask., Sept. 8.—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.

MONTREAL'S SCANDAL

Rumored That Aldermen Are Connected With Stuffing of the Trophies

Montreal, Sept. 8.—Charest, the former foreman of the road department, who stepped to New Bedford, Mass., after having defeated the city, returned to the city on Saturday afternoon, having waived extradition proceedings. He admits his guilt.

Stopped and fell and his shotgun exploded

Sept. 8.—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 life. Cline was hunting, when he slipped and fell and his shotgun exploded, the charge striking him in the hip, and it is doubtful if he will ever be able to walk again without the aid of crutches.

LOSS BY FIRES WILL BE HEAVY

The Onward March of Flames Are Checked at Length

VERY MANY ARE DESTITUTE

People of Burned Minnesota Town Are in Severe Straits

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 6.—After destroying the town of Chisholm on the range and burning over thousands of acres in St. Louis, Carleton and Itasca counties in Minnesota, and in Douglas county, Wisconsin, the many forest fires which have been raging in these regions are checked today.

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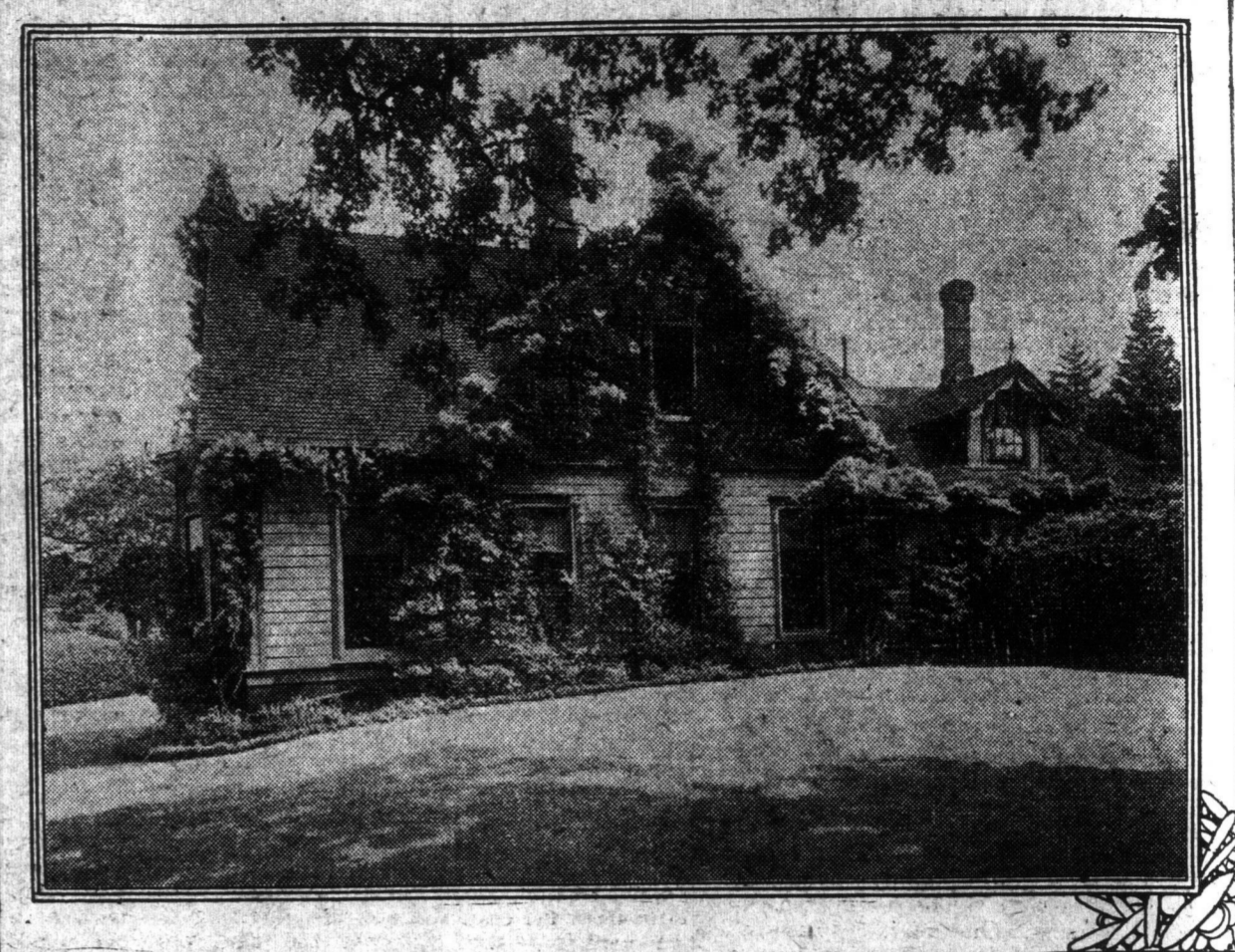
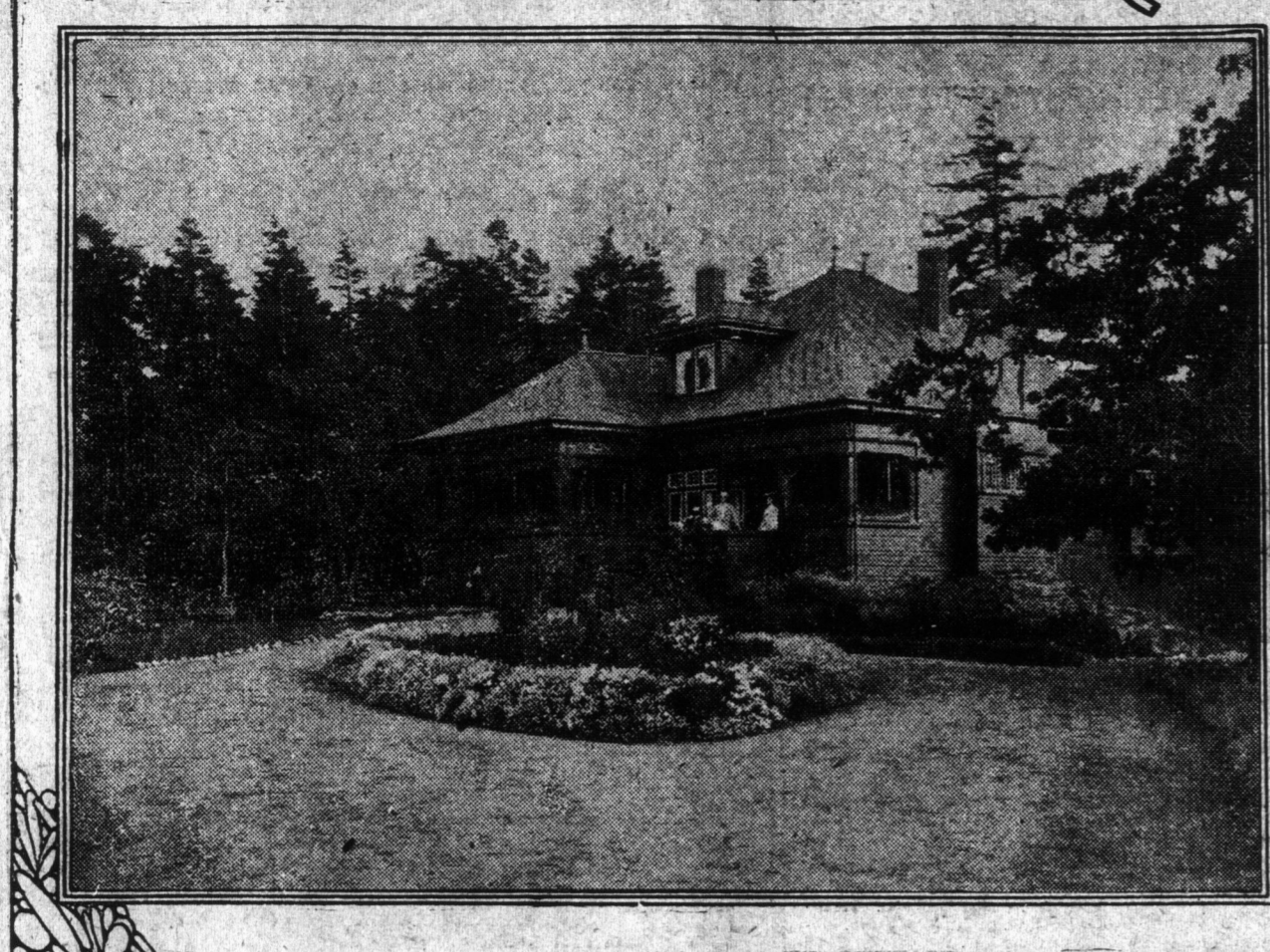
VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE Before Buying GROCERIES COPAS & YOUNG VICTORIA, B. C.

