

# ER, LTD.

## inery at \$7.50

these Popular-Priced Hats this season of the year, it nowrooms ready for selling.

AND MUFFS, \$17.50 to \$50.00 to \$375.00 the fur market at the end of last buy Mink Skins particularly at quoted now.

## Suits, \$2.75

of suits left for Friday's sell- to 31. Good dark patterns for \$2.75

## n's Vests

of cloth, well finished and well \$1.50

## n's Suits

go suits to choose from for men \$18.00 each. These suits were last week, but the choosing is \$11.75

## s Overcoats

an cloth, stylish, serviceable, and \$12.50

## \$1.75

n blue and green with gold edge. \$1.75

## \$3.50

pes, gold edge. Friday \$3.50

## Jugs

## 's Jackets

Special \$10.00

\$8.50, \$12.50

\$12.50

\$15.00

\$15.00

Department of this store is certainly an in- these days for all lovers of good literatu- amongst the new arrivals is the splendid Library, cloth-bound at 85c a Vol. These fairly the best reading offered on the mar- every sphere in the literary world.

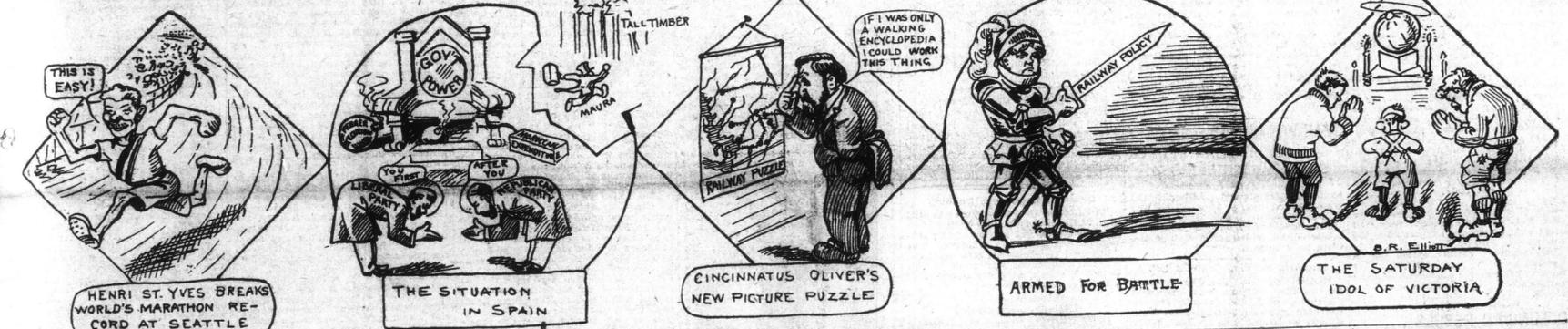
# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1909

FIFTIETH YEAR

VOL. L. NO. 295.

## THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK REFLECTED IN CARTOON.



### NEW ISLAND ROAD TO BE RUSHED THROUGH

Construction of C. N. R. Line on Mainland and Island Begin Simultaneously — Enforced Quietness in Politics

### LULL BEFORE STORM PREVAILS

That the Canadian Northern railway lines on the British Columbia mainland and island, which have been entered into between the Provincial government and the company, will be constructed simultaneously was the statement made by Premier McBride today. In making this declaration he explained that he was only corroborating what D. E. Mann, vice-president of the C. N. R., had most emphatically affirmed.

The grading, it was averred, would begin on the two roads within three months after the formal understanding of the general election fixed for the 25th of November, had received the seal of approval from the legislature. This was Premier McBride explains, that workmen should be engaged in bringing the third transcontinental line of May at the outside, as the next session of the House is called for January 20th and the railway bill will be one of the first submitted.

Another statement made by Mr. Mann and the other members of the cabinet of this part of Vancouver Island, is that half of the new line from this city to Alberni, along the west coast, will be completed within two years of the initiation of operations, while the system will be ready for operation well within the specified time—four years.

### Will Before Storm Prevails in Political Circles.

The proverbial lull before the storm prevails in political circles. The announcement of the government's railway policy, the dissolution of the legislature, and the election for November, quickly followed by the retirement of two ministers, has subsided. Both Conservative and Liberal are willing away their time predicting results and keenly awaiting the coming of the new government. Neither organizations can do much in the line of canvassing because the voters' lists are not available, and will not be, according to present indications, until the 15th of next month. Up to the end of the month registrations will be received, then comes the court of revision, and lastly, the printing. In Victoria constituency there are a great many changes; in fact the list will present a very different appearance than it did on the occasion of the last election. There are upwards of 3,000 new names, and about 1,000 which have been protested, the majority of which will be removed.

### Conservatives Enthusiastic

At the local Conservative committee rooms there is manifested a happy spirit of optimism and a general willingness to put shoulders to the wheel to aid in the government's return. It is predicted that the meeting of the executive of the local association, to be held next Monday evening, will be largely attended. That the nominating convention will be fixed for the following Monday appears to be the consensus of opinion.

### HENEY TRIUMPHS IN PRIMARY RECOUNT

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—The recount of votes cast in the recent primary election for district attorney on the Democratic ticket was concluded yesterday, and Francis J. Heney was elected by sixty-five votes over Charles Fleckey. Republishing can and Union labor nominees for the same office.

### PROPERTY OWNERS HAVE CEASED TO DISPUTE AND IMPORTANT LOCAL IMPROVEMENT WORK WILL BE RUSHED

At last there is a prospect of Douglas street from Humboldt to Corner street being paved. Ald. Turner, chairman of the streets, sewers and bridges committee of the city council, posted two notices of motion this afternoon, the one providing for the laying of a pavement between Humboldt and View streets on Douglas and the other for the same work between View and Corner on the same thoroughfare, the property owners to pay two-thirds of the cost. They will come before the city council Monday evening, and, it is believed, will be passed without discussion.

### WORK WILL COST \$90,000 ALL TOLD

No mention has been made of the class of pavement that will be utilized. The delay that was occasioned through the difference of opinion between the property owners, it is thought, has induced them to agree to keep "mum" and allow the city engineer to make what he considers the best possible selection. This means that, instead of bituminous or Haasam, Douglas street will be paved with the orthodox form of block pavement, it being the opinion of C. H. Topp that properly treated, the wood is pointed out, the added advantage of having the down town section uniformly paved.

The reason it has been found necessary to undertake the work in two sections is because the most liability is on the shoulder under one local improvement bylaw is \$15,000. When it is explained that the whole project will cost at least \$90,000, it is estimated that it can easily be understood how necessary it was to incorporate it in two distinct by-laws.

### Another Notice of Motion, Made by Ald. Turner, Provides for the Paving of St. Charles Street from Fort Street to Rockland Avenue with Granite, and to Construct a Boulevard on the West Side of the Street, the Work to be Done by Contract under the Terms set down by the Local Improvement Regulations.

### To Collect Dog Tax

Ald. Stewart proposes appointing Pound-keeper Craig assistant collector of the dog tax, his duties to be exercised as not to be allowed to interfere with his duties as pound-keeper. The idea this incorporates is to collect from owners of pet canines the usual fee, should he encounter the latter when on his rounds. It is thought that this will eliminate the inconvenience and annoyance to which many dog-owners have been subjected through having to call at the pound to reclaim their lost property.

### BRITISH STEAMER SAW MANY BODIES

Sighted Horrible Spectacles at Entrance to Humber, and Victims of Great Typhoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—The Japanese liner Nippon Maru, which arrived here yesterday, reported that before leaving Hongkong the British steamer Kyuyang arrived there and told of having passed many human bodies at the entrance to the Hattian straits. The bodies were those of victims of a terrific typhoon and were in an advanced stage of decomposition. On one waterlogged sampan, thirty bodies were counted.

### NEW ERA POUNDS BATTERED ON CANOE REEF

The Vancouver Steamer Went Ashore Off Cowichan Gap, Was Pulled Off and Drifted on the Rocks

### TUG LEFT TO RENDER ASSISTANCE

VANCOUVER, Oct. 23.—The Scheffel steamship company's vessel New Era is hard and fast aground on Canoe Reef, off Cowichan Gap, and is badly damaged owing to the pounding she received last night in the high wind which prevailed and which kicked up seas which rolled the little steamer on the rocks and rendered her position perilous.

News of the mishap was brought into Vancouver at noon by the C. P. R. tug Nanosee, Capt. Springall, which was hailed by the crew of the New Era as she was inbound bound to Ladysmith with the transfer barge.

The New Era, was also bound for the Gap when her engines broke down and the vessel drifted ashore on the rocks known as Canoe Reef at the entrance to Cowichan Gap.

### ED. WHALEN LOST IN WOODS

Old-Timer and Well-Known Hunter Disappears With Partner Mahoney on Thurlow Island.

### SEVENTY MILES AN HOUR IN PRACTICE

Garden City, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The fastest time ever made over the circuit on which the Vanderbilt cup race is to be decided next Saturday, was recorded in practice by Jack Atkeson driving a National car. He finished four laps of the 12.64 mile course in 11.13, 11.21, 11.32 and 11.53, or close to seventy miles an hour average.

### BITTER CONTEST ON NEW YORK

Republican, Tammany Hall and Hearst Forces Fighting Furiously to Secure Mayoralty of Gotham

### CROWDS CHEER NAME OF RUSSIA

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Although the managers of all the mayoralty candidates claim a success is assured, the contesting enters its final stage indicating one of the closest contests ever decided on election day. Although the claims advanced on the part of Mr. Hearst and Otto T. Bannard are less sanguine than those of Tammany Hall, both their camps have concentrated fire on the Tammany candidate, Judge Grayson.

The former Brooklyn jurist, in addition to being attacked last night by William M. Ivins, representing the Civic Alliance, and by Joe E. Hedges, speaking for the Republicans, had his judicial career bitterly assailed by Hector M. Hitchings, a well known lawyer who gained prominence at the time of the overthrow of John Y. Kane as political boss of what was then the town of Gravesend.

### BEATEN BY WOMEN HE SLANDERED

EDMONTON, Oct. 23.—With his head and face badly cut and bruised, and in an almost unconscious condition, a man named Jos. Bordeaux was found last night by the police on Thirtieth Street about ten o'clock. This morning, still in a partially dazed condition, he was removed to the general hospital. Bordeaux told the police a story of assault, together with a threatening of his life, which the authorities are now investigating. It is alleged that last evening two women at the house where he was staying on Thirtieth Street, one of whom, a revolver, compelled him to sign certain statements to the effect that stories which he had previously told with reference to the character of one of them, were absolutely untrue. After he had signed this paper, Bordeaux states he was then attacked by a man and one of the women, and received the injuries from which he is now suffering. Dr. Whitelaw is of the opinion that some of the injuries may have been inflicted with the butt of a revolver, and this Bordeaux says is the case. At the present time two cases are pending in the police court against the man. The complainant is Bertha Litzler, who charges assault and using abusive language. It is said that last night's trouble arose out of these cases.

### Ask Renunciation.

ATHENS, Oct. 23.—The extreme section of the military league, fearing that the crown prince Constantine would succeed to the throne of Greece, he would be re-venge on them for his pro-rogation in practice by Jack Atkeson driving a National car. He finished four laps of the 12.64 mile course in 11.13, 11.21, 11.32 and 11.53, or close to seventy miles an hour average.

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### MRS. PANKHURST WILL TEACH AMERICA

Suffragette Leader of English Movement Gives Some of Her Reasons for Coming to This Country

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Now that Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the English Suffragette movement, is storming America, opening her campaign at a monster suffrage demonstration in Carnegie Hall, on Monday night next, this continent may expect to hear considerable about the question whether it likes to hear it or not. Mrs. Pankhurst has come to talk militantly, to arouse her weaker-minded American sisters into action, into the fighting spirit that reckes not of dignity nor womanliness nor even decency. In a statement which she prepared, prior to her coming, for publication in the American press, she tells why she decided to come.

"I am coming to wake America up!" Mrs. Pankhurst declared. She went on then to tell "America" that it is fifty years behind the times. "Women in England," she declared, "could hold every electoral office save a seat in Parliament. The trouble with American women, according to Mrs. Pankhurst, is that they have made woman's suffrage an ethical theory instead of a political principle. English women act—American women talk."

Mrs. Pankhurst goes on at some length to tell how she and her daughter Christobel founded the Woman's Social and Political Union in 1903. They began by "heckling the cabinet." They began by tackling Sir Edward Grey and they had never let up on him nor on other cabinet members "until they answer us as we wish."

### THE POINT OF VIEW

Puffed Mr. Turkey Gobbler. As he hid among the hay I can't see why they call it "Thanksgiving" anyway!

### The Limit

Rather odd woman that old Miss Prim. Yes, she always covers the Thanks-giving turkey with a napkin to hide its nakedness!

### Alphabetical

A maiden from old Tennes—C Was as sweet and demure as could—B She touched him for a—V And he smiled and murmured: "O—G!" Perhaps the excuse some men who run motors on horse salaries give to themselves is that while it takes money to make the mare so an auto only needs gasolins and patience.

### PLANTERS FIRE ON GERMAN TROOPS

Samoan Cacao Growers Resist Order to Burn Their Plantations and Fire on the German Police

### TWO PLANTERS ORDERED DEPORTED

TUITUHIA, Samoa, Oct. 18, via San Francisco, Oct. 23.—Because the cacao commission appointed by the German residents of Samoa urged the German plantations burned in order to terminate the disease now attacking vegetation, planters resisted the police by force of arms.

For several days the planters remained barricaded in their homes and fired on every officer that approached. Two planters were summarily deported, by order of the German government.

### POST-MARKS

Limburger cheese is principal ingredient of latest cure for cancer. We always suspected that cheese and anyway we'd prefer the cancer!

S. QUIMALT: Can't see what you have to be thankful for over civic affairs. VICTOR IAW: Why I'm thankful they aren't worse!

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RECEIVED POLICY WITH ENTHUSIASM

Lower Fraser to Support Premier McBride Warmly Says Mr. Manson

Mr. W. J. Manson, M. P. for Dewdney, who spent yesterday in the city, stated that the announcement of the government's railway policy was received with the utmost enthusiasm...

DOMINICAN REBELS CAPTURE A TOWN

Insurgents and Government Troops Meet and Villa Lobo Surrenders. CAPE HATTIEN, Oct. 23.—The revolutionary movement in San Domingo continues, according to delayed dispatches...

Thieves Despoil Image

CZENSTOCHOWA, Russian Poland, Oct. 23.—During the night robbers broke into the chapel of the Virgin of the Snows...

RUGBY PLAYERS TO HOLD DANCE

J. B. A. A. Footers Will Entertain Their Friends on Monday Evening. The first dance of the season held under the auspices of the J. B. A. A. Rugby Club...

BACK TO EAST

Alleged Deseraper Must Return to Nova Scotia. VANCOUVER, Oct. 22.—W. L. Burgess, accused of being one of two desperadoes who at noon on May 17th broke up the office force of the Canadian Express company at Truro, N. S. and stole cash and money orders amounting to about \$15,000...

OHIO VALLEY IS STORM SWEEPED

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 21.—The Ohio valley this morning was the centre of the storm which last night was over St. Louis. It is going eastward and has increasing energy.

ISLAND TIMBER LANDS SOLD

Half a Million Dollar Transaction Reported Taking Place in Toronto. PORT HOPE, Ont., Oct. 22.—A big sale of Vancouver island timber lands, involving half a million dollars and 30,000 acres has just been made by Mr. H. H. Jones, of Victoria, B. C., once of Port Hope, W. T. Chambers, of Toronto, conducted the sale.

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QUESTIONS THAT AGGRATE FRANCE

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JAPAN'S SMALL STANDING ARMY

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CZAR WELCOMED BY ITALIAN PEOPLE

(Continued From Page One.) to the Russian guest. Although the train did not stop at these places the people observed the train and waved bouquets of flowers over the heads of the soldiers and against the train as it passed.

HOQUIAM BUILDING CONTRACT LET

HOQUIAM, Oct. 23.—The contract for the Elks' building, on the corner of K and Seventh streets, has been awarded to Contractor Fred Knack, whose bid was \$20,450.

Intercollegiate Track Athletes

TORONTO, Oct. 23.—A fair sized crowd witnessed the holding of the 1000 annual sports of the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Union at Varsity Field yesterday.

Hunter Bags Rare Wood Duck

NORTH YAKIMA, Oct. 23.—Ed Whitty, a Wapato, while out hunting this week, bagged a wood duck which is a very rare bird in this section.

No Golf Meet for Ottawa

OTTAWA, Oct. 23.—The Ottawa golf club held a general meeting and unanimously decided in view of the fire which completely destroyed the clubhouse to hold the Canadian championships which were to have been decided over the Ottawa links this year.

Quality of Mercy

VANCOUVER, Oct. 22.—John Corlett, aged 64, was found last night sleeping in a room at the rear of the Grand Hotel, and this morning, in the police court, where he appeared on a charge of vagrancy.

Ex-Editor Holds Fort

KETTLE FALLS, Oct. 23.—Entrenched in the office of the Kettle Falls Tribune, ex-editor Brooks kept lonely vigil last night. The management of the plant was changed by the decease of the publisher, and Merritt to the management.

Coin Returns After Fifteen Years

EVERETT, Oct. 23.—After fifteen years of absence, a gold coin was first seen in the possession of S. W. Superior, who, in 1894, a silver dollar returned.

Arrested on Arson Charge

OLYMPIA, Oct. 23.—Otto Roper, aged 17, was arrested yesterday, charged with second degree arson, and a preliminary examination today in the justice court.

Daring Aeronaunts

BLACKPOOL, Eng., Oct. 23.—The capabilities of the aeroplane in the hands of daring pilots, were exemplified here yesterday.

Captured in Raid

VANCOUVER, Oct. 22.—The three Chinamen, alleged keepers of a lottery joint at 30 Hastings street East, captured by the police, this morning in the police court were committed for trial.

Charter for Selkirk Centennial

WINNIPEG, Oct. 23.—One hundred and fifty leading business men signed an application for a charter for the Selkirk International Exposition today.

Ontario's Legislative Building

TORONTO, Oct. 23.—The estimated cost of the reconstruction of the provincial buildings is \$250,000. The work will be proceeded with immediately.

Fatality at Belleville

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 23.—Charles Burke, of the timekeepers department of the Belleville horse shoe mill, died here yesterday afternoon.

Conserving Banks of Ottawa

OTTAWA, Oct. 23.—The Hon. Frank Cochrane, representing Ontario and Jules Allard, of Quebec, had a satisfactory conference with Hon. W. Pugsley, minister of public works today respecting the conservation dams along the water course of the Ottawa river.

Halsey Gets Colville Bonds

COLVILLE, Oct. 23.—The board of county commissioners has awarded to Halsey the \$220,000 of 20-year refunding bonds voted by the county September 7 to N. W. Halsey & Co.

Police Hold Suspect

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 23.—Someone answering the description of the escaped highwayman who brutally beat and robbed Jack Martin, a crippled railroad worker, was arrested yesterday morning.

Shoots and Kills Boy

TACOMA, Oct. 23.—Taking a pot-shot at a Northern Pacific train, "just for fun," as he confessed after the shooting, Terry Wadsworth, 14-year-old boy of Big Timber, Mont., put a bullet through the head of Joseph, the 14-year-old son of Mrs. H. H. Wadsworth.

LIMBURGER AS CURE FOR CANCER

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 23.—Limburger cheese as the principal ingredient of a cancer cure, is the belief of a local chemist. Following the death of his mother eleven years ago, from cancer, Schuch began an investigation of the case and growth of cancer during which he asserts that he discovered that the basic germs of body and cancer are similar to those of leprosy.

Jennings Sticks to Tigers

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.—Manager Hugh Jennings of the Detroit Tigers, today signed a contract to continue the management of the club during the season.

FAVOR ASIATIC EXCLUSION

Eastern Societies to Take Joint Action in This Cause. OTTAWA, Oct. 22.—It would seem from communications received by the Ottawa Asiatic Exclusion Society that most of the branches throughout the Dominion are in favor of Asiatic Exclusion.

Due to Drink

MONTREAL, Oct. 23.—W. C. Manning, arrested some weeks ago for fraud in connection with coal contracts from a large number of families, was released today on condition of being released.

Church and State

The church is, of course, the best judge of its own interests, but independent observers point out that the present revival of the long protracted war between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant churches is being initiated by the church itself, and that the state has offered no fresh pretext for this fanatical movement.

Repairing Dredge

A large timber, 26 inches square and sixty feet in length, has been used for a spud to replace the one which was broken in the dredge King Edward. A large casting for the foot has been made by the Machine Works and men are now getting the spud ready for use.

Fraser River Bridge

Work was started today on the traffic floor of the Fraser River bridge. Not only will the floor be re-planked but it will be paved with concrete.

Local Option League

The Local Option League of the Kootenay, Kootenays, Crown's Nest, Slocan and Lardo districts will hold a convention at Nelson on Thursday, November 4, as a part of Sunday school convention.

New Bridge Finished

The new bridge at Fort Steele over the Kootenay river was crossed on the first time on Tuesday, October 12, and very appropriately the first train to cross was that of the popular road superintendent, John Reid.

A Labor Organ

The first number of a new paper, entitled "Action Ouvriere" has been published. It is the organ of the moderate section of the syndicates known as the reformists.

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JAPAN'S SMALL STANDING ARMY

Less Than 200,000 Men Under Arms—Chinese Naval Activity

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25.—In calculating the size of a national army, it is hard to get beyond approximate figures. Hence a calculation of the strength of the Japanese army just produced must be received on that basis, but without any opinion that it wanders far from the truth. In fact, the authority responsible for the statistics declares that the actual numbers are in excess of those given. Taking the figures as they are presented, it would appear that the number of men actually under arms, or, in other words, serving with the colors, in Japan is:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Number. Includes Infantry (129,969), Cavalry (14,500), Artillery (11,770), Engineers (10,400), Commissariat (9,240), Heavy Artillery (5,690), Mountain Artillery (1,520), Communication troops (2,000).

This is the military strength on a peace footing being more than double what it was when the Russo-Japanese war broke out. On a war footing the army is put at 1,214,000, exclusive of 10,000 troops serving in Formosa; 15,000 officers and non-commissioned officers serving with the colors, and a very large number of officers and non-commissioned officers whose names are borne on the reserves.

Chinese Army. Flattering things have been said in some quarters of the changes made in the character of the Chinese army under its new system of training, which is understood to be German lines. As observer of the soldiers in the district of Yunnan-fu gives impressions, however, which are frankly adverse. He writes: "The rank and file are mostly in the hands of incompetent officers, men who probably having bought their positions, have had, and certainly possess, but scant field training. One day, however, I rode out to the magnificent training ground, and watched for an hour some thousand or more of them undergoing their daily drill. Typical in soldierly and military sham is the only term that fits the affair."

Naval Education. Yet evidence is sufficient to show that China is as energetic as its temperament will permit in bringing both its army and navy up to modern standards of efficiency. With regard to the navy, Prince Su and his co-commissioners have formulated plans for the formation of a nuclear navy, which embrace reform in naval education, encouragement of shipbuilding and armament, and the improvement of communications and coast defenses; and Prince Tsai F. Hsun and Admiral Ding, his colleagues, are said to have decided on the following steps:

- 1. To ascertain the number of existing men-of-war and vessels; (2) to raise the necessary funds; (3) to foster naval education; (4) to construct naval bases. Inasmuch as the provincial governments have to be communicated with on these various proposals, many months must elapse before definite results are seen.

In his public utterances Prince Ito, of Japan, invariably exhibits a sagacious comprehension of current affairs. Speaking recently at a banquet given in his honor, he referred to the friendly relations existing between Japan and England, and remarked that in order to carry out the alliance entered into by the two nations, it was necessary that large were needed in addition to their own officials. Anything that tended to the detriment of the alliance would impact upon the sovereignty and might even affect her very existence. Some reference he also made to the way in which the accommodation her protectorate over Korea have since received support from the reports of the numerous attempts to introduce modern methods of sanitation among the unlightened people of the peninsula. In spite of stubborn resistance to new departures, and the vice-grip hold which the opium evil has obtained on the people.

Stamping Out Piracy. With the destruction of the notorious pirate Jikiri and his band, piracy on the Sulu Sea is, it is hoped, crushed out forever. Jikiri, who had sworn the terrible oath to kill 100 people before he "passed in his checks," was located, with seven of his gang, last October on the island of Patian, having taken possession of a fortified cave in the crater of an extinct volcano. A gunboat and troops were sent to capture them. After ineffectually shelling the cave for two days and nights, the troops prepared to rush the defenders. But the latter took the initiative and charged the troops.

Referring to the transcontinental journey the C. P. R. have made great improvements in their observation and safety after the disasters that have occurred on the Northern Pacific Express. My journey to New York in the White Star liner Megala, was very pleasant with all the arrangements, especially by the civility shown by the staff.

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POLITICAL BURNING QUESTIONS IN ENGLAND

Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard, Returning From the Old Country, Discusses Budget Situation and Labor Problems

Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard, who for the past four months has been visiting his old home in England, has returned to the city from a most pleasant jaunt. He is in the best of health and will take up his pulpit work immediately.

Of the political questions caused by the introduction of the Liberal and so-called Socialist budget, Mr. Ard has formed some interesting impressions. "The political situation in England," he says, "is very serious. It is really a question between individualism on the one hand and the protection of the one hand and the introduction of the budget millions sterling have been withdrawn from the country and invested abroad."