To Householders To Those Erecting Houses Sometimes the lock on the front door is Yale. But the lock on the kitchen door is near Yale.

Northern Interior of B. C. Miners and prospectors going into Telkwa, Omineca or Ingens 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 Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

Here Is Your Chance A Splendid Webster's Dictionary Leather Bound AND Patent Thumb Index WITH The Semi-Weekly Colonist One Year for \$3.00

PICTURESQUE VICTORIA HOMES



HE unsurpassed beautiful Victoria, on Vancouver Island, together with its perfect scenic attractions of climate, have lured to the Pacific shores many hundreds of prairie folks who, having won a comfortable existence which contented 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, when he contemplates the grandeur of Beacon Hill park and looking across a magnificent expanse of blue and undulating water, beyond, some seventy miles away, the snow-capped 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, a bungalow home wherein to find rest and leisure. And thus it is that wherever you turn in Victoria you find pointed out, proudly, the ivy-walled home of the holly-hedged walls of "The man from Manitoba."

The man from Manitoba is duplicated again in the Saskatchewan and Alberta; while now and again you come across some genial soul who still contends, "my home is in Astoria."

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 the laughing-lipped "Gully" 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 landscape there you find a prairie settler's home." And there's considerable 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 Alberta as well as Saskatchewan pioneer having secured to themselves and their generations to come a summer holiday haunt, and winter retreat, come and go as it pleases them, changing the ruler blasts of old Boreas in his January mood to the gentle breezes of the grand old Pacific.

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 refuge in Yankee Doodle's apology: "I couldn't see 'em, 'cause they were so many (prairie) houses!"

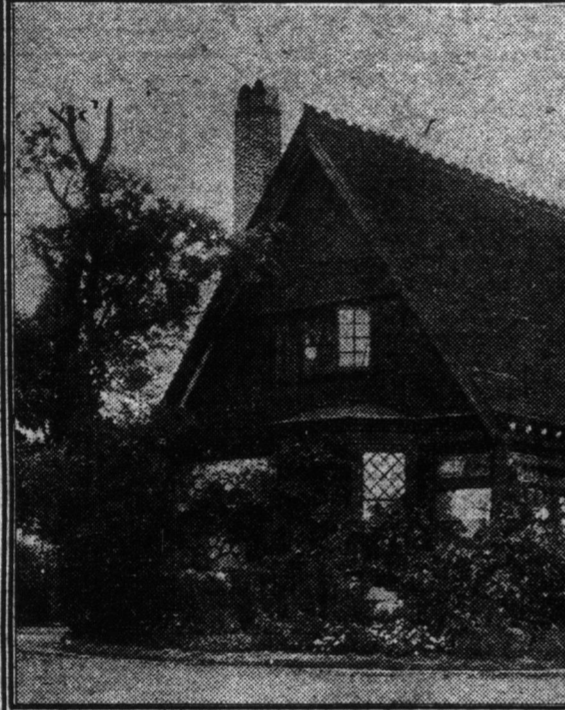
Through high stone gates a sloping lawn slants cityward, and from every window of beautiful "Patly" you view the mountains—towers and trees—an enclosure of well-kept trees, shadowy oaks along gravelled walks that lead to the stables—a strong feature of "Patly"—and a wire enclosure pheasants strutting 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 and its gray-stone walls, and a pergola covered with climbing roses adds an air of continental enjoyments to a radiant scene of bloom.

Within the walls the bachelor host dispenses a true prairie hospitality. Very beautiful is that interior with its luxurious fittings brought from the world over, for its proud owner, James Mitchell—known to his Winnipeg friends as "Jim"—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 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 ruler over the nursery. Lushness 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 happy loyalty which belongs to prairie pioneer spirit, for musing upon the past while enjoying the present, the genial Mr. Wright said laughingly: "Make my home 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 Edgemoor isn't a home! Don't write to down Victorians," said she; "just say we've bought this place because—well, because Mr. Jones has a fad for buying pretty things."

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 predominant features of the



Jones place, and its cash value is said to be large. "Edgemoor" 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 ivy-green, and its many gables and a long low piazza carry out the idea of age and antiquity. Large grounds, very beautifully arranged by a landscape gardener add to the general effect of grandeur; and the owner, John Arbuthnot, formerly Winnipeg's popular mayor, has become a prominent citizen of Victoria. He, however, assures everybody he is here "only on furlough."

A brass door plate with the familiar name "Frank L. 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 British Columbia government. He is always ready to welcome "prairie folk" to his island home; and a very genuine hospitality is that dispensed at 465 Niagara street, where a most interesting family portrait gather around a welcoming hearth fire. Miss Lillian 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 his wealth and beauty of British Columbia. As well 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 alert young man who began life as a Manitoba merchant, have not been disappointed. Mr. Flumerfelt is a leading citizen of Victoria. His magnificent home, "Eubeubuhne," 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.

W. E. McPhillips, K.C., M.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 Shelburne 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 "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 George. 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



being set off by a background of Mrs. "Lough End," close 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 Regina!) 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 acacia trees shelter stand and guard the gateways.

At Oak Bay, a favorite retreat (and where Sir Charles Hibbert, Pupper's beautiful residence for many years marked it as fashion's centre), you find the pretty green sward running to a wide verandahed 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. Baletyne. 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 tram, you pass Stanley avenue, where a knot of well known Winnipeg people are settled down. Mrs. W. F. McCreary, widow of a well-remembered M. F., has decided to extend a holiday jaunt into a year's residence, and has leased a cozy nest under the shadow of tall chestnut trees. Miss Katie 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

cannot eat scenery, climate or your neighbors, and every other edible commodity is exceedingly high priced." Mr. Frank Walsh, have good positions. "Mike" Carlin, well known throughout the West, is almost a "fixed constabulary" on Vancouver Island. Mrs. Carlin sojourns in Victoria, pending certain business arrangements of her husband. Mr. Carlin is referred to as "The Hustler from the Hub." Mr. C. A. Field, who a year ago carried West a Portage the 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 shadowed frequently by Messrs. C. H. Revercomb, A. W. Elliott, 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. Other Winnipeggers met there are T. Adair, J. J. Baird, D. D. England, D. D. Gillies, and E. E. Heath. Wm. Mac-

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. Macintosh is "at home" to her 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 spoiled hospitality with a big 'Hi'!"

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. Victorians "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 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 I walked along its beautifully kept streets with the many trees sheltered boulevards—'wheat'—passed through the delightful parker, neither how 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 air, bracing and justly these activities 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 believe."

I quote Mr. McIntyre's words because the sentiment expressed is good to hear—good for Winnipeg to know its appreciation—good for Victoria to know its vulnerable spot!

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! '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 being staked in its primeval beauty. Charred 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 panorama of garden walks, ivy grown walls, or "flowing sea, outlined hills, and an indented shore-line, broken by rocky inlets and crowding cliffs that formed a broken arch 'twixt 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 Times" whom changing years have sent abroad upon the tide of circumstance; they have carried with them all the warm-hearted hospitality of the prairie heart; and in their heart of hearts, lives yet the love and loyalty of the prairie pioneer for the far-away 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 soon be known as 'The Old Man's Home'—Mary Markwell, in Manitoba Free Press.

Two ex-lieutenant-governors have come to Victoria 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 gubernatorial chair." Mr. Dewdney has altered little since the days when he parried the political thrusts at his ministerial chair of Ottawa. Mr. Mackintosh is still "The People's Charley!" Genial, warm-hearted, unassum-

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WHY HE WAS MORE SERIOUS

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

"A penny for your thoughts, Sandy," murmured Maggie, 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 be if ye were tae gie me a wee bit kiasie."

"It's laddie!" said Maggie, slithering over, and kissed him plumply on the top of his left ear.

Then she slithered back.

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

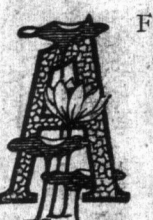
"An' what are ye thinkin' about now—another eh?"

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

"Is it, laddie?" asked Maggie softly. Her heart was thumping a-pat with expectation. "An' what might it be?"

"It was just thinkin'," answered Sandy, "that it was about time ye were paying me that penny!"

WITH THE FOUND



for market price of the whole and are what of chickens the Nature's arts, nonlayers, who would attract buyer? The instances where of the standard show room to find his fancy taining an a prospective buyer good winter location in a broad such a variety ers. It is the try business. been said that as to be out of the poultry be dead as to breed that is ducer.

How many success depend the minor deting the summ towards a sa winter month as some supp the pessimist luck in getting has never yet that "just hap lay are those tion.

It keeps us all tails, especially prize-to look details of the Everyone don are expected tention now Nothing is of giving them s fall and late are preparing styles. It is continue to l them to lay d out the wint require plenty season, but it Webster defin gives nourish fowls should not stale, bec has long sinc or-fowl pays time does it during the n time when m fcwls do not there can be duction later that fowls th begin laying feathers are throughout t did not lay i not give the season. attention just to begin layi time to prep September a proper condit pears and w give them in winter, you a shortage in know is not from a scien variety of s hens must n iety of subst bulky feed e and expectin certainly wi the feed an hens to lay o. No matter h won at the eggs from t diminished. profitable.