It is exceedingly hard to make the working classes see that it takes so much to keep the country going that they will not leave their money in the country to be taxed. Land at the present moment is shut out of the country for investment purposes. There is a growing feeling in industrial centres, in favor of protective tariffs. There is no doubt that the tariff reform party now stands a good chance of a majority at the next election.

Lords and Budget. "It is expected in England that the Lords will arrive at their conclusion with regard to the budget about the middle of November, and that they will not attempt to directly reject the budget, but will pass a resolution to the effect that, owing to its revolutionary character, they cannot further consider it until a general election has been taken. In this way the Lords will appear, not as against the people, but rather as the friends of the Liberal party in the cry 'down with the Lords.' It is generally believed that the general election will take place in January."

"Ireland has greatly increased since my last visit seven years ago. It is a state of affairs which is not to be compared with London this winter than last. This is not to be wondered at when almost every article of food, and the middle and lower classes are of foreign manufacture, and until the industries of England are protected by a tariff of duties, it will not naturally continue."

In Ireland the linen trade, after a period of depression, has passed into a new phase of life, and many of the mills in Belfast, which have been closed up for years, are now being operated again. The flax used in the manufacture of Belfast linen is largely Russian, and the most expensive is used for the production of fine lammas. There seems to be a desire among linen manufacturers to expand their production within the British Empire. There is no doubt that the British Empire is the best market for the linen industry.

Make Study of Canada. "I have come home fully convinced that the greatest future in all the British possessions lies in the Dominion of Canada. This is also recognized to a very large extent by the people of England. Where seven or eight years ago there was practically nothing known about the Dominion, today it is known and studied by a majority of the people in this country. This is perhaps due to the meetings and lectures which have been given throughout England by the Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, and also to the lectures by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel."

Suppose the Lords pass the budget. The government, in my opinion, will not be able to carry it through. The people for support on the deeper issue formulated by Lloyd-George. But suppose, again, that the government is defeated, why even then we shall have a right of suspension veto. And it frequently happens that Ireland can get more from a Tory ministry than from a Liberal government. The Irish vote will be practically Tory, must support the measures that come up to the House of Commons. The Hon. Mr. Chamberlain does not wish to face the crisis I have suggested, and he is trying to compromise the situation by a resolution which appears to be a realization of their embarrassment. Whether he wins or loses, Ireland cannot lose. If she does, it will be within three or five years."

Reduced Cotton Yield. MEMPHIS, Oct. 25.—The report of J. A. Taylor, president of the National Cotton Growers' association, indicates that there has been a decline in cotton production in the United States, which is nearly a million bales less than was ginned in this period last year.

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CORN IN ALBERTA Large Areas Will Be Cropped During Next Season

CALGARY, Alb., Oct. 25.—Corn has not been grown so successfully in small quantities in so many sections in southern Alberta and for such a number of years that agriculturists have decided that they can with profit devote a portion of their farms to this crop. First to announce his intention of raising a large quantity is George Lane, who is, this fall, preparing to sow across near Bassano in the bow valley with a view to sowing to corn next spring. He had great success with corn this year, the crop fully maturing, and the grain being of excellent quality. Americans are jubilant as they realize that the corn grown here must be heavily irrigated, and that where irrigation is available.

THE LORDS AND THE BUDGET

T. P. O'Connor, M. P., Says Ireland Must Benefit From the Situation

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—"Ireland has never in her history had such a chance as she has now," said T. P. O'Connor, member of parliament, lieutenant of John Redmond, and fighter for the Irish cause, at his hotel in this city tonight. "His country's future will be discussed by Mr. O'Connor before the Irish-Americans from now until November 10, for that is what brought him to the United States. 'There is an if,' he continued. 'Ireland must make the most of her chance and it is to ask Irish-Americans to help her make the most of it, to contribute to carrying through the general election now approaching, that is all here. We are a majority in the House of Commons, and the members of Parliament, the people have to support, perhaps, a budget which is a measure of the people's ruin.'"

Work Performed. On August 13 the chief of police telephoned me to visit a woman who had been deserted by her husband, I called at once and found a very sick woman with three children, under the care of a nurse, who had been deserted by her husband, an inveterate gambler, who was tending bar. In a case in which a mother and children should not be separated but helped financially and friends have done this for her.

On September 9 the stipendiary magistrate telephoned that two young girls were in the city. I went to see them. I found both girls were over 15 and thus past the age for the children's protection act, and both were left out on suspension of sentence. A letter was sent to a convent by her father. Afterwards visited a young woman and tried to persuade her to leave her father's home. She was over age, could only persuade her on September 9 I got a letter from her father, James Wilson, a member of the Victoria and Western Canada Club, notified all the coast towns on both sides of the sound but no answer was found. The two weeks later I received another letter stating that the child had arrived home safely. The mother said she would send her to a convent if she did not get her child home. A lady and gentleman on the boat saw she was in charge, got the child up, took her to the shore, and she was taken care of by her father, then took her back to her father in New Westminster.

The Whip Hand. "You ask me why the peers will grant this concession? Because if they refuse it the premier with the country behind him, would say, with all respect to the King, 'Sir you must give a majority in the House of Lords.' The King may do this by the creation of new peers and in this instance he reign under the constitution must follow the advice of his responsible minister."

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HOME FOR UNLUCKY CHILDREN HERE

Children's Aid Society, Supported Financially By City Council, Made Important Move Yesterday

Victoria will have a delinquent's home. It will be controlled by the Children's Aid Society, and managed by the City Council. The decision was reached at a meeting of the organization held yesterday afternoon. After the transaction of the ordinary routine, the report of the secretary, Mrs. Gordon Grant, was read as follows:

Mr. President and Members.—The features of the work since we last met are more encouraging than usual. It began with a visit from Judge Lindsay who by his address at the public meeting and the city solicitor to discuss the work of the children. As a result of that interview Ald. Bishop and Ald. Raymond have been recommended as members of this board, representing the city council. The mayor, Rev. Mr. Carson, Mr. McPhillips and the secretary met with the city council and the city solicitor to discuss the work of the children. As a result of that interview Ald. Bishop and Ald. Raymond have been recommended as members of this board, representing the city council.

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The Whip Hand. "You ask me why the peers will grant this concession? Because if they refuse it the premier with the country behind him, would say, with all respect to the King, 'Sir you must give a majority in the House of Lords.' The King may do this by the creation of new peers and in this instance he reign under the constitution must follow the advice of his responsible minister."

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Burned to Death

EDMONTON, Oct. 25.—Fears are entertained that Robert McIntyre and his mother were quietly executed in the Clinton prison at Danmore planned to escape from that institution tonight by overpowered the prison guard, and blowing out a portion of the prison wall with the dynamite. Information was received in the morning that a convict and his mother had been executed before they could make their escape.

EDUCATION AND TRADE UNIONS

Committee of Federation of Labor Debate Question of Technical Training

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—Wide-spread discussion upon the big problems of industrial education in the United States can best be worked out by the cooperation of the labor and the business world. The committee of the American Federation of Labor.

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Cambell Suits—Special line today \$25 THE FASHION CENTER 1010 GOVERNMENT STREET We Ourselves the Better Serve by Serving Others Best.

Acme of Perfection In Tailored Suits

We are frequently asked how it is our Coats and Costumes are so moderate in price in spite of the fact that they represent exclusive creations. The answer is—co-operation between ourselves and customers.

Now that we are settled in our new show rooms we are able to make a splendid display of our coats and suits. Every garment is so positioned that its inspection can be made in a few seconds.

The Ladies' Store Suits—Special line today \$25 1010 Govt. St. Suits—Special line today \$25

KING EDWARD VII OPENS INSTITUTION

Opened Doors of New Anti-Tuberculosis Institution by Cable Yesterday

BRITISH PREFERENCE. LONDON, Oct. 25.—In referring at Queenston today to his recent visit to Canada, Lord Milner said he had met a man whose business it was to study the question of the importation of British goods to Canada. He had longed to do so and had been waiting in vain for some time. He had been told that the British goods were not being imported because of the preference given to the goods of other countries. He had been told that the British goods were not being imported because of the preference given to the goods of other countries.

ASK SUBSIDY FOR ANTIPODEAN LINE

Laurier Urged to Assist Freight Line From Eastern Ports to Australia

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 25.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier today promised an early consideration of the request of a deputation of business men from Montreal, Toronto, Sydney, N.S., Owen Sound, and other ports, for a subsidy of \$250,000 for three years in aid of the proposed line of freight steamers to ply between New Zealand and Australia from ports from Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax. The company proposed that the steamers make six trips a year.

FIVE MEET DEATH

Collision on Panhandle Division of Pennsylvania Railway Results Fatal

PHOENIX, E. C., Oct. 25.—Some weeks ago it was stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway management was investigating the feasibility of the electrification of its branch into Phoenix city and that, with the abundant power at the front door, the construction of an electric railway system to handle transportation on boundary grades is but to have its time. It is now learned from official sources that the railway management has received reports from the engineers who looked over the route and that the matter is now under consideration. It is further stated that the reports are of such a satisfactory nature that actual work of construction will commence next summer. Power will be secured from the West Kootenai and Light Company. The construction of the line for initial electrification is from Phoenix to the Granby smelter. G. J. Bury, general manager of the C. P. R., accompanied by Gen. Hall, superintendent of motive power, and C. P. Buxton, chief superintendent of the Pacific division, was in the boundary during last week looking over the proposed beltways and extensions.

Cambell Suits—Special line today \$25 THE FASHION CENTER 1010 GOVERNMENT STREET We Ourselves the Better Serve by Serving Others Best.

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We are frequently asked how it is our Coats and Costumes are so moderate in price in spite of the fact that they represent exclusive creations. The answer is—co-operation between ourselves and customers.

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The Ladies' Store Suits—Special line today \$25 1010 Govt. St. Suits—Special line today \$25

KING EDWARD VII OPENS INSTITUTION

Opened Doors of New Anti-Tuberculosis Institution by Cable Yesterday

BRITISH PREFERENCE. LONDON, Oct. 25.—In referring at Queenston today to his recent visit to Canada, Lord Milner said he had met a man whose business it was to study the question of the importation of British goods to Canada. He had longed to do so and had been waiting in vain for some time. He had been told that the British goods were not being imported because of the preference given to the goods of other countries. He had been told that the British goods were not being imported because of the preference given to the goods of other countries.

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The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six Months .50 Three months .25 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

MR. MCBRIDE'S POSITION.

The position taken by Mr. McBride in the interview, which we print on another page this morning, will arouse the enthusiasm of his supporters and command the respect and confidence of the whole province. It is a thoroughly manly stand. He disdains all equivocations, faces the issue presented by his railway policy, pledges himself to carry it out in its entirety, and promises to stand or fall by it. He does not propose to secure another lease of power by bringing down a railway policy and then, by specious reasoning, excuse himself from accomplishing what he has undertaken to do. On the threshold of a political career, which may lead him to any position in the gift of the people of Canada, he stakes his future as a public man upon his good faith. More than this he could not be asked to do; less than this might seem to some people ample; but Mr. McBride has shown the courage of statesmanship. We confess our great admiration for the stand he has taken. We are confident that the people will appreciate it as they always appreciate manly courage. By his declaration he has put the campaign upon a new basis, a basis upon which a political campaign has never yet rested in this province. Careful study of the needs of British Columbia has led him to a full realization of the necessity of adopting a railway policy, which will have immediate practical results. Careful investigation has shown him the way in which those results can be most quickly reached, and a substantial impetus can be given to the development of the province. His observations showed him by what means this can be accomplished in a way that will be least burdensome to the province. He has entered into contracts that will ensure the carrying out of those objects, as far as is possible at the present time, for the railway requirements of British Columbia are larger than any government could undertake to meet in one measure, and then has placed himself in the hands of the electorate. If he had wished, he could have remained securely in office for two years to come; he could have brought down a policy without consulting the people; he could have played with the aspirations of the province by making vague promises that would look well upon paper, but never would have been fulfilled in lines of steel. But he has taken a far more manly course. Some time ago he gave the people his promise that he would adopt a policy of railway construction. He has adopted one, and now he says to the people that it is for them to decide whether they think he has kept his promise as he ought to have kept it. He does more than this, for while he takes what chance there is of defeat on an appeal to the constituencies, he assumes the further responsibility involved in his personal pledge that he will carry out what he has undertaken, such a position as this. We venture to say that the history of Canadian politics will afford few examples where a premier with a loyal and powerful majority at his back, and the loyal support and unswerving confidence of the great body of the electorate, has come forward with a policy and voluntarily upon his ability to carry it out. If there were nothing except an avowal of policy, such as the governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta appealed to the people upon at the recent elections in those provinces, instead of there being, as there are, signed contracts with the contracting companies, agreeing to carry out what has been set forth in this regard, the pledge which Mr. McBride has given would be a sufficient guarantee of good faith to justify him in appealing to the electorate for their endorsement. That he will receive this we have no manner of doubt. It will be a triumphant endorsement, for the people of British Columbia will know how to appreciate a public man who has shown that he stands ready to do his duty to the country as he understands it, and is prepared to stand or fall by the promises which he has made.