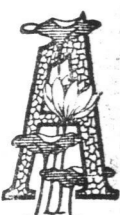
had an ind in the poult point of vie have the m egg record cause the p portance of ord behind s stated previ foundation a the matter a and note the winter mont supreme.



THE SIMPLE LIFE



WITH THE POULTRYMAN THE FOUNDATION OF THE POULTRY INDUSTRY



FTER all, eggs are the foundation of the great poultry industry. The consumption of eggs in this country is something wonderful; the demand is comparatively great. In fact, the demand exceeds the supply. It matters not whether you are in the poultry business for fancy or for market purposes—eggs are at the bottom 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 fowls 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 question 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 producer.

How many of us ever stop to consider that success depends upon attention? Attention to the minor details in the keeping of fowls during 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 attention.

But remember we are living in a fast age. It keeps us all hurrying to keep up all the details, especially those that have serious enterprises to look after, consequently some of the details of the poultry business lose 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 fowls 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. No matter how many prizes your fowls have won at the leading shows, if you fail to get eggs from them their value is very much diminished. It's the eggs that make the fowls profitable. True a long line of winnings behind an individual places him at the top round in the poultry world, but from a commercial point of view the better egg laying strain we have the more valuable is the strain. This egg record will effect the fancy as well, because the poultryman will understand the importance of having a well established egg record behind the reputation of his strain. As stated previously, the egg supply is at the foundation of the whole matter. Look into the matter a little bit during the fall months and note the marked results throughout the winter months when prices for eggs are ruling supreme.

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 trapnet, and a good many, mistakenly, think trapnetting is a tedious and time-taking method of keeping tabs on the hens. The poultryman who once gets in the habit of trapnetting 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 pullet.

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 laying 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 of good blood and high-scoring qualities should be kept as long as they lay at all, as the chicks from old hens are stronger 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 tender fowls and are willing to pay a price for them.

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 increase the bulk of the feed available. In the process of sprouting certain chemical changes take place. In order that a grain may germinate, heat, water and atmospheric air are necessary. 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 soil 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 in which wheat was mixed and kept damp, using some light cloth 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 overhauling and when the sprouts start out they could be allowed to grow until an inch long 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 palatable 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 dig out the sprouting grain.

Wheat, oats, corn, barley or kafir 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 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 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 eggs should be wiped when taken out of the solution. They should be sold for just what they are and will command a good price in any market.

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 cold weather.

If a hen is kept through the summer in good condition and comes up 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 productivity, 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 primitive 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 maei, 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.—Poultry.

PREPARING POULTRY FOR EXHIBITION

Mating for good results and fitting for the showroom is a very fitting pastime, which can 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 little 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 good time to start getting the birds ready. Have a clean pen to put them in after you get through; take a small nail brush, after making some good soaps, and proceed to wash the legs and feet first; stand the bird in the dish and soak well for a minute or two; then go to work to scrub off the dirt. Don't pick out a bird with scaly legs, but if you have a particularly good specimen with scaly legs, dip its legs in coal oil for two or three minutes about a week 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 vasoline. 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 growing 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 best-shaped 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 poultryman 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 poultryman 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 FARM TEAMS



MATCHING 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 resemble 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 temperament, that one's whippetree 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 feed.

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.

political winds, and in the fighting at home" to her embowered en-

—and only yesterday: "It was with a big 'H' that she has made her family in Victoria.

—I met there (in known in MacIntyre family of seven educational and came to Victoria. himself a very good grounds on of the most do-

Presided over every quality of worker, and son of my visit, a trip east, and Winnipeg! when streets with "the other I passed her, how the city eclipsed even our—the fine water-bustle and bustle me long to go lends there? But r. McIntyre, "for get a move on, I

cause the senti- for Winnipeg to ria to know its that of Mr. C. W. ho "moved west" was being driven athandra" to his mark: "Want to nain? Well, Mrs. theine, says not, of the minority" slemen, "and I'll ny new home on k I am 'anchored'

new "Kathandras" ty. Garfield oaks the new home, moss-grown ter- l below, a pana- alle, or flowing shore-line, broken s that formed a Smith's Hill" pos- n. "What do you pointing to Mount

!" I answered. numberless ones probably feel let me say: and up" those old- in found. To the ho- ded for much but those homes d partaken of the same "Old have sent abroad have carried with lity of the prairie lives yet the love for the far-away

ing it was Agur, made the first on Vancouver Is- t. Manitoba to Jobt. Scott (Shal the possibilities of the first Crown land deal, which B. Killgan, who un on splendidly prairie popula- tek and fast; and these days be —Mary Markwell.

SERIOUS

d of the horsehair for something like ween had always

andy," murmured and a half. with surprising was just thinkin' g me a wee bit Maggie, slithering the tip of his left

study once more, minutes. noo—another, ph' out the BOO. tantly. He heart- ation. "An' what a Sanny, 'that it a that penny!"

The Construction of Balloons and Aeroplanes

THE 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 Delagrangé, 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 apparatus, 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 behalf of Messrs. Farman and Delagrangé.

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 extreme 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 outer 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 0.60 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 apparatus 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 considered.

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 length. The frame or chassis is composed of four wooden battens, secured in front to a plate of aluminium which will carry the screws; and at the back they terminate in a shoe of solid wood. Being braced throughout with wooden struts and steel ties the apparatus constitutes a 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 sustentation-planes, each of which is 2.65 metres in length by 1 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 1 in 12. The three planes are not quite in line with one another, but rise slightly 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 working—it is rated at 35-h.p.

and weighs 130 kilograms. There are eight 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 metre.

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 aeroplanes 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 1.60 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 appearance at Issy les Moulineaux of a strange apparatus for aerial navigation, termed the mixed "aeronef" of Malecot, which is a combination of dirigible balloon and aeroplane. It comprises a balloon with a gas capacity of 1,054 cubic metres, beneath which is a cellular aeroplane formed of a trussed bearer 20 metres in length. The planes which constitute the aeroplane consist of 20 small sails, overlapping one another. These are each rectangular in 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 "helicoptera," notwithstanding the grave difficulties encountered at the outset with this mode of construction. Among others Messrs. Dufaux, Cornu and Leger are engaged in conducting

experiments with machines of this character.

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 helicopter. 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 communication 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 aluminium 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 50 metres below its original level.

Three Travellers in Asia

THE flood of books of Asian travel 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 of the 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 tippy-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 tropics 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 of 200,000 fighting men scattered over a great

area of mountainous country. Sir Henry Craik 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 paper 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 subscribe 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 Bombay 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 the example of this enterprising Frenchman, who started with no other sustenance than a

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 tomb and squalid tents which constitute this forgotten Mongol sepulchre. The writer claims to have discovered the source of the Yang-tze-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 journey he partook of "the same coarse and frugal 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 Yunnan. We admire, but do not aspire to emulate, the indomitable fortitude which led him to wade through the 160 volumes of the "Suchuan 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 Suchuan, 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 Suchuan 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 territory.

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. B. 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 the face.

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

He has the appearance of faking in every individual 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 has great carrying power. His English is pure and simple, the words forceful and well chosen. His sentences are short, pointed and picturesque.

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 the consequences of your sins—to lay up riches in Heaven."

After the pledges, baskets are passed around and at the end they are filled with bills,

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 toiling 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 says.

"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 Swampscott 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 have."

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. Through the carelessness of a workman, fire was communicated to the subterranean reservoirs of oil some weeks ago. Explosions followed which tore up the whole surface of the earth for a space of a square mile.