THE RESIGNATIONS

The resignations of Mr. Tatlow, Minister of Finance and Agriculture, and Mr. Fulton, Minister of Lands, which it will come as a surprise to most people, was not wholly unexpected by those who were aware of the views of these gentlemen upon railway matters. Their reasons for retirement from the ministry are not exactly consistent with each other. Mr. Tatlow retires because he thinks the Canadian Northern is getting too much; Mr. Fulton goes out because he thinks that the time has gone by for subsidizing railways, and that in any event the Canadian Northern line would be built as a necessary commercial undertaking without a subsidy. If Mr. Fulton is right, Mr. Tatlow is wrong in suggesting that a guarantee of bonds is too much to give, for a line that is a commercial necessity will surely pay interest on what it will

cost. But this only by the way. The ex-ministers, for reasons which seem satisfactory to themselves, are unable to concur with their colleagues in the railway policy, and therefore they took the only proper course open to them. We regret that they have felt impelled to such a line of action, but holding the views that they entertain, there was nothing left for them to do. Mr. McBride had to choose between keeping his colleagues and keeping faith with the people and he has chosen the latter course. The public will heartily applaud him for so doing. He has given by the act further evidence of his determination to let nothing stand in the way of redemption of his promise to give the province a progressive and beneficial railway policy.

The Colonist has on many occasions expressed its appreciation of both the retiring ministers, and has nothing to withdraw on that subject. It looks upon their retirement from public life with regret, although it has known for some time that neither of them was particularly enamored of a public career. It wishes them both every success and prosperity for the future.

THE BARKLEY SOUND LINE

There is lying to the west of Victoria a region that is capable of remarkable development. It contains a vast amount of the finest timber in the world. It has what seem to be the largest iron deposits in British Columbia. It contains limestone. It is to all appearance as far as can be judged from such prospecting as has been done, richly mineralized. Running through it are streams that will supply a large amount of power. There are many areas in it that, when cleared of timber, will be available for farming. Until a day or two ago, we were all of one mind as to the desirability of opening this country by a railway. We all were of the opinion that if Victoria had a hundred miles of railway running to the west, it would be a good thing for the city. Those who took the trouble to investigate the matter realized that the area, which such a line would open, would be as large as that tributary to the E. & N. Railway, and that Victoria would have no competitor in the trade to be developed there as she has in Vancouver for the trade along the E. & N. Others who had looked into the matter a little further saw that such a railway would draw upon the whole west coast of the Island for business and make Victoria strong in a region where otherwise she will have to meet Vancouver competition by way of the Albatross extension of the E. & N. On these points we were all of one mind up to a few days ago; but now that the McBride Ministry has entered into a contract for the construction of this railway, and to have it form a part of a transcontinental line, opponents of that ministry can see something in the line worthy of a moment's consideration. They tell us that the line will be no good. One prominent supporter of Mr. John Oliver said yesterday that it would be of no more value to the city than the V. & S. railway, although last week he was one of those who thought everything should be done to secure the construction of the line, and was willing to do everything in his power to secure a Dominion subsidy for it. Others of Mr. Oliver's supporters say that the road is of very little good, quite oblivious of the fact that Mr. Oliver includes it in his programme, and is willing to vote \$5,000 a mile to aid in its construction.

We shall have more to say about this enterprise by and by, but for the present we shall only add that there is probably not another city in Canada where political bitterness is so intense that men would decry an undertaking that will develop right at its doors an area of vast potentialities in a business way. A week or two ago, when the Board of Trade asked the government to assist this railway, the whole city, irrespective of party affiliations, applauded the request, and urged the government to comply with it. The government has complied with it, and now we are told that the road will be of little value, and the people go so far as to say that it will be an injury to this city. Such people are hopeless, but fortunately, they are in a very small minority.

COMMENTS UPON ANNOUNCEMENT

In dealing with the government's railway policy, the News-Advertiser editorially has the following: "The general expression of opinion in regard to the government's announcement from Victoria is one of approval. Once more the Conservative administration of the province has proved itself a business body, recognizing very

fully that the present period in the existence of British Columbia is one that demands some common sense in the supervision of public affairs. The ministry is already in a position to point with satisfaction to the results of one railway policy which it has formulated, and can with the greatest confidence submit to the electorate a second, no less judicious in its terms and promising in its development. We were enabled yesterday morning to supplement the announcement of the date of the general elections with a succinctly explanatory outline of the railway policy on which by this means the public of the province will be enabled to declare its opinion. The government has done no more than right in giving electors the opportunity to express their views on the policy immediately on its maturity, and we think that its course in this respect will be approved by all fair-minded persons. And, further, there is very little doubt that the latest steps which the government has taken to insure the further development of the public domain will also prove gratifying to the vast majority of the province. The proposition, as we have said, is a business one, and as such will appeal to the shrewd business sense of the public. It is practical and prudent. It cannot fail to assist materially the shrewd business sense of the province, and this impetus to assure for them a productive commerce which must under other circumstances require the consumption, and to cement the fortunes of the more thickly populated coast districts by securing most ample facilities for communication. In both these respects the new railway policy is eminently practical. And it is prudent for the reason that the government has pledged the country to none of those virtual bribes which it was on one line the fashion to extend to railroad enterprises—some of them of a purely speculative nature. The most selfish sense, it is highly improbable that, with the securities to be held, the province will be asked to pay one dollar in connection with the guarantee of bonds of the Canadian Northern. The sincerity with which the Mackenzie & Mann system has adhered to its pledges in other provinces of the Dominion, its stable position, and the good judgment displayed by it in seeking new and promising fields, make the securities which the government will receive in lieu, incontestably "gilt-edged."

As regards the plans of the railway company itself, we need only refer our readers to the interview given by Mr. Mann in the current issue. The programme is of considerable magnitude to Vancouver, and though of course still in the nebulous stage, we may safely assume that the line will be largely by the building of the new line from one border of the province to the other. Mr. Mann expressed the opinion that work will be completed well within the time specified in the agreement with the government, and the president of the Canadian Northern is not wont to indulge in superfluous optimism. His categorical assertion in this regard opens up a bright vista for the province. We would commend to our readers the suggestions thrown out by a prominent local Conservative, as given in the current issue. They are in the advice which we have already given, that the party do not assume the victory before it is won. No mistake in an election campaign is more dangerous, and it is one that implies a lack of wisdom in the conduct of the party. The Conservatives in the interests of the province as a whole, need every seat in the House that can be won, and we are sure that the various contingencies will act in accordance with the wisdom of the party, and secure that harmony among themselves and with great benefit to the coast cities.

The Province has the following: It will be observed that in the agreement arrived at the province is abundantly secured, a first mortgage being obtained upon the road as security for the guarantee, as well as a covenant from the entire Canadian Northern system. A limited mileage, too, has been fixed to which the guarantee of the company's arrangement is plain and is frankly and completely set forth in the government's declaration. Should the public lend its approval to the understanding arrived at work will be started within three months of the date of the bill, and the road from Yellowhead Pass is to be completed within four years. Under the conditions these four years would mean four years of immense activity and progress in British Columbia.

No plain understanding like a policy of progress and development, and the government asks the country whether it will endorse and support that policy with the guarantee of security with which it is surrounded, or whether it is not yet prepared to take that forward step which the resources and financial strength of the province justifies it in taking. Of course, there is no question whatever as to the result.

The government is to be congratulated on having brought the elections on sufficiently early so as to be in the year been set the Christmas trade would have suffered.

The voters have rather more than four weeks to prepare for an election, which is more than ample time, and yet is not too long. It will afford plenty of opportunity for full discussion of every question in issue. Nobody in the British Empire approves of the execution of Ferrer in Barcelona, but the British House of Commons is not the place to discuss such a question, and it speaks well for the good sense of the members that it was impossible to secure a sufficient number of voters to support a motion to adjourn made for that purpose.



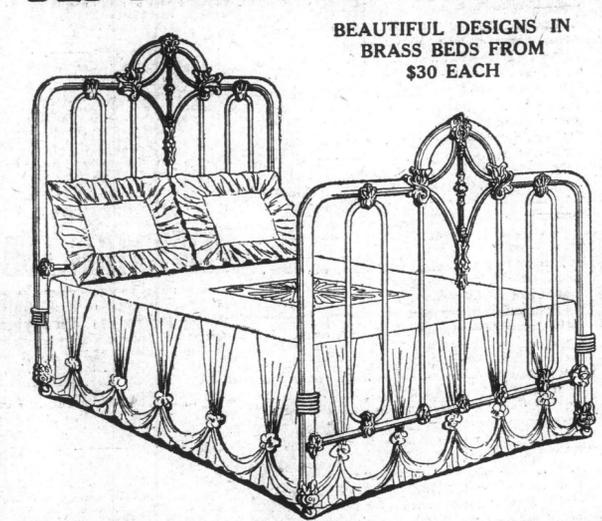
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The bed illustrated here is one of our most popular sellers in iron beds. The design is one that appeals through its dignified lines. There's a lack of "over-elaborate decorations." Cream enamel finish with brass centre spindles. Full size, 4 feet 6 inches—continuous pillars. Made by the world's largest metal bed makers. Net, cash \$11.40

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Framed mirrors in many sizes and at many prices are shown here. There's always a place for another mirror and with such a variety of sizes and such a choice of prices you can easily enjoy the service of another. Visit the fourth floor and see the assortment of framed mirrors we show there. All sizes from the small 4 x 6 inch mirror up to any size you may require may be had here. We have some very attractive styles with Early English frames at from \$3 to \$125. Other styles are priced from as low as 15c

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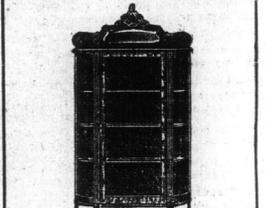
Neat Styles In Hall Seats Hall Mirrors That Please

Our showing of hall seats embraces many choice styles. We have these in golden oak and in Early English finished oak. Prices range at—\$8, \$11, \$12, \$18, \$20. Our hall mirrors will please you—they are of very stylish design. Best quality of mirrors only. Golden oak and Early English oak frames. \$7, \$7.50, \$9.50, \$10, \$16.50

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Matters not whether it is a card prize for lady or gent, whether you have little to invest or much, there is no other establishment that shows such a variety of suitable items for this purpose. You can gratify most any taste as to price and style here. Dainty china, glass and silver appeals to the women folk. The men folk would be delighted with one of our smoker's sets, tie racks, stationery sets.

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Stylish Designs From \$20 Why not display your collection of dainty china in one of these stylish cabinets? A safe place to store it too. Price shouldn't prevent you from owning one, for these are marked at figures small enough to permit almost any home to own one. Such styles as these add to the attractiveness of the diningroom. China Cabinet—An oak cabinet finished in the Early English finish. Has 4 shelves with glass door and ends. Priced at \$20. China Cabinet—A wall style cabinet in Early English finished oak. Has 4 shelves, glass doors and ends—slatted style. Priced at \$25. China Cabinet—A corner style cabinet in Early English finished oak. Has 4 shelves and 2 mirrors, bent glass door \$30. Also in golden oak. China Cabinet—A golden oak wall style with 4 shelves and 2 mirrors. Bent glass ends and door. Priced at \$35. We want you to inspect our showing of dining room furniture. We have never shown a better assortment of the various dining room furniture requirements. Pleased to have you come whether to look or buy.

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FORC In a previous article I the attraction of gravita attraction. It was show peared to be universal, and seemed to be restricted depend upon conditions, t for believing that it also gravitation, although its majority of cases dorman on to speak of other exa If you dip the end of water, the water will a to a certain extent imme given time enough and a ation, the water would length of the towel. wger, and it will becom above the surface of the make a sponge dry by w put tiles in the soil as be placed, and yet you dry. These things are capillary attraction, the rived from the Latin w means a hair. Late wri force "capillary action," taken, the bore of whic hair and is open at bot placed in water, the flu above the surface. Arou investigation has so waged as around these ena. The accepted expl involved for popular pre can be attempted here i the various ways in wh a drop of water on a pie once spread. If as soon on the glass, the latte the water is on the d spread just the same, a defies the law of gravit surface of which is wet, quickly if the wet surfac if it is turned up. We tu to dry, but this is not more quickly in that po but only because we the chance to run off. The be the nature of capillar tain extent independent tation, and operates in as magnetic attraction. speak of this force as the water can be heaped up an ordinary glass can higher than its edge, an ing up can be made by ment. Take a small gla will do, but the experim with a small one—and possible with water. T the water with the poi the number of needles a marked heaping up of have a flat surface on coming down to the rin will creep up the side ly filled with it. What tension of water is the ing phenomena. The be demonstrated by t stance that will float in side of it in alcohol. The pan of water, and it w surface, and the part w stern, and this will cor has all evaporated. T theory that the surfac less than that of water, to this same mysterio have never been quite. A soap bubble is comp thin film of water, and is to contract. This co directions and appears of the force of gravita soap plays in this phe One suggestion is that thin film on both sides phenomenon is seen w soap, and it is one of things, which show the investigation. The v knows very little more a child who amuses hi But they are of intere illustrations of a force, not by any means well one washes his hands operation of this cap ways. He sees how w face of his skin in defa tation. He sees how defiance of the same l stant tendency is to notice this especially a as every one knows i up a good lather for a sees how the towel t wipes his hands. It d is flexible and thus g creases of the flesh, h water by capillary act are brought into con force that pervades nat extent than is yet kno If two gases are ph being heavier than and main in a state of r descend and the light two become perfectly Carey of the London Colanist the following small column of gold a small column of silv ing column aside wit heavier metal, down.

WEILER BROS.

UNRIPASSED

bed illustrated here of our most popular in iron beds. The is one that appeals in its dignified lines. a lack of "over-te decorations." enamel finish with centre spindles. Full feet 6 inches—con-pillars. Made by world's largest metal makers. Net, cash \$11.40

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here's always a place for you can easily enjoy the now there. All sizes from ere. We have some very styles are priced from as

China Cabinets



Stylish Designs From \$20

Why not display your collection of dainty china in one of these stylish cabinets? A safe place to store it too. Price couldn't prevent you from owning one, for these are marked at figures small enough to permit most any home to own one. Such styles as these add to the attractiveness of the diningroom. China Cabinet—An oak cabinet finished in the Early English finish. Has 4 shelves with glass door and ends. Priced at \$20. China Cabinet—A wall style cabinet in Early English finished oak. Has 4 shelves, glass doors and ends—slatted style. Priced at \$25. China Cabinet—A corner style cabinet in Early English finished oak. Has 4 shelves and 2 mirrors, bent glass door \$30. Also in golden oak. China Cabinet—A golden oak wall style with 4 shelves and 2 mirrors. Bent glass ends and door. Priced at \$35. We want you to inspect our showing of dining room furniture. We have never shown a better assortment of the various dining room furniture requirements. Pleased to have you come whether to look or buy.

OS. SOLE AGENTS FOR THE OSTERMOOR MATTRESS PRICE \$15



Amplour with the Editor

FORCE

In a previous article reference was made to the attraction of gravitation and magnetic attraction. It was shown that the first appeared to be universal, and that while the latter seemed to be restricted in its sphere, and to depend upon conditions, there might be ground for believing that it also was coextensive with gravitation, although its presence was in the majority of cases dormant. We shall now pass on to speak of other examples of force.

If you dip the end of a towel in a basin of water, the water will ascend into the towel to a certain extent immediately. Presumably, given time enough and a low degree of evaporation, the water would ascend to the whole length of the towel. Stand a stick in the water, and it will become wet some distance above the surface of the water. You cannot make a sponge dry by wringing it. You may put tiles in the soil as closely as they can be placed, and yet you cannot drain the soil dry. These things are due to what is called capillary attraction, the adjective being derived from the Latin word *capilla*, which means a hair. Late writers prefer to call the force "capillary action." If a glass tube be taken, the bore of which is not larger than a hair and is open at both ends, and one end is placed in water, the fluid will rise in the tube above the surface. Around few departments of investigation has so much discussion been waged as around these very familiar phenomena.

The accepted explanation of them is too involved for popular presentation, and all that can be attempted here is to point out some of the various ways in which it is exhibited. Put a drop of water on a piece of glass. It will at once spread. If as soon as the drop is placed on the glass, the latter is turned so that the water is on the downward side, it will spread just the same, although in so doing it defies the law of gravitation. An object, the surface of which is wet, will not dry any more quickly if the wet surface is turned down than if it is turned up. We turn things upside down to dry, but this is not because they dry any more quickly in that position than in another, but only because we thereby give the water a chance to run off. Therefore, whatever may be the nature of capillary action, it is to a certain extent independent of the force of gravitation, and operates in opposition to it, just as magnetic attraction does. Some writers speak of this force as that of cohesion. By it water can be heaped up. By very great care an ordinary glass can be filled with water higher than its edge, and a very distinct heaping up can be made by a very simple experiment. Take a small glass—a glass of any size will do, but the experiment is more easily done with a small one—and fill it just as full as possible with water. Then drop needles into the water with the points downward, and as the number of needles increases, there will be a marked heaping up of the water, which will have a flat surface on top and curved edges coming down to the rim of the glass. Water will creep up the side of a glass that is partly filled with it. What is called the surface-tension of water is the cause of many interesting phenomena. The most easily shown can be demonstrated by taking some light substance that will float in water and wetting one side of it in alcohol. Then place it in a shallow pan of water, and it will move about on the surface, the part wet with alcohol being the stern, and this will continue until the alcohol has all evaporated. This is explained by the theory that the surface tension of alcohol is less than that of water. Soap bubbles are due to this same mysterious force, although they have never been quite satisfactorily explained. A soap bubble is composed of an exceedingly thin film of water, and its constant tendency is to contract. This contraction goes on in all directions and appears to be quite independent of the force of gravitation. Just what part the soap plays in this phenomenon is not certain. One suggestion is that it forms an exceedingly thin film on both sides of the water film. The phenomenon is seen whenever we wash with soap, and it is one of those little every day things, which show the limitations of scientific investigation. The wisest man of science knows very little more about soap bubbles than a child who amuses himself by blowing them. But they are of interest in this connection as illustrations of a force, the nature of which is not by any means well known. Indeed, when one washes his hands with soap he sees the operation of this capillary force in several ways. He sees how water adheres to the surface of his skin in defiance to the law of gravitation. He sees how soap bubbles form in defiance of the same law and how their constant tendency is to contract. A man will notice this especially when he is shaving, for as every one knows it is impossible to keep up a good lather for any length of time. He sees how the towel takes up water when he wipes his hands. It does this, not because it is flexible and thus gets into the folds and creases of the flesh, but because it takes up water by capillary action. Thus every day we are brought into contact with a mysterious force that pervades nature possibly to a greater extent than is yet known.

If two gases are placed in a receptacle, one being heavier than another, and allowed to remain in a state of rest, the heavier gas will descend and the lighter will ascend until the two become perfectly intermixed. Professor Carey of the London University related to the *Colonist* the following experiment. He took a small column of gold and to the top of it fused a small column of silver, and stood the resulting column aside with the gold, which is the heavier metal, down. After waiting for some

time he took a small piece off the top of the silver section of the column, assayed it and found gold in it; he took a similar piece of the bottom of the gold section and found silver in it, and the nearer he approached the point of fusion the more strongly marked became the presence of one metal in the other. The gold and silver seemed to be automatically forming an amalgamate, and in the process the gold was defying the law of gravitation. This may explain why several metals are found in the same ores. Originally they may have been distinct, but by this automatic process they have become amalgamated. There appears to be some slight reason for supposing that all varieties of matter have a tendency to amalgamate with each other, although it would be unwise to suggest that this tendency has been established or even made seem probable, and if it is a universal law, its operation in most cases is exceedingly slow, so much so that it cannot be observed.

Friction is described by some writers rather as a "resistance" than as a force. Its laws are not understood. In a general way the rougher the surface the greater the friction; a body at rest is more powerfully affected by friction than one in motion; a rapidly moving body less than one moving slowly. If it were not for friction, a perfectly balanced wheel set in motion would revolve forever, for it could not wear out and there would be nothing to stop it. The impetus given to set it in motion would never be lost, for there would be nothing to exhaust it. Energy cannot be destroyed; it can only be transformed. By friction force is converted into motion in many mechanical contrivances. The use of driving belts is too familiar and so also is the use of friction wheels to call for any further illustration. One writer, whose treatise on this subject seems to be a painstaking effort to bring the investigations into it down to their last results, finds himself compelled to say that the conversion of force into motion is accomplished "by some force whatever it is," and while he devotes a good deal of space to an attempted explanation, he feels constrained to admit that he has not succeeded in establishing very much. We all know that friction develops heat. A familiar instance is that of a shooting star, which by reason of its friction with the atmosphere becomes incandescent. Sometimes the meteor passes out of the atmosphere, and we see it grow dim and finally disappear. Sometimes the heat becomes so intense that the meteor explodes and we see the flash and sometimes the incandescent fragments are hurled away by the explosion. Sometimes the meteor reaches the ground, and it is at a white heat due to friction. In this class of phenomena we are quite as far away from the discovery of the real nature and origin of the force or forces, which produce them, as we ever were, notwithstanding the fact that for a long time their operation has been the subject of physical and arithmetical inquiry. Indeed, it is said that in respect to friction we can only claim to have a working knowledge of it sufficient for its application to our present purposes. The writer above referred to says that its "laws" as generally laid down are doubtless incorrect, but they serve as guides to the utilization of this almost unknown force.

IDEALS

None of us is any better than his ideals; few of us attain them. Perhaps none of us does, for if we honestly strive to reach ideals, our pursuit will be like the search for the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. They will always be a little further ahead. This seems to be an excellent thing; for if our ideals remained stationary, we would soon see and how far short of perfection they are and would grow discouraged. Possibly a good many shipwrecked lives may be due to the fact that their possessors have followed false ideals, which like wreckers' fires along the beach, only serve as a guide to destruction. Therefore, it seems important that in youth a high ideal should be imparted by all instructors, where the instruction is given by parents, teachers or writers. A high ideal should be set before boys and girls. It is said that every boy born in the United States is a potential president, and that most of them cherish the idea of attaining that position. It is just possible that this ideal is exploited too much, because the tendency is to place success as more to be desired than fitness for success; although we fancy that few boys have been spoiled by indulging in aspiration for the presidency. There is another ideal that is held up to youth, not only in the United States but in Canada, and it is that great wealth is the greatest of achievements. No sane man denies the value of wealth as a means; the room for doubt comes in when wealth is considered as an end. The newspapers and modern fiction are out-rivaling each other in efforts to make the attainment of wealth the ideal of men and women. The result is that we are all more or less under the glamor of it. When a friend says to us that this is Mr. Smith of Smithville, we are very glad to see him, perhaps, if we are not busy about other things. But if our friend says, "This is Mr. Smith, the multimillionaire of Smithville," we will always have time to shake hands and ask him to sit down. Possibly we would not need to be greatly urged in order to be induced to go to lunch with him. Therefore, while theoretically we all despise the worship of the Golden Calf, we must all plead guilty to a sneaking fondness for its company, even if we are put to some inconvenience thereby. Perhaps you have heard the story of the boy who whispered to

his mother: "Ma, Uncle John's eating with his knife," and the mother answered: "Your Uncle John's rich enough to eat with the fire shovel if he wants to." These observations are made on the principle that honest confession is good for the soul, and so that which follows may be taken in the spirit in which it is written, which is that of a real desire to be of some help to those, who have the responsibility of developing the characters of those around them. To such people we say: Help those who look to you for guidance to form good ideals. That is about all that parents and other instructors can hope to do, for the youthful mind soon grows to a stage when it does its own thinking. Frequently we see children of right-living parents grow up to be everything that is bad. Why is this? What is the basis of the old saying about ministers' sons and deacons' daughters? It has been said that "a proverb is the wisdom of many and the wit of one," and we may be sure that there is some warrant for the common sayings current in society. What we ought to strive to implant in the mind of a child is not a desire to go to heaven, not a wish to become president or premier, not a longing to be rich, but as high an ideal as a child can appreciate of what is right and what is after all worth while. The best of all ideals to begin with is expressed in that good old word: "Honour"—we spell it in the old way, for somehow "honour" does not seem to mean quite as much, so accustomed are we to associate meanings with forms. It seems right enough to speak of business honor, or political honor, but we always like to think of personal "honour." But this is only by the way. Now let no one say that a child is ever too young to learn what honour means, that is if it is old enough to understand anything except what is mere babyism. Here is a true story. Some boys were suspected of mischief. The victim, who was a man, caught one of them and asked him who was responsible. The little chap denied knowing anything about it; but the man repeated the question, only to be answered by the lad that he hoped to die if he knew anything about it. Now the man remembered that he had once been a boy himself, and so he said: "Come now, honest Injun, did you," and the little fellow glanced up with a bright look in his face and said: "Well, if you put it that way, I did." To lie out of a scrape seemed legitimate enough, and all that smart lad would be willing to take the chances of being struck dead, but when it came to "honest Injun," that was another matter. The appeal was to the boy's honor and it was not made in vain. Therefore do not lose sight of the fact that a boy's point of view may be very different from his father's, and that he may be just as true to his ideals, when he is doing wrong, as his father is when he is doing right, or at least what he thinks is right, which is not always the same. Get it into a child's mind just as soon as possible that there is something better than achievement. The boy who runs a foot race honestly and faithfully and loses ought to be taught that he has done better than his competitor who has won by a fluke or a bit of sharp practice. Teach boys to play the game for the sake of the game, not for the sake of winning. Of course we applaud the fellow who breaks the tape and gives a spring into the air after the finish to show that he has plenty of vim left in him; but do not let us forget the little chap who comes pounding along hopelessly in the rear, running for all that is in him because that was what he set out to do. The winner may have the highest of ideals. That is as it may be; but we are sure that the loser has them. What is true of the footrace is true of studies; it is true of every line of activity. Get it into the mind of youth that success is not the ideal, but right effort. Teach that the real success is within, that it comes from our own conscientiousness. This is the Kingdom of God, of which we are told that if we seek it first, all things will be added unto us.