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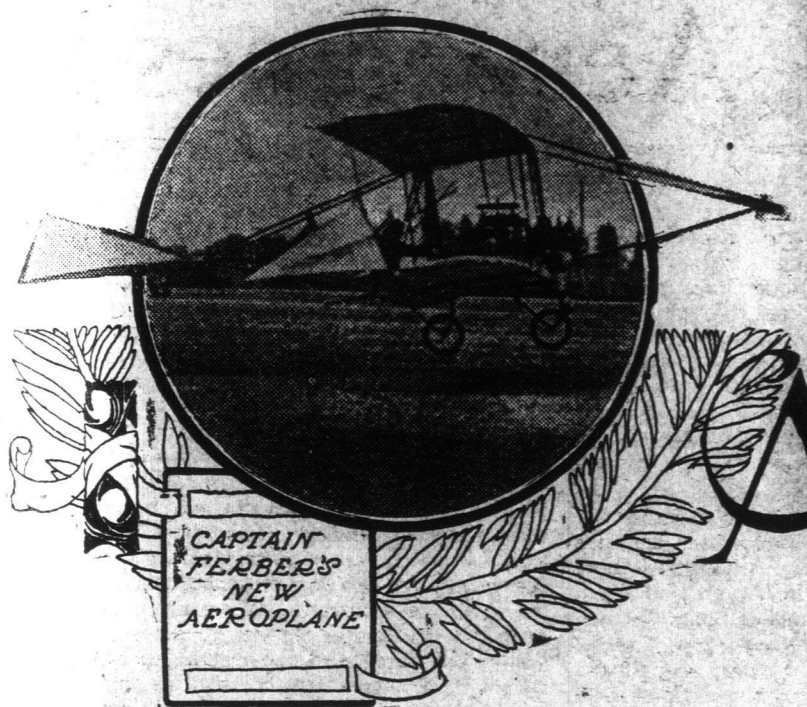
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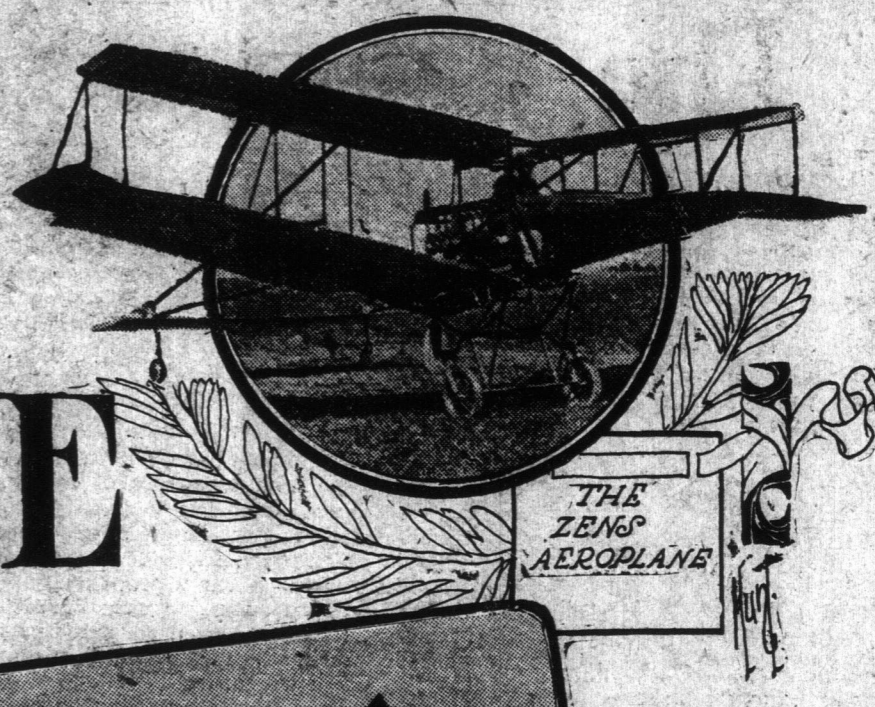
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SUCCESS of the AEROPLANE



CAPTAIN FERBER'S NEW AEROPLANE



THE ZEN'S AEROPLANE



SPECIAL correspondents of the London Times telegraphed that paper as follows: "Mr. Wilbur Wright has made a remarkable flight this evening, lasting 1 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 manageable 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 merits still remain 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 1907. 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 and new world of the patents for 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 their 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 sent a mission to the United States. He offered the Wright Brothers 600,000 francs, (£24,000) for their invention on condition that they should previously execute a flight of 50 kilometres at an altitude of 300 metres.

"This condition put an end to the negotiations. But in April, 1908, M. Lazure Wieller, the well known manufacturer, entered into pourparlers with the Wright Brothers and signed a contract with them, according to which he became for 500,000 francs (£20,000) the proprietor of their aeroplane if, before the end of 1908, their machine, with two persons on board, accomplished a flight of 50 kilometres. Yesterday's trial showed that the Wright aeroplane 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, in accordance with the contract, not only Mr. Wilbur Wright, but a burden representative of the second passenger in the form of a heavy sack."

All accounts agree that the most admirable characteristic of yesterday's flight was the steady mastery displayed by Mr. Wright over his machine. It is recalled that he and his brother are the sole constructors of this admirable apparatus, including the motor. Mr. Wright 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 received."

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 marvelous."

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 Hunaudieres 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 imagined."

Mr. Wilbur Wright made three trials with his aeroplane on August 10. The first failed; the second lasted 42 seconds; and the third 1 minute 41 seconds.

Mr. Wilbur Wright renewed his interrupted aeroplane trial again in the evening. The first attempt was made at 6.30 in the presence of a 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. Wilbur 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 self-assurance 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. Bouille mentioned various technical

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

Another correspondent reports a remark of Mr. Wright himself that he greatly admired the result achieved by Mr. Farman and M. Delagrangé, considering the unsatisfactory measures at their disposal for keeping their balance. "My aeroplane," he added, "is more complete than theirs; my perfected devices completely solve the problem of aviation."

In explanation of the meticulous way in which he does everything by himself, it may be said that, as he himself has said, he and his brother Orville lived for many months in North Carolina, far from any human habitation, where they inevitably got the habit of counting only on themselves.

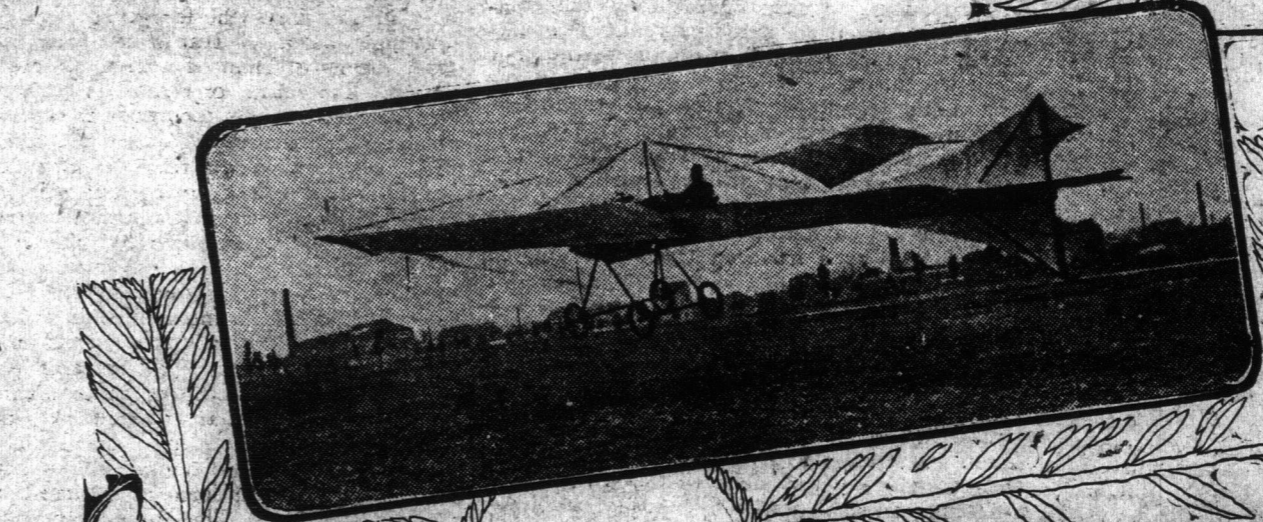
It is reported that Mr. Wright has received notice that a delegation of German officers will visit the hippodrome of Hunaudieres to witness his flights.

A slight accident to Mr. Wilbur Wright's 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 race-course seven times, and coming down with his habitual facility. A few minutes later he decided to make another trial. On his second round, after being in the air a little more than two minutes, at a height of about 60 feet, he 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 violently 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.

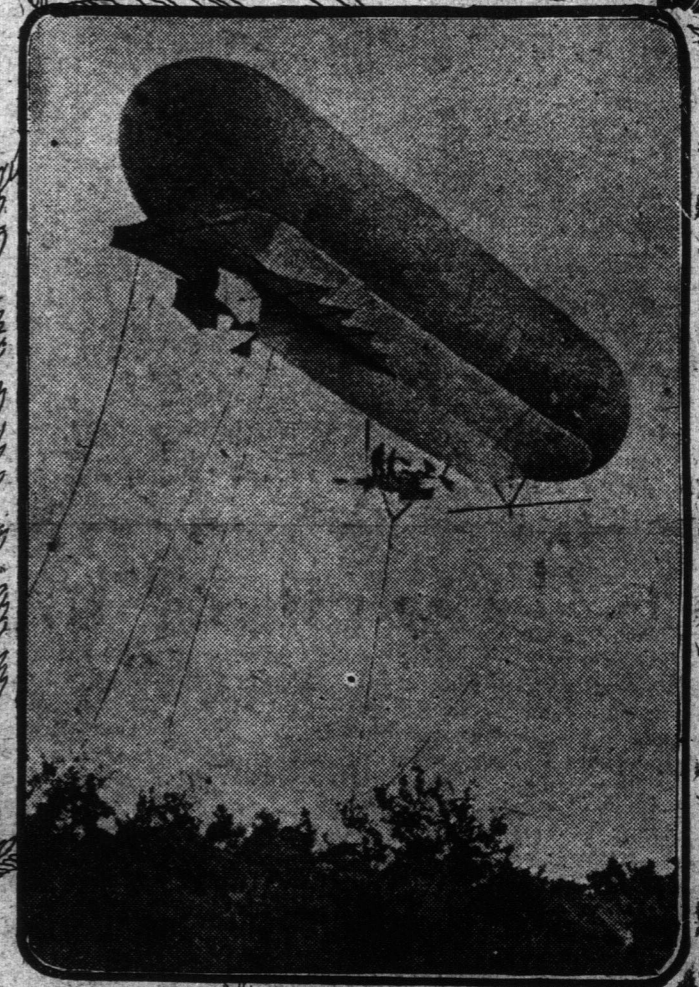
The Flights Described

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 winning-post 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 the rudders. When after 1 minute 45 seconds



THE REMODELED GASTAMBIDE-MANGLIN MONOPLANE



THE REMODELED "NULLI SECUNDE"

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 longer doubted his achievements. On the following days Wilbur Wright continued his exercises in order to fulfill the conditions imposed upon him by the Weiler 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 500,000 francs (£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 12½ 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 vertical 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.

"The method of operation seems very simple. 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 problem 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 childish."

Big Game at Sea—Sport With Leviathans

If, indeed, things are as bad as some thoughtful men maintain; if anglers are too many, trout too few, or, at any rate, too knowledgeable; if we must bow our heads to the necessity of water abstraction and shrieking 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 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 it 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 grudgingly. Moreover the same impulse which has driven the angler from the river to the nearer sea will, surely, urge him on to the further ocean, there to try unplumbed depths

and seek strange monsters such as our fathers believed in. If there is in truth such a thing as a sea-serpent no doubt in the fullness of time the sea angler will let us know all about it, its habits, seasons and favorite baits.

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 fight 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 him. 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, there came out of the darkness, near at hand, a rushing, swishing noise; then a clap as of thunder, which seemed to go roaring and 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, and, after a prodigious 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, "in all 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 effectively. Still, 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 to fish for it.

There is an interesting chapter on squids and octopuses, 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 more. The octopus on the Pacific coast also attains formidable dimensions, examples having been found with a radial spread of twenty-five 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, 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 as "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 himself, and the author has written it with the proper enthusiasm; there is a thrilling account of shark-fishing, and there are many pages devoted to odd, but interesting matters, such 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 which is 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 significance somewhat other than is intended. One could also wish, perhaps, for more insularity of spelling. But, objections done with, it is a capital book and to be commended to all who love the sea and the open air.—London Times.

Another cause of the splendid entertainments of the season has been the success of the opera at Covent Garden. Tetraxini, I am told, has brought more money to the opera than any single singer in the whole history of the institution. 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, Tetraxini 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

PERU has long exercised a fascination upon men's minds; it does so still. Two volumes upon this interesting country were recently reviewed in these pages, two others—both of them important works—have now to be noticed—one English, the other French, says the London Times. Mr. Reginald Enock's works 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-sided in his interests, and on certain subjects, as a mining engineer, he speaks as an expert. 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, much 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 country, of its natural products, industries, and commerce. The history is not based on original research, but is a summary of the material 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 the peaceful and progressive period which has followed the defeat of Caeceres 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 opening out of the country, and so enable European immigrants to settle there. The cost strip is uninviting, being a desert in which rain never falls. The rich agricultural and pastoral valleys and plateaus of the lofty Sierra enclosed between the parallel chains of the eastern and western Cordilleras of the Andes are practically without means of communication. 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 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 the part of Peru which has peculiar attractions for Mr. Enock; and he has described its mag-

nificent 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 of the magnitude of Teixeira's great feat. Teixeira conducted an expedition of about 2,000 men by boat up stream to Quito from Para, some 3,200 miles, and he brought them back by the same route. The circumstantial narrative of this return journey by the Spanish Jesuit Christoval d'Acuna is the text book for our knowledge of the Amazon and its inhabitants at this early date. The voyage lasted for more than two years, from October, 1637, to December, 1639. Mr. Enock's statement that Padre Fritz ascended from Para to Huallaga 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 1689. Here he was detained by the Portuguese for two years, but was allowed in 1691 to return to the scene of his former labors. The Yurimaguas, amongst whom he fixed his chief mission station at that time, lived in the main Amazon river near the mouth of the Jurua; but the repeated attacks of Portuguese slave raiders forced them to abandon their habitations, and accompanied by Padre Fritz, they in 1700 sought refuge in the Huallaga 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 or 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 introduction. The work is illustrated by a large number of excellent reproductions of photographs. There is a good map, a bibliography, and a concise index which is supplemented by a very complete table of the contents of the several chapters.

The volume from the pen of M. Paul Walle is also one of a series upon the American continent published by the Librairie Orientale et Americaine, under the editorship of M. E. Guilomoto. In his preface M. Paul Walle, secrétaire-général de la société de Géographie Commerciale, tells us that "M. Paul Walle has seen the country, he has lived on intimate 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 sufferings of the inhabitants. . . . During six years he has visited the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, the littoral of Brazil, Amaz-

onia, Tierra del Fuego, Peru. He has never been a passing tourist; he has made himself acquainted with commerce; 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. Paul Walle cannot, and he does not wish to, write other than a practical book. . . . This is exactly what he has done. . . . Peru's economic, if thoroughly practical, life is also extremely well written and very complete, and its contents fully confirm the statements made by M. Paul Walle as to the high qualifications possessed by the author for the task he has undertaken.

The 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 political, commercial and economical condition of modern Peru are derived from personal knowledge and careful research, and may be said to 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 underlain 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 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

A 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 during a period of unprecedented activity abroad. It specified the sum which was to be spent in a limited number of years, and the 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 appended 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 settled. 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 a 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 newspaper in the world and in all the deliberative assemblies until it became world-notorious.

Such a loan would not be hypothesized in advance, as in the case of the Naval Defence Act. It would form a fund which would be drawn upon as required by the Government of

the day. There is no idea of fixing the expenditure year by year for a long period in advance. 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 remainder 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 embarrassments 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 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 of the British arrangements to meet instantly any such menace.



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Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

MODERN MOTHERS



CONSPIRACY appears to be set on foot, remarks a writer in a contemporary, to make boys something less than boys. The constant talk of mothers about health and doctoring, Mr. Guy Nickalls is very angry with the parents of today. He says they are doing their best to spoil their children, and that the generation of boys by over-coddling, petting and pampering. Boys are sent to school with words of parental warning ringing in their ears. Crickets for too long, 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 pursuit 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 carpet for instance, 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 troubles a child, but in modern days, periodical visits to a dentist—preventive measures, in fact—have practically eliminated that torment. Food and feeding are conducted on scientific principles that even a 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 to 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-anxious and too timid. What is to be done?

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 quite unobtrusively 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 their children. It is possible to be devoted to one's children and yet to set them much more free of leading strings, physical 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.

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.

What 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 happiness?" Certainly, if we have the right attitude of mind or spirit. Youth possesses a certain buoyancy and exhilaration which passes for happiness until the real 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 us to see.

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 best strength. They go through life comparative weaklings because their 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 toll more busily 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 help himself the task of acquiring the habit of happiness in life 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.

Do not anticipate the happiness of tomorrow but discover it in today's dressings. Use the profound depths of some great despair, you will find happiness if you look for it.

A child should be taught from his earliest life to find entertainment in every condition of weather. If it hears its larder 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 disaster. How mannerly a child is quick to learn in teaching learn oneself—the enjoyment of all nature's varying moods! Happiness must come from within in order to respond to that which comes from without. Just as there must be a musical ear and temperament to enjoy music.

Cultivate happiness as you would an art or a science.

FASHION'S FANCIES

It has been generally remarked that both women and men are better dressed than ever before, 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 of the "fashionable" hats, which respect to tailor makes 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 the hat been so well recognized as it is today, not only in the clinging and clinging Director's modes, but also in the loose and semi-fitting coats of the moment. The old idea, that anybody could cut a "flow" garment, is quite exploded together with many other "delicacies" which have hindered the progress of dress. Now we realize that there is nothing quite so difficult as the "hang" of those appearance-giving styles, have seen one or two pretty models the last few days and which may be taken as indicative of autumn fashions. The coats 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 unattractively 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

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 chaucables of some transparent material hung over a four-piece 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 mousseline de soie. The overdress may be said to have arrived upon the scene, but it is so unattractive more beautiful than anything that has appeared since classical times that it should be courted instead 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 mousseline de soie, or strips of beautiful embroideries. The question of evening clothes at the moment is not altogether easy. 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 walk. 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 tulle form have been especially popular. We all owe their credit 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 is altered it is 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 necessities of furniture of life, and when people think they look nice, it makes them amiable and generously-disposed; while nothing is so demoralizing as to feel a guy.