We are all largely what our ideals make us; and if there is another life, we will take into it as near as possible a realization of what those ideals are. Now this is not to say that the accumulation of wealth or the achievement of political power or the winning of renown are not highly desirable. The point is that it is not success that is the test of merit, for success often depends upon accident. A very successful business man in Eastern Canada said that he always estimated a man's worth by what he tried to do, not by what he accomplished. He used to say: "Our part is to aim at what we think is best and try to accomplish it; we are not responsible for results, for they may depend upon things entirely beyond our control." A very prominent Victoria business man said when told that a young man, recommended to him for a position, had made a failure of his previous effort on his own behalf, "He must have tried, or he could not have failed." The next time we may say, contradictory though it may sound, that from the standpoint of ideals, failure does not necessarily imply lack of success. One may gain more by failure than by what is called success. In middle life and afterwards it is difficult to form ideals. Our minds are too fully occupied with doing what has to be done to permit us to have leisure to contemplate the things we would like to do. For this reason our ideals should be formed in youth. They need not be specific, perhaps it is better that they should not be. Young people ought not to be taught that they should be like some particular person, or that they should fit themselves for some particular place. The most observing parents or teachers cannot know with certainty what is the best

department of activity into which the steps of youth should be directed. It is because so many people are living lives that were shaped for them by others that we see so many square pegs in round holes. Ideals ought to be in relation to quality. Young people ought to be taught that it is the quality of work that counts. A story is told of a man who once held a cabinet position in Canada. He was introduced to a man much older than himself, and the latter said: "We are not quite strangers. The first and last time I saw you, you blacked my boots for me in your father's house." The Cabinet Minister answered: "If I did, I blacked them well." Honour and thoroughness, these two features ought to have a foremost place in the ideals of youth. There will be temptations enough in later life to strain the one and to slight the other; but the chances are that if boys and girls begin life with these ideals firmly implanted in their nature, their careers will be successful, even though they may not be crowned by achievements, which the world will call great.

WATERLOO

The Battle of Waterloo was, in its results, the greatest military event of modern times. Writers differ in their accounts of it. Germans allege that the victory was due to Blucher and to him alone. Frenchmen take refuge in Victor Hugo's explanation that Napoleon was fighting against God. The British people attributed the success of the day to the steadiness of the British infantry. But no one denies the far-reaching effect of the victory upon the condition of Europe. It will be impossible to deal with this battle in a single article, and the references made today will be to the events that led up to it.

After the defeat at Leipsic and the complete overthrow of his forces in the battles which followed, although in some of the encounters Napoleon displayed more than his usual valor and skill, and achieved brilliant successes, the people of France turned their backs upon the Emperor, and when the allies entered Paris they were hailed as deliverers. Napoleon was not dismayed. He assembled all his forces at Fontainebleau and announced his intention of attacking the capital, but at the critical moment the military aristocracy refused to support his efforts, and he saw that the end had come. His marshals forced him to abdicate; all that the Senate did was little more than give formal sanction to the inevitable. The abdication was in favor of his family. The Tsar was inclined to favor this solution of the difficulty, and so was the Emperor of Austria, who was father of Maria-Louis, Napoleon's second wife. But the genius of Talleyrand was too potent. He managed to spread dissent through the army, and the conclusion of the negotiations was that the abdication was absolute, Napoleon retaining the title of Emperor, was banished to Elba, with a revenue sufficient for all his possible needs, and a principality in Italy being given to his wife. Yet by a strange irony of fate his misfortunes endeared him to France as his successes had never done. He himself did not realize that this would be the case, and he endeavored to end his life by poison, but having taken too much, he was saved by severe vomiting. There were some demonstrations against him, and at one place a crowd assembled and tried to drown him, but he made his escape and finally was taken aboard an English frigate, which carried him to Elba.

The next event of importance was the return of the 300,000 men who had been shut up in German fortresses after the Battle of Leipsic. These men panted for revenge. The court of the Bourbons became oppressive; the Church became exacting, and the whole country looked to Elba as the source from which would come deliverance and glory. Napoleon did not long hesitate about responding to the appeal made to him, if indeed he did not himself promote it. On February 20, 1815, he left Elba with 1,100 men. On March 1 he landed in France. Twenty days later he entered the Tuileries in triumph. The story of his advance has been epitomized in extracts from *Le Moniteur*. Its first announcement was, "Bonaparte is advancing." The next said, "Napoleon is being reinforced by the army." The next was, "The Emperor is approaching Paris." The last said, "His Majesty has arrived. Vive l'Empereur!" These sentences are given from memory, but they are substantially correct. Napoleon declared his intention of establishing a new order of things. He announced that he meant to restore peace, and that he had abandoned his hopes of a world-empire. But he never had an opportunity to carry out his intentions, if he really held them. The allies determined to crush him without mercy. A force of 700,000 men was raised, and all that Napoleon could muster was one of 200,000. Nevertheless he did not despair, but thought by quick action to overcome his foes in detail. His first attempt was to prevent a union of the British and Prussian forces in Belgium, and the result was Waterloo.

A Century of Fiction

(N. de Bertrand Luprin)

Mark Twain

What boy, old or young, has not laughed over Tom Sawyer? If Mark Twain had written nothing else, he must long be remembered as the author of one of the drollest and most

fascinating boys' stories that was ever written. But the gifted artist has produced many books, and the charming tale of "The Prince and the Pauper" is an equal favorite with Tom Sawyer. He who has not read "Innocents Abroad," the collection of irresistibly funny letters which Mr. Clemens wrote while on a trip to the Orient, has a wholesome delight yet in store, and "Pudd'n Head Wilson" has justifiably increased the author's fame both in the old country and in the new. "A Tramp Abroad" is along the same lines as "Innocents Abroad," but if anything it is fuller of humorous anecdote, shows more care in the preparation, and increased literary ability.

Mr. Samuel Clemens' pseudonym of Mark Twain is more universally known than the real name of the writer. The name de plume comes from a nautical expression used by the Mississippi pilots, and means two fathoms. Mr. Clemens was born in 1835 in a little town on the banks of this great river, and it has been the background of many of his stories. Indeed so beautifully has he described its many charms and fascinations that he has won for himself the title of "Prose Poet of the Mississippi."

We have no authority for stating that the humorist displayed precocity during his childhood. He was a healthy, happy, mischievous, normal boy, loving fun and adventure, the height of his ambition to be a pilot on the great river that has been the inspiration of many of his best efforts. He had a common school education, and entered a printer's office at an early age. He became an expert compositor and traveled as a journeyman printer. Finally his dearest hope became a reality, and he was given a chance to learn piloting on a steamboat.

When the war broke out he joined a volunteer company, but saw no actual fighting, and we next find him in Nevada engaged in the newspaper work. Later he traveled to the Pacific Coast, continuing his profession of journalism, and while in San Francisco made his debut as a humorous lecturer.

His first noteworthy book was "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras," which attracted considerable attention, and was followed by "Innocents Abroad," which brought him into prominence at once. From this time on, his success as a humorous writer and lecturer was assured. Everything he wrote met with a ready sale, and he was in great demand as a speaker.

It was not until after he married that he set himself to serious study, but his later books show the great benefit he derived from his familiarity with biographical and historical works.

Mr. Clemens and his family have lived principally in Europe for the last fifteen or twenty years. His humor is not dependent for its effect upon any particular locality, it can be understood by the Frenchman or the German as well as by his own country people. It has a universal quality that will make it last long, and its clean wholesomeness has a genuinely uplifting effect. "Laughter will carry one over many a rough road where tears would avail nothing."

The Prince and the Pauper

This fascinating story has as its heroes the young Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VI, and Tom Canty, a little beggar boy. The latter is supposed to closely resemble the Prince. One day Tom Canty while looking through the gates of the courtyard of the palace is ordered away by the guard, but the Prince, overhearing the command bids the soldiers open the gates and admit the beggar boy.

The two lads, perceiving the resemblance one to the other, change clothes for amusement, Tom Canty robbing himself in the Prince's garments, and the Prince donning Tom's rags. In the midst of their merriment, the Prince notices a wound on Tom's hand, and, serious in a moment, rushes from the palace to administer a rebuke to the guilty guard.

Taking him for the beggar lad they drive him from the palace in spite of his expostulations and commands. Then follows a long period of suffering and privation for the little scion of royalty, though he meets with a good friend in Sir Miles Hendon, a knight who has fallen from high estate.

Tom's experiences in the palace are pathetic and ludicrous. Supposing him to be the real Prince, it is decided that he has become demented, and the strange claims he makes and his uncouth behaviour are the result of a mind deranged. In time he grows accustomed to his surroundings, and begins to forget Prince Edward. Concluding that he has recovered his reason, a coronation day is fixed upon.

It is during the celebration that Edward makes his appearance, and forbids the proceedings. Guards seize him, and the lord chamberlain commands him to be thrown into the tower. Tom Canty, recognizing the real Prince, assures the assembly that the newcomer speaks the truth. Alas! his words are considered a proof of his returning malady.

Meantime a messenger enters and tells the company that the "Great Seal" is missing, Consternation follows, without the seal the ceremony of coronation cannot proceed. Its hiding place is made the test of Edward's claims, and with some help from Tom he remembers where he had placed it on that eventful day when he was driven from the palace. He is crowned, the royal robe covering his rags. Tom Canty is rewarded for his loyalty, and Edward VI is a kinder and more humane ruler on account of the troubles and trials he has passed through.

LIVE NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

G. T. P. Busy
W. F. Graham, in charge of the G. T. P. survey party, was in Merritt on Tuesday. The outfit will be up the Coldwater for a few weeks. A survey will be taken as far as Summit. The G. T. P. officials are very reticent as regards their plans, but the general public have no doubt that this section will be tapped by the G. T. P. It certainly looks as though the Grand Trunk Pacific was contemplating a route through this section of the country in order to tap a rich area.—Merritt Herald.

Encouraging Game
The silver watches donated by Richard Burde, formerly of this city, and now editor of the Alberni Pioneer, for the purpose of fostering lacrosse among the youths of this city, have arrived at the exhibition in the window of Gifford's Jewellery store. The arranging for playing off these watches is in the hands of Herb Ryall and Tommy Gifford. It is probable that the first game will be played on Thanksgiving Day.—New Westminster News.

Touring Interior
Miss Booheugh, of Vancouver, a labor organizer, and Miss Scoville, of Victoria, a newspaper correspondent, who have been staying at Leonard's hotel, Nicola, passed through Merritt, last Tuesday, on the Nicola-Princeton stage, en route for the Similkameen. They will go on overland to Columbia Valley, Wash., and will spend the winter in California.

Declared Dividend
The annual general meeting of the Chilliwack Telephone Co., Ltd., was held in the Court house, Chilliwack, on October 21 at 8 p.m. President Gervan occupied the chair. In his annual address the president said in part: "From a financial standpoint the year has been a decided success, and your directors have great pleasure in recommending a dividend of 7 per cent. on the present paid-up capital. The financial statements show a net profit of some \$1,000 for the year; had not been called upon to remedy the damage caused by the ice storm this profit would have been increased by over \$375."

Hastings Townships
That in the opinion of this council the Legislature should be asked at the next session to amend the city charter so as to enable the city limits to be extended in any direction for a distance of five miles; that the city protests against the formation of Hastings townships into a municipality, and asks that the government defer action until the city can secure legislation so as to admit Hastings into the city on an equitable basis. The two above resolutions convey the feeling of the Vancouver city council on the proposed annexation of Hastings townships. They were passed at a special meeting called last evening.—Vancouver Province.