MISTRESS AND SERVANTS

The striking lecture on servants with which Father Bernard Vaughan concluded his remarkable course of sermons to society, was a most interesting and wise. 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 indolent 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. They lived in a democracy, he said, in 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 befitting their dignity.

Not only, however, does the modern girl worker seek to improve her status, but she cherishes her freedom of action, and although she is surrounded by 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 in crowded wards of cities, leaving their families and their children to the care of their less ambitious sisters. To counteract this tendency, wise employers will try to make domestic service attractive by showing consideration for the health of their workers, and 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 and contented mind.

Father Vaughan pointed out, it is seen for modern masters to imagine they can control the liberty of their servants in matters outside their province, and that they are not to be interfered with, or to spend or save their wages, and what they are to wear. The age has gone by when servants submitted to being dictated to "for their good" by their employers. The workers have a right to their own property, and their own 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 treated with contempt. At the same time, the master of the household and consequently of the servants is necessary for the good of the workers themselves, nothing being more injurious to character than carelessness and indifference. On this point the preacher spoke with great wisdom. "If he grumbles 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 will always be able to say it could not be better done."

The truth of these words will be acknowledged by any one having practical experience of the domestic servant. The "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, and they will be satisfied in laboring for those who do not even know when they are well served. In this connection Father Vaughan 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 of the night, on the ball. He spoke of many of the just causes servants have for complaint; their being treated with suspicion, their suffering from the caprices and temper of their employers, the lack of sympathy, the injustice, the hasty judgment in dismissals among themselves.

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 liberally) 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 the master, and too much of mistreatment 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 for a moment to be thinking of 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, while there has been written about the shortcomings of servants.

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 "servant problem."

ON REPLISHING THE STORE CUPBOARD

There are other delicacies besides jam, which help to constitute well lined store cupboards, though some householders are apt to forget the importance of you of some. All the recipes are simple, and all very specially good.

Let us first of all consider a very old-fashioned cherry jam, 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

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 glossy appearance, and are usually slightly higher in price than the ordinary eating varieties. Some green-grocers are fond of "palming" off the latter for the former, but they are useless for this liqueur. Required: Morella half a pound of candied sugar, three or four peaches 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

hard sweets are sold would do excellently well. Sprinkle some sugar on each layer of fruit, and put in the kernels. Fill the bottles three parts full of the fruit and all will be well, let the air get in to the fruit and tightly and cover them with a piece of bladder and keep the bottles in a cool dry place, and the brandy will be ready for use in three months time, but it improves with age and will keep for years, and attain a very fine flavor.

Raspberry Vinegar

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 sieve into a bright steel or enamel pan, add the sugar, let it dissolve, then boil the syrup for twenty minutes, removing all scum 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.

Black, White, or Red Currant Jelly

I need hardly remind you that black-currant jelly is excellent for colds, red-currant will be required for the sickly with a silver surfeit. (If a stool one is used. Required: The currants, and to each pint of juice allow two breakfast-cupfuls of loaf sugar. Stalk the fruit. Put it in a jar, cover the jar, and place it in a pan of water, boil till the juice is extracted from the fruit. Strain it off and measure the juice and allow sugar in the given proportion. Put juice and sugar into preserving jars, and when cold cover with a lid. It will jelly when it is put on a plate and allowed to get cold. Pour into small jars and when cold cover securely.

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

Pickled Onions

Peeling the onions is decidedly a very painful "operation," and it is not pleasant to have them 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 more delicate method of peeling them in vinegar. To each pint of vinegar allow one tablespoonful of black-peppercorns, one teaspoonful of allspice, one level teaspoonful of salt, and bay leaves. Remove the bay leaves and add the onions. Let them boil in a basin of cold water, for besides making the operation less painful, it helps to whiten them, by removing some of the outer scales. Put the vinegar, spices and bay leaves in a saucepan, boil them till the vinegar is well flavored and let it get cold. Put the onions in jars or wide-mouthed bottles, and pack them with bay leaves, adding a little spice to each bottle. Cork down tightly and they will be ready for use in about a month.

Bottling Fruit

There are two methods of bottling fruit, either with a syrup of sugar and water, or with plain water. In either case the greatest care must be taken in choosing the bottles. The large necked sweet bottles are the best, and they should be sterilized by boiling them for an hour. They should be filled with the fruit, and then the bottles should be corked and sealed. The fruit should be packed in a clean cloth. Put the vinegar, spices and bay leaves in a saucepan, boil them till the vinegar is well flavored and let it get cold. Put the onions in jars or wide-mouthed bottles, and pack them with bay leaves, adding a little spice to each bottle. Cork down tightly and they will be ready for use in about a month.

Gooseberry Wine

This should be made from green gooseberries and is a most refreshing beverage. It is made by boiling the fruit in water, and then adding sugar and yeast. The wine should be bottled and corked, and will keep for several months.

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 married women, who desire to learn by practical experience how to tend and care for little children, and how to deal with the ailments 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.

A little common sense in discussing money matters before marriage would save a world of discomfort. 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 plain duty to see that income for her future son-in-law 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 a girl who 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, whatever it may be.

It is interesting to learn that the "American" announces that Mrs. Brown-Potter, the famous actress, intends to join the Suffragettes. 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 Suffragettes 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 now ours!"

"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 sweet suit in the best looking perfect in the circumstances, just described, would be detestable if worn at a smart hotel or restaurant to dine in. These are extreme cases, 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 mourning ladies have their drawbacks. The same lady 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 dressed appropriately, just as she is dressed appropriately 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 sea breeze, even though it is refreshing as they are, are apt to roughen and coarsen the skin, even the beneficial rays of the sun bring forth freckles, sunburn and tan; and mosquitoes, gnats, and ubiquitous "maggots" are a source of irritation which make us realize that there is no happiness in life entirely unalloyed.

There may be certain complainant individuals who are able to bear these, and similar ills uncomplainingly, but for those who are less heroic there are ways of circumventing skin and complexion affections which are well worth putting in mind. 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, satisfaction cannot be altogether complete. Redness, soreness and peeling of the skin can, however be prevented and so therefore, need not be endured, all that is necessary is to take certain simple precautions of a protective nature.

At many seaside resorts the water is exceedingly hard, and this alone will cause a good deal of sensitive skin. The wise woman therefore will go to the beach armed for this emergency. A good water-softening powder should be added to the toilet 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 is also important to bear in mind that the best soap used should be of a very bland, emollient nature, or holland or tart colored sunshade is the best to use, and if the skin is easily freckled a good precaution is 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 sodative cream: Benzoin, one drachm; half a drachm; distilled water, one and a half drachms; white wax, half an ounce; spermaceti, half an ounce; glycerine, three quarters of an ounce; almond oil, two and a half ounces; essence of white rose, two drops. 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 irritation caused by gnat stings, mosquitoes, bees, "harvesters" and other insects, nothing is better than ammonia. Have the following preparation made up: Liquid ammonia, four; half a drachm; soda solution, three and a half drachms; this should be put into a small glass 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 the making out of lists and accounts.

It is, of course, always possible to retire to one's chamber or study, but probably one does not wish to climb up several flights of stairs to attend this purpose, and then again one so rarely finds a properly 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 a 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 of such a apartment it would have the walls pale pink or pale green, with the carpet in a slightly deeper shade, and all the furniture should be of ivory enameled wood, with the exception of one or two upholstered "franky" chairs, whose tapestry or chintz covering would be in accordance with the general scheme of color. Two small writing tables should be introduced, if the room is sufficiently large, a revolving pedestal book-case should contain books of reference, such as almanacs, guides, store list, railway time-tables, dictionaries, etc., a fitted bookshelf in a recess 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 enameled wood frames, are admirable for this room, and two or three small occasional tables will complete the actual furniture.

The fender should be of brass, and have a leather covered seat at either end, and a quality of 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 enameled 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 she has much correspondence and many household books, she should purchase a writing table with several drawers for her own personal use, providing a more simple one for general use, providing a pen, ink and stationary should always be found in this little retreat, and the children should not be allowed to come into such 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 carpentering.

The place had evidently been originally intended for a linen closet; it was at the top of the house and reached by a fairly large window, shelves running the entire length of the room, and a door which was closed by a bolt.

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

The shelves on the other side were enamelled apple green, and the wall treated to a deep ivory distemper.

The topmost shelves were decorated by a fretwork edge, any formed a kind of frieze as they ran also above the window, and here were displayed various vases and china jars, the lower shelves being filled with books.

Behind 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 purchases.

Above the door was a skylight, near which a gas bracket was placed to illuminate the recess, 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 hands.

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 countrymen who are studying the needs of their "lords and masters" might like to evolve the following scheme:

Cover the floor with smoke-grey cork carpet, and place two or three yellow rugs, cover the walls with yellow and white striped paper and draw the windows with Indian cotton curtains showing yellow embroidery on a white ground.

On the lower lounge have similar cover, i. e., a loose cover of a similar material, with cushions covered with good quality yellow saten, the two small tables being covered with yellow cotton cloths to match.

Near the divan have a cabinet or shelves 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 floor should be entirely wicker, or of the oak framed variety. An original scheme for a modern smoking room is to reproduce the tints of a cigar.

Brown floor covering, ash-grey walls, with a frieze of yellow and flame ogee, the chairs being covered with aluminum-grey chintz, with flame colored cushions.

The upholsteries 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 delightful effect.

A FEW TELEPHONE STORIES

The National Telephone Journal publishes some amusing stories received to the following, discouraging message which are not only humorous but strictly true as well. Here are a few of them:

Told between calls.

"Hello, my name's a man at the telephone, 'is that four-doubles-one Chester?"

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

"Mr. Carson there?"

"Who?"

"Carson! Carson!"

"I don't catch the name."

"The name's Carson, loudly, became stentorian.

"I said Carson."

"Parker?"

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

"Harper?"

"No, Carson—C-A-R-S-O-N! Get it now?"

"Oh, Carson, yes, I believe there is a man at that number in the next room. Shall I call him to the telephone?"

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

Sirs,—Thanks for p. re telephones, but as I am about to enter a nursery 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, finally shouted the matter:

He nearly tore his hair when she said: "I'm 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. She turned on the telephone, 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 surrendered.

One of the company's district managers received the following peculiar request to which he could find no guidance in the service instructions for the writing of letters and the making out of lists and accounts.

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

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

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

POETICAL CLIPPINGS

The Daisies' Sympathy

Oh! my 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 caresses?

Is there not a touch of sadness in such perfect happiness?

Oh! you cruel little daisies; laughing still—although you know.

That joy or mael buried with my dreams of long ago.

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

For 'twas your tear-drop glistening in each little golden heart.

—Lewis Castellan.

When Dawson reached town the other day he was suddenly seized with a terrific toothache and he repaired 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 tub was 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 that the time I take gas from you you've got to put a meter on me."

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PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

In Atlantic City, New Jersey, the law forbidding the sale of liquor on Sunday has been broken. The governor of the state declares the law must be kept. He has to call out the soldiers to enforce it. This city is a great pleasure resort, and it seems that the "crowds" of fashionable people who spend their holidays there think that they should have what they want without regard to the law.

Count Leo Tolstoy, the great Russian author, kept his sixtieth birthday a few days ago. He is very ill. The letters he has written lately against the cruelties of the Russian government must have caused him great excitement. It has been said that they will be read everywhere, but in Russia. The government of that country will not allow anything to be published which finds fault with the rulers of the land.

Mr. Hardie, who is a member of the British parliament and a labor leader, is in Canada. This visitor believes it his duty to go about the world looking for the evil in it. He has advised the mechanics of the Canadian labor unions in the streets in the strike, and says that the British union men will help them. With thousands of mechanics out of work on the Tyne and on the Clyde, it might be thought English workmen had enough to do to take care of their own idle people.

The editor would like to whisper a word in the ears of the young girls of this and of other cities of our beautiful province. Your behavior on the streets is noticed by ladies and gentlemen who come to the city, and they judge not only you but your parents by your appearance and manners. Loud tones and conspicuous dresses make them think that all the girls in Victoria are like the few who spend their afternoons on the public streets. For the sake of their city, for that of their mothers, but above all for their own sakes, 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 places flooded. Rivers overflowed their banks, dams were broken and bridges washed away. In the town of Augusta, Georgia, houses and warehouses were destroyed, 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 skillful hands and his 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 employment.

Whale 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. If 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 so civilized. 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.

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 yet a hundred years, a 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 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.

The places of the mechanics in the C. P. R. workshops in Winnipeg and in Eastern cities have been struck are being filled, it is said, and work is going on as usual. The trains east of Winnipeg were delayed by a cloudburst near Fort William, which flooded the track in several places. Earl Grey, governor-general of Canada, and many pleasure-seekers from Winnipeg were on board the delayed trains, but no one was hurt.

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

Canada is growing very fast. There are 250,000 more voters on the lists than there were four years ago. That means that there must be at least a million more people in the country now than there were then. Even since the lists were made out many trillions of farmers have come north from the United States. They, as well as a number of the older settlers, are taking up new land on the prairies. The first of September, the sections were opened up, and in many of the towns hundreds of people were waiting to take up "homesteads," as they call the acres of land which every farmer can get free. While in most cities in the United States there are idle men and great distress, almost all those who are able and willing to work find employment in Canada. In some of the cities immigrants have crowded, and the work they can do is not to be had, while they either will not or cannot do what work there is. Very few men in Canada who are willing to turn their hands or their heads to any useful employment need be hungry. In most countries in the world great numbers of even the most skillful and industrious workmen are idle.

Now is the time for country children to prepare a school garden for the school. The schoolhouse in British Columbia ought to be the prettiest spots in the whole district. There are so many lovely shrubs and vines that could be planted, and grow almost unattended. It takes time and trouble to prepare the ground and to get the seeds and roots. There are some districts where the teacher and pupils have made gardens. Will either teacher or scholars write and tell others how this has been done? Children who have gardens around their homes are not only happier but better than those who take no pride in their school.

The editor has heard it said that the boys in some

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. Braze, 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 gymnasium. 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 Hawaiian 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

mined to allow the people to take part in their own government without further resistance. In the dispute between Holland and Venezuela nothing important has been done. Holland declares that while Castro has insulted her by sending home the Dutch minister, no offence should have been taken of any act of the subjects of Holland in Venezuela or Curacao.

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 Ericka, 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 others.

TOM TURRILL'S FOOTBALL MATCH

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

a boy come out. To his great surprise, he recognized George Wentworth. Scatterthwaite stopped at once, and Tom, trotting up 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 want 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 road.

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.

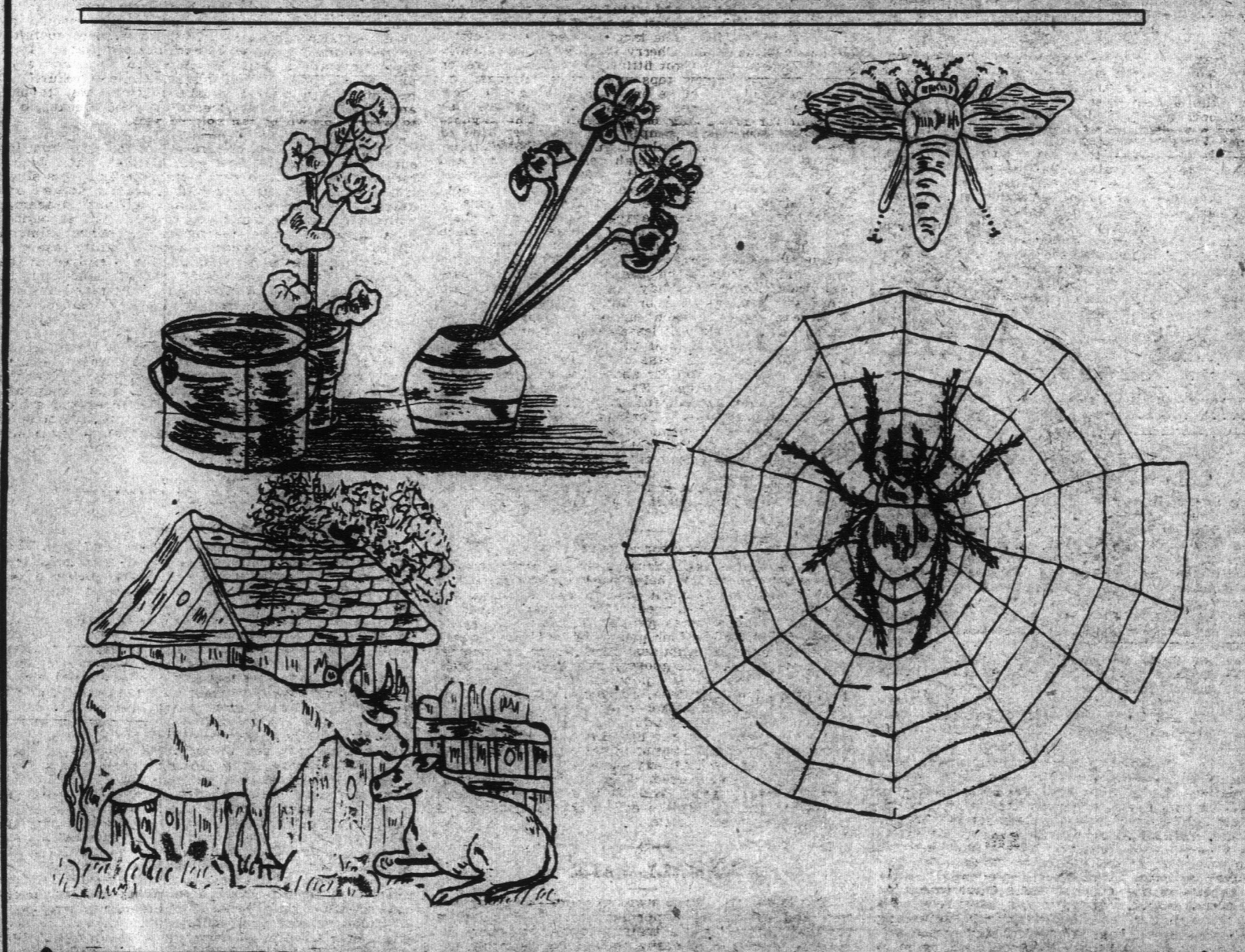
"Must I report him?" he asked, when his story was told.