Negro in Trouble
Arnold Robinson, a mulatto, well known in Ladysmith, where he has lived for years, was arrested last Thursday evening at Extension on re-

turning from his work. He was charged the other day before Police Magistrate Harrison with attempting to have carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years of age. After hearing the evidence of six witnesses, Robinson was committed for trial. The evidence was of a revolting character, and no good purpose will be served by even hinting at the details. It is understood that Robinson will ask for a speedy trial. The accused man is over 50 years of age and has been a resident of British Columbia for over fourteen years.—Ladysmith Chronicle.

The Pot Boils
The New Westminster civic election promises to be unusually interesting this year, on account of the importance of the water question. The various phases of the Couillard lake controversy, particularly the unexpected development of the last few days, is the one subject of conversation on the streets at present, and as the city's case at Ottawa will be presented just about the time that the city will be in the throes of the election, its effect will be of the greatest importance. There may again be the factor of a reform ticket such as the Citizens' Temperance league organized last winter, and added to this is the prospect that a labor candidate or candidates may be put in the field. The labor men have paid great attention to registration this year, and there will be a large number on the householders' list before the closing day on October 30. What effect their influence will have is at present uncertain, but it is a factor which will play an increasing share each year in the municipal elections. There is general talk of a mayoralty and aldermanic ticket pledged to support the point of view of the Citizens' committee on the water question, and an alderman are freely mentioned as possible candidates for mayor, though so far nothing definite has been settled. Some definite action along these lines is expected shortly as the election is now only seven weeks away, and the longer candidates are in the field the better they are likely to make the ratemakers conversant with their point of view.

Bouncing Game
The cases of J. W. Stanton and Harry Overton, the two young men charged with "bouncing" Lars Olson, a retired farmer from Bellingham, out of \$375 on August 16th, came up for hearing before Judge McInnes yesterday afternoon. The case of Stanton was first taken up, Mr. E. E. A. Robinson appearing for the Crown and Mr. J. A. Russell for the accused. Olson was the only witness heard yesterday, though he had come to the city with his wife and daughter for an excursion, and had fallen in with Overton and Stanton. They dropped into friendly conversation, and on going up Granville street Stanton rushed into a store with a big roll of money in his hand. Overton asked him where he got it. Stanton replied that he had got on to copy a combination that enabled him to make plenty of money betting on the races at Minoru Park. Overton said he would like to do the same thing, and so did Olson. Stanton asked them to follow him and he would show how it was done. They followed to an upper room, where a telephone hung on the wall. Through this Stanton called up the race track and laid the bets. He won some small sums for Olson, and that encouraged Olson to make a bet of \$4,000 with Overton on the next race. The result was called up and

Olson—lost. He gave \$375 in cash and offered a check for the rest but they alleged to have received word through the telephone that cheques were not legal tender in bets, and he must hand up the cash. Olson went down to Bellingham and told the police there, who communicated with the Vancouver force. They asked that Olson be allowed to return to Vancouver. He did so, and on reaching the city was met by Stanton and Overton, but Sergeant of Detectives Jackson was also on hand and took the two men under arrest.—New Westminster Columbian.

Favors Commission Plan
ABERDEEN, Oct. 22.—Mayor E. B. Benn, in an interview, announces himself in favor of the commission plan of conducting the municipal elections. He is understood to be taking in to bring about the commission plan in Aberdeen.

Minister For Police Duty
ABERDEEN, Oct. 22.—Rev. A. H. Hause, pastor of the Baptist church, who resigned some weeks ago to accept the position of travelling missionary for the church in the state of Washington, has decided to remain in Aberdeen to act as trustee officer and to do special police work.

Shackleton Coming to Lecture
BRISTOL, Oct. 22.—Lieut. E. H. Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, is lecturing here yesterday before the Geographical society. At the conclusion of the lecture Lars Olson was presented with the society's gold medal. He announced that after his lecture tour in the future he would start on an exploring expedition in the eastern part of the Antarctic circle beyond Narce land.

Services Organize
ABERDEEN, Oct. 22.—The Serbian residents of Gray Harbor have organized the Bokelian Brotherhood. The officers are: President, Thomas E. Jovanovich; vice-president, S. H. Lepelich; recording secretary, M. P. Ragenovich; secretary, S. I. Popovitch; treasurer, B. S. Berberich; guard, T. H. Jovanovich; trustees, S. Dragolovich and B. S. Bergevolich.

Increase Output of Coal
CENTRALIA, Oct. 22.—The three big coal mines in this vicinity are making preparations to start their mines on full time during the past summer the mines have been working with small crews, but in a short time from 800 to 900 tons of coal will be shipped from this city. Within a radius of a few miles of this city are located three of the largest coal mines in the state, and during the coming winter they will give employment to a large number of coal miners and laboring men.

Complain of Poor Lights
CENTRALIA, Oct. 22.—At the meeting of the city council yesterday the members of the light committee were asked to take the matter of poor lights under consideration and make some recommendation at the next meeting of the council. For some time this city has been having trouble with the Twin City Electric Power company regarding the poor service they are furnishing. In all probability the light committee will recommend that the city issue bonds and put in their own lighting plant.

U. S. Cheese Frauds
NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The trial of Antonio and Philip Musica, the immigrants charged with defrauding the government by short weight in cheese imports from Italy, continues to be assigned when the hearings began. Yesterday the government presented evidence to show that the defendants, in order to evade the law, had diverted their own shipments through Montreal in order to avoid having them weighed at this port.

DANISH CABINET RESIGNS OFFICE
COPENHAGEN, Oct. 22.—The Cabinet, of which Count Holsten-Lebberstedt was premier, resigned today following a vote in the chamber of deputies expressing want of confidence in the Government. The cabinet, which was formed on August 16 last, has been subjected to sharp criticism in the matter of the budget which showed a large deficit.

JUDGMENT RENDERED
Case in Which There is Considerable Local Interest Decided By Supreme Court.
Judgment in the case of Brownell vs. Brownell, a case which has roused considerable interest in local legal cases, has been rendered by the supreme court, according to a telegram from Ottawa received yesterday.

The action was brought by the plaintiff, Mildred Vernon Brownell, against her husband, Alonzo Brownell, claiming a declaration that a partnership existed between them from 17th April, 1888, to date with respect to the defendant's real and personal estate and for an account and for judgment. The plaintiff alleged that the joint earnings of both were to be partnership funds. The parties left British Columbia in September, 1888, and had not lived together for over nine years. At the trial before the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin, W. J. Taylor, the plaintiff's counsel, being dissatisfied with the rulings of the Judge as to his right to ask irrelevant questions, withdrew from the court during the cross-examination of the defendant, and judgment was given for the defendant. The plaintiff appealed to the Full Court of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, a new trial was ordered, and the defendant ordered to pay the costs of the appeal and of the trial below; the Hon. Mr. Justice Irving dissenting. The defendant appealed from this judgment to the Supreme Court of Canada.

In the meantime the plaintiff was allowed to withdraw the security given by her for the costs of her appeal to the Full Court, and she issued execution against the defendant for her costs of said appeal, and sold up his farming stock and implements other than the few things allowed under the Homestead Exemption Act, and the defendant had to leave his farm in order to earn a living. The appeal was heard by the Supreme Court of Canada on the 12th inst., and judgment reserved. The judgment delivered allows the defendant's appeal with costs, and restores the judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin. Messrs. Fell and Gregory represent the appellant, and Mr. Alkman the respondent.

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# Literature Music Art

(By N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN)

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK REVIEWED

"Calvary," by "Rita": Macmillan Pub. Co., Canada.

In an introductory note to the book "Calvary," the author tells us that the work is the outcome of anxious thought and study of religious systems. While there is a great deal of interesting reading in the three hundred closely printed pages of the book, we have very grave doubts as to the good to be accomplished by the said "outcome." We are treated to a dissertation upon innumerable religious sects, and must confess to much bewilderment as we look forward to the end of the book, and a hoped-for gathering of the threads of the story into an explanatory whole. The bewilderment is only increased when we perceive, upon conclusion, that the threads are still dangling helplessly, and nothing in the way of a solution, or a reconciliation was arrived at. The story is ruined by David's unpardonable failure. A man who is so far above the ordinary run of mankind as to be privileged to hold communion with the archangel Michael would surely have discernment enough to see through the vulgarly transparent wiles of a woman like Lady Pamela, who, empty headed as she is, has sufficient power to encompass David's fall. All the women who figure in the plot are types of only a very small percentage of the sex, though the author would lead us to believe they represent the large majority. As far as we can gather the author thinks the following paragraph embodies Truth as he has found it. We are very glad not to be able to agree with him in some particulars.

"Art lives and relives, and love that blesses human lives, and goodness that makes those lives divine; and divinity that is born into humanity in types of greater or lesser significance to teach the holy lessons of suffering and of selflessness. Our David was such a one. Strong of soul, pure of heart, and yet not strong enough for life's most subtle temptations. For by woman he is given back again and yet again into physical existence. By woman is he cursed and by woman is he redeemed. Only one Incarnation was pure enough and help enough to defy her treachery. For sake of it her soul shall win redemption. Not for long reasons. Not for countless and still countless ages. For she who has cradled manhood and the Divinity cannot but be the slave of both."

## The Story.

In the beginning of the book we are introduced to David, and his vision of the archangel Michael, and we are given a very beautiful, if very fanciful, description of the earth's and the sea's reception of the heavenly visitant. The place is Cornwall, and David stands at the foot of the mountain that bears the angel's name, the waves at his feet, the salt spray on his lips, and listens to the angel's message, then and there dedicating his life to the service of God.

David is a little waif of the sea. His foster-parents, rough fisher-folk of Cornwall, had found him bound to a broken spar that had been cast up on the beach, and had tenderly cared for him and brought him up as their own son. From the first something about the lad apart from his wonderful beauty distinguished him from other children, and the reader expects great things of David.

Another character who is early introduced is "The Wanderer." David discovers him living in a cave near the sea. "The Wanderer" installs himself as the lad's protector, and from the first to the last helps him in almost every occasion of need. "The Wanderer" gains our respect at once, partly on account of the mystery that surrounds him. He seems to have wealth and power at his command, and an inexhaustible fund of knowledge, yet he lives the life of a vagabond. It is through his influence that David meets with Squire Craddock, a man of most enigmatical personality. He undertakes the education of David, sends him to college, travels abroad with him, and shows him life in its many aspects. It is he, too, who plants the first seeds of doubt in the lad's mind.

This doubt is further engendered by the influence of a young "rationalist" clergyman, Ormiston, at whose very fashionable church David is invited to preach, and where he meets the beautiful seductive Lady Pamela, a woman of very small wit and no refinement, wedded to a wealthy Jew whom she loathes, the latter, though he figures so little in the story is one of the most consistent characters in the book. Lady Pamela is as insatiable as a syren for the love of men other than her husband. From the time of her meeting with David dates the beginning of the young man's downfall, and we think the reader is quite justified in expecting him to have rendered a better account of himself.

At the last David has at least the grace to die, which he does honorably in the service of his friend "The Wanderer."

There is a little bread and butter miss who acts as a contrast to Lady Pamela. This is Ruth, a fisherman's daughter in love with David, and so far as we know, faithful to him until the end of the book. A score or more characters figure in the pages. In conclusion it might be explained that "The Wanderer" is supposed to be an example of the suffering of rebirth where memory is as deathless as life. The Oriental philosopher who makes his

appearance near the end of the book thus describes the best character in the story:

"In past ages Fate and evil fortune persecuted him, and his soul grew bitter within him, and he hated his fellowmen, and cursed existence as a thing profitless and of no account. On a day marked in the history of mankind as no other day is marked, a chance came to this man to redeem his soul by one kindly word, to lift himself out of the common round of suffering. He let his chance pass by. It passed with a martyr's rebuke. It passed to the stony heights of Calvary. It passed leaving him desolate and accursed, for life denies him nothing but forgetfulness of life. From age to age he lives and suffers and remembers."

The story is an evidence of the author's extensive research in religion and philosophy, and his conscientious effort to produce the result of his labors. We think a year or two more of study and quiet contemplation would have meant a far more worthy and enlightening result.

AN INTERESTING VOLUME  
MARCUS WHITMAN

Someone has truly said that a great subject writes itself. This is exemplified in Rev. Myron Eell's book on Marcus Whitman. American readers are all more or less familiar with the history of this great patriot and Blazer of the long Trail, but the story of his travels has never been put in a more attractive form, and much of the information contained in the volume throws new light on the fascinating history of the great Pacific Northwest. The extracts from the letters of Whitman's wife give an intimate touch to the narrative which greatly enhances its charm. From the opening chapters when the young bride and bridegroom depart from the comforts and delights of civilization to their work amid unfriendly strangers in a strange land, until the closing pages in which are related the final horrible tragedy, the story never loses interest. There are some very good bits of descriptive writing, for example the account of the Indian review related by an eye-witness, and which we give below.