"No," answered Molly. "It's a matter for the prefects—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 know. 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 fact remains."

DRAWN BY R. P. CHRISTIE, AGE 15



DRAWN BY MARGARET KING, AGE 13

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 boy see that the spaces 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 unplanted 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 neat 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 Hadid, 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 offered France and British 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 Hadid, 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 only happier but better than those who take no pride in their school.

took half a dozen other pupils, he was not unused to other 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, took 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 Scatterthwaite earned the nickname of Scatterthwaick from the jokers.

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 team for an extra pair of ears. The eleventh fell on a Wednesday; on the Saturday before they had a paper-chase.

The hare took rather an unusual line of country, and the hounds were scattered about in the lanes and footpaths. Tom found himself, late in the afternoon, 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.

"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 paper-chase?" "That's not rough enough. If he's as tough 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 handkerchief 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. "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 you."

George made no answer, and Scatterthwaite departed. 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 hat out to the cab.

"What's up, Hugh? Where are you off to?" asked George.

(To Be Continued)

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

Child's Sleep Song

Now, altogether, my little ones, sing
The dreamy song, with its rhythmic swing!
All together, 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 climbing 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
Lispings 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 foe that seek
The fairy palace, the elfin dell,
The wonderworld of the childland spell!
Now, all together, while love bends low,
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 unfold
The fabled 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
Four arms in necklaces tender and fine!
Sing the song of the dreamy hour,
When little birds nest in the dreaming tower,
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 grandmother went often to the Old Ladies' 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, and had seen 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 hand?" 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 it."

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.

Ever 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 stood 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."

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)

Of all the merry little birds that live up in a tree
And carol from the bycramore and chestnut,
The prettiest little gentleman that dearest is to me
Is the one in coat of brown and scarlet waistcoat.

It's cockle 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 birdies so bewildering!
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 us
Group and flake and fall,
And everything seems sorrowful and saddening,
Robin may be heard on the corner of a wall
Singing what is soiling 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.

—Boston Pilot.

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 manufacturer's 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 excellent boot, made to sell at \$2.75. On Friday we offer them at \$2.00

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 silk applique \$150.00
- 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 prices, \$17.50, \$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25.00
- NAVY TAFFETA SILK ROBE, trimmed with heavy silk 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 chenille, very handsome design. Price \$135.00
- SILK CREPE DE CHENE ROBE, old rose, trimmed in heavy self color silk passementerie and silk military braid. Price \$125.00

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, and—but it is impossible to describe their beauty. You really must see them to appreciate them. Widths from 4 to 10 inches, prices from 50c to \$7.50

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 return mail.

Boy's New Clothing

For the little man we have lots of new suits to offer. As to style there is of course very little change, the newest suits having very full knickerbockers, some having both plain knee pants and bloomers. The things most to be considered, at least in boys' wear, are the quality, the making and the price. We buy nothing but the best, using great care to get garments that are made of good cloths, and properly made, not just put together to sell, but to give service and bring you back when you want more clothing, and the prices are low. We know you cannot buy lower, as buying in quantities we get prices that few other firms can get, and we give you the benefit. Lots of styles to choose from, and prices that range from \$8.50 to \$33.00

Quite Right Shoes for Men Have Come to Stay

We cannot allow the stamp Quite Right to appear on any shoe that 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

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

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, fringed and red stripes, regular 40c and 50c. Friday 25c
LINEN DAMASK TOWELS, regular 40c and 50c. Friday 25c
LINEN HUCK TOWELS, plain white hemstitched, regular 40c and 50c. Friday 25c

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

FANCY DAMASK TOWELS, hemstitched and drawn work, very handsome and nice quality, regular value \$1.25. Friday 50c
FANCY LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS, hemstitched, damask border, regular \$1.00. Friday 50c
FANCY LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS, white damask border. Regular \$1.00. Friday 50c

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

FANCY LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS, damask border, fringed ends, regular \$1.25. Friday 75c
FANCY LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS, damask border, very fine quality, regular \$1.50. Friday 75c

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 presence 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 10c
- FANCY LINEN DOYLIES, regular 50c. Now 25c
- FANCY LINEN RUNNERS AND SCARFS, regular 50c and 75c. Now 35c
- FANCY LINEN RUNNERS AND SQUARES, regular \$1.00. Now 50c
- FANCY LINEN RUNNERS AND SQUARES, regular \$1.50 to \$2.25. Now \$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, 2 1/2 yards long, 18 inches wide, at \$3.50 and \$2.50
- STOCK COLLARS, in fancy lace, chiffon and applique in nice soft shades of blue, pink, heliotrope and Nile, at each 75c \$1.00, \$1.25 to \$3.50
- FANCY JABOTS, in pleated chiffon with fancy edge in black and white only, each \$1.00 and 75c

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, 1 1/4 yards wide, good value at \$3.75
- AUTO VEILINGS, chiffon voile with fine satin finished hemstitched borders, colors sky champagne, Alice blue, light and dark browns, light and dark navys, reseda, black and white, 40 inches wide, per yard \$1.00

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 matter 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.

- ALASKA MINK STOLE, 80 inches long and 6 inches wide, collar satin lined, with clusters of heads and tails. \$90.00
- JAPANESE MARTEN TIE, 92 inches long, satin lined, with two heads and six tails. Price \$40.00
- 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
- MUFF TO MATCH \$35.00

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 dressed, and have brought prices down to the lowest possible point that good clothing can be bought at. Our assortment of new designs in tweeds and worsteds is very large, the prices ranging from \$25.00 to \$67.75

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



VOL. L. NO. 18

BOOTH'S WERE

Startling Devel Chicago Fa nou

BANKERS M

Loans Obtaine fied State Liab

Chicago, Sept 13 sensational nature today regarding Booth & Co., the and seafood corp placed in the Thursday. That have been juggled ing back at lea charged in a circ interested bankers that in the co \$1,200,000 has been liabilities and the ones by a stand column. By reason tion it is alleged been enabled to otherwise might ed by the purcha the various charg dicted the facts in the criminal the Booth family to be no way in trouble transac to have been the reason of the others, in whom th fidence. The stud crs bear the follo First National B F. O. Watmore, Core Exchange Chicago, by Erna the Continental B Alexander E. B the "Commercial" Chicago, by Josez president. It was bers of the sta the inaccurate sta that has bought E in the last year has not more than throughout the co company's paper

Heavy Gan Winnipeg, Sept the Booth Fish caused consternat ada.

They controlled Lakes, Winnipeg, goais, Lake of the Superior. They e people in the wine over a large fleet.

Hugh Armstrong age, was the Can Robinson was ma they are heavy lo

Mr. Armstrong, failure coming, an will resign his chairmanship of mission, at a sale feated the Libera last election.

BRIDE Mrs. John Davis Carls

Seattle, Sept. 1 everything that make her a hap Davis, formerly daughter of Mr. of this city, drat two-ounce bottle her apartments hotel annex last 8 o'clock. In le she died, althou Seattle physiolo agency known to life.

The tragedy, the friends of the wan, a bride of caused a shock in both society and John Davis, th the best known tle. He is almo tragedy.

Mr. and Mrs. March 15 last in started at once o which was to be Seattle persons v during the hone were very happy Less than thre turned to Seattl received a cable forming her of illness. Mrs. M forced to underg at the Minor ho Whether woro serious conditio unknown, caused mine to take her not known to an ing at 6:30 o'clo Mrs. Davis app guests of the happy.

NEW HUF Established by Association Y

Chicago, Sept. 13 for the 13. Sept tablished today the Central Am tion on Marsh B. Shaw of Jolt Dartmouth, low Kraunstein, 1334 onia flat. The victory for the clation, which a daced with 19 rival, the Univer The throwing weight one of t was never befo West. Wilbur 3 won with 24 tes