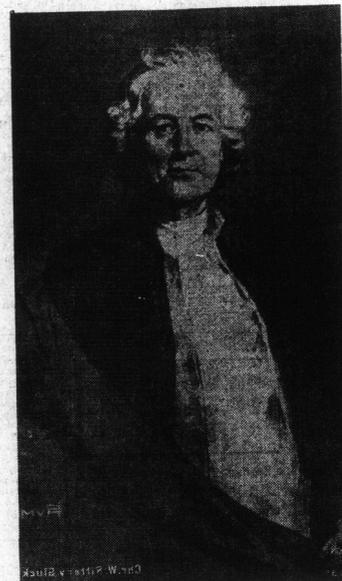
The book is issued by the Alice Harriman Co., of Seattle, and is an excellent example of the printer's and bookbinder's art. It is illustrated from various old and valuable prints.

"The Blackfoot tribe led off and fairly won the admiration of the whites by their war equipments and fearfully painted horses, black or yellow, red or white, according to the natural color of the horse. Next followed the Nez Perces and Flathead tribes, who received equal applause for their mastery of horsemanship, very natural sham fights, and their national airs consisting of a few striking words of repeated, but sung in a plaintive tone, in which they were joined by a large band of young women, riding in an extended column behind, their wonderfully sweet voices keeping most excellent time, floating far through the air, their dresses profuse with heavy bands of white and blue cut glass beads, alternated with bands of the finest blue or scarlet red, elaborately decorated and hung with hawk-bells and steel-top thimbles and fine bead work, with phylacteries of elk teeth and tin coils, producing a regular, loud, but not harsh jangle as their fiery steeds pranced slowly along, seemingly unconscious of their female riders. By general consent each tribe was afforded sufficient time and a fair opportunity for display, although there was some difference in the songs and equipments of the different tribes, the more hostile ones presenting the most wild and furious spectacle, yet the general order was the same. After silence had settled down for a few minutes the attention would be suddenly called to a cavalcade of horsemen coming in sight round a point of timber or hill and sweeping out upon the plains, moving forward in a slow trot or prance, presenting an extended and unbroken breast many columns deep, every horseman except the women without saddles, and riding upon a mountain panther or medicine wolf-skin, thrown loosely over the horse, twenty or thirty of the war chiefs or warriors, upon the best horses, painted fearfully, and some wearing buffalo horns or bear claws, sweeping up and down in front of the long column, haranguing in a loud and distinct voice, some of the tribe nearly naked with buffalo horns on their heads and silver fox skins at their heels; most of them with buck-skin shirts and moccasins elaborately decorated with bead work and porcupine quills, and with full grown white wolf or panther skins streaming in full length behind them, and with wild warcaps of eagle feathers, black with red tips, extending far behind—all streaming and gleaming fearfully in the air, as these Jesus would sweep up and down, now brandishing their spears or muskets, and bows, and now balancing them high above their heads; now wheeling and cross-riding; now throwing themselves on one side of the horse, and darting the spear under and before the horse's breast; and all accompanied by the constant pounding of a vast number of Rocky Mountain gongs, or Indian drums, the terrific screams of a number of whistles made of the leg bone of the grey eagle and swan, the constant jingle of the medicine rattle bowl, and the heavy clang of hawk bells, tin coil, bear claws and human bones trimmed with human scalps that hung upon every horse—interrupted now and then by a terrific battle yell, rounding off in a

vibrating warwhoop, almost sufficient to curdle the blood in our veins."

## VON GLUCK

Christopher Willibald Gluck—the "u" is pronounced as in "luck"—was born in Bohemia on July 2, 1714. His father was a game-keeper, but he gave the boy a good education. The lad was not a prodigy. He displayed marked taste for music, and in his eighteenth year he was sent to Prague to study that art. He was in straitened circumstances financially and eked out a scanty livelihood by playing the violin at dances. In his twenty-second year, through the good offices of Prince Lobkowitz, his father's employer, he secured an introduction to influential people, and one of them, Prince Melzi, was so pleased with him; that he invited him to go to Milan to study under San Martini, the greatest teacher of the day. He soon be-



gan composition, and between 1741 and 1745 he produced eight operas, which gained him a considerable reputation, though they have long been forgotten. They were instrumental in securing him an invitation to go to London as composer for the opera house in the Haymarket. This was in 1745. He continued the production of unimportant operas and achieved some popularity as a performer on the musical glasses. On the whole, his stay in England was not productive of any great results. He lived for a time in Paris and Naples, finally making Vienna his permanent home, where he was made Kapellmeister to the Empress Maria Theresa. In the meanwhile he had been knighted by the Pope, and thus became entitled to use the prefix "von." His compositions were so numerous that a list of them all would read like a catalogue. His greatest works were Orpheus, produced when he was 48 years old; Alceste, produced five years later; Armide and Iphigenia, the latter written when he was 63. He died in 1787.

Von Gluck was essentially a dramatist. He sacrificed everything to dramatic effect, although some of his contemporaries, Handel among them, denied that he had anything to sacrifice. He was the first of the leading composers to rely upon the orchestra to give point to his musical ideas, and he never hesitated to let the instruments drown the voices of the singers, if thereby he could reach the effect desired. He depended most upon volume of tone. He was very particular that the words of his operas should be sung with correct intonation and emphatic declamation. He was in a sense a prototype of Wagner, and was perhaps the first composer to insist that the voice is only one factor to be relied on in producing dramatic effects with music.

## WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

## Pascal

Chateaubriand has given us the following pen portrait of Blaise Pascal, to which it is unnecessary to add anything relative to his character. He was born at Auvergne, France, in 1623, of wealthy and intellectual parents. At the age of 31 he entered the religious life at Port Royal. He died in 1662.

"There was a man who at the age of twelve, with straight lines and circles had created mathematics; who at sixteen had composed the most learned treatise on conic sections produced since ancient times; who at nineteen reduced to machinery the processes of a science that resides wholly in the mind; who at twenty-three demonstrated the weight of the atmosphere and destroyed one of the greatest errors of the later physics; who at an age when other men are just beginning to awake to life, having traversed the whole round of human knowledge, perceived its emptiness, and turned all his thoughts towards religion; who from that age till his death at the age of thirty-eight, constantly beset by infirmity and

disease, fixed the tongue that Bossuet and Racine spoke, gave the model at once of the most perfect plainness, and of closest logic, and finally, in the short respite that his bodily pains allowed him, solved unaided one of the deepest problems of geometry, and set down in random order thoughts that seem as much divine as human."

The whole visible world is but an imperceptible speck in the ample bosom of nature. No idea approaches it. We may swell our conception beyond all imaginable space, yet bring forth only atoms in comparison with the reality of things. It is an infinite sphere, the centre of which is everywhere, the circumference nowhere. It is in short, the greatest sensible mark of the almighty power of God; in that thought let imagination lose itself.

What is man in the infinite? But to show him another prodigy no less astonishing, let him examine the most delicate thing he knows. Let him take a mite, which in its minute body presents him with parts incomparably more minute; limbs with their joints, veins in the limbs, blood in the veins, humors in the blood, drops in the humors, vapors in the drops; let him again dividing these last, exhaust his power of thought; let the last point at which he arrives be that of which we speak, and he will perhaps think that here is the extremest diminutive in nature. Then I will open before him therein a new abyss. I will point for him not only the visible universe, but all that he can conceive of nature's immensity in the enclosure of this diminutive atom. Let him therein see an infinity of universes, of which each has its firmament, its planets, its earth, in the same proportion as in the visible world; in each earth animals, and at the last the mites, in which he will come upon all that was in the first, and still find in these others the same without end and without cessation; let him lose himself in wonders as astonishing in their minuteness as the others in their immensity; for who will not be amazed at seeing that our own body, which before was imperceptible in the universe, itself imperceptible in the bosom of the whole, is now a colossus, a world, a whole, in regard to the nothingness to which we can not attain.

Whoso takes this survey of himself will be terrified at the thought that he is upheld in the material being given him by nature, between these two abysses of the infinite and nothing—he will tremble at the sight of these marvels; and I think that as his curiosity changes to wonder, he will be more disposed to contemplate them in silence than to search into them with presumption.

What shall man do then, but discern somewhat of the middle of things, in an eternal despair of knowing either their beginning or their end? All things arise from nothing, and tend toward the infinite. Who can follow their marvelous course? The Author of these wonders can understand them, and none but He.

If we take not thought enough, or too much, on any matter, we are obstinate and infatuated.

He that considers his work as soon as it leaves his hands, is prejudiced in its favor; he that delays his survey too long, cannot retain the spirit of it.

The strength of a man's virtue must not be measured by his occasional efforts, but by his ordinary life.

Not from space must I seek my dignity, but from the ruling of my thought. I should have no more if I possessed whole worlds. By space the universe encompasses and swallows me as an atom; by thought I encompass it.

Man is but a reed, weakest in nature, but a reed which thinks. It needs not that the whole universe should arm to crush him. A vapor, a drop of water is enough to kill him. But were the universe to crush him, man would still be more noble than that which has slain him, because he knows that he dies, and that the universe has the better of him. The universe knows nothing of this.

All our dignity, therefore, consists in thought. By this we raise ourselves, not by space or duration which we cannot fill. Then let us make it our study to think well; for this is the starting-point of morals.

## POPULAR MUSIC OF PALESTINE

The popular vocal music of Palestine may be divided into two classes—the extemporaneous flourishes and the set traditional melodies, says R. A. S. Macalister, in the New York American. The extemporaneous flourishes are a kind of rhythmless recitative, set to words which are usually mere repetitions of such expressions as "ya lele" or "ya sidi." They are almost invariably in the Dorian mode, and usually commence with a leap from the keynote to the fifth of the scale. Otherwise the singer is perfectly free in his choice of intervals.

Usually the following characteristics are observed: The melody is divided by pauses into phrases of irregular length, and is further interrupted by frequent use of a glottal catch, similar to the hamza in the spoken language. The interval of the tri-tone (between the minor third and the major sixth, characteristic of the Dorian mode) is frequently em-

ployed or suggested, and a peculiar tremolo is much affected.

This class of music is of later origin than the traditional melodies seems to be indicated by its extensive compass—often as much as a tenth—and by the frequent use of wide and sometimes unvoiced skips. It is more often to be heard in the towns than in the country districts.

The traditional melodies are more interesting. They are sung as solos in chorus, or antiphonally. Solo singers usually protract the last note of the tune as long as their breath will hold out, at the end of every repetition or group of repetitions, and between each pair of repetitions leave a long pause of silence. This seems, so far as my observation goes, to be the orthodox method of singing songs of more elaborate character also; thus I have heard Baftu Hindi with a pause after each pair of lines quite as long as the time occupied in singing the whole couplet.

When the song is sung in chorus these peculiarities are also to be noticed, except when, as often, the chorus accompanies rhythmic work. In the latter case the melody is repeated continuously without pause. When the tunes are sung antiphonally the second singer, or group of singers, fills up the pauses left by the first, and vice versa.

The rhythm is always well marked, though occasionally irregular; usually the time is quadruple, subdivided dactylically. The compass is singularly limited, a minor third or a fourth. The song sung by the women at bridal processions is limited to a second in compass. In this song a singular effect is produced by suppressing the last half of the bar four in the odd repetitions. The motion is almost always conjunct; that is, from each note to an adjacent note of the scale.

The modes are considerably varied, the common minor mode, the Phrygian, the Mixolydian and the ordinary major mode. The accented note is rarely subdivided.

The scale is divided into degrees similar to those which Western nations are accustomed. In first attempting to reduce these melodies to writing one is puzzled by the appearance of quarter tones, which of course cannot adequately be represented in the staff notation; but after carefully comparing the performances of different singers on different occasions, it becomes clear that these are merely the faults of the rendering, and are not inherent in the melody. In some notes there is a greater tendency to error than in others.

## GADSKI THEORY OF MARRIAGE

"When I am no longer artist—when I am tired to sing, then—I marry."

Thus, with a blush and a gesture of soulful emphasis, Mlle. Emma Trentini, the little diva of the Manhattan Opera, rejected the theory of Mme. Gadski that to be an artist and sing with the heart one must love and wed.

"Oh, no; that mistake. Much better for artist to be all love, same as me," she told Ethel Lloyd Patterson, of the Evening World. But can an artist understand love if she has not felt it?" the singer was asked.

"Sure ting," exclaimed Mlle. Trentini, clinging to her English with difficulty. "That is what it means to be artist. To be artist is to understand all dem things. You think must suffer like Juliette before you sing Juliette? Oh, no. Best for artist not feel too much. When Mr. Heart he thumps, then Mr. Voice he don't come out good, strong, clear. Woman, she no love two tings at once. If she married and she sing, then thoughts all time with her husband. Her lips, dey sing, 'Si, Mi chiamano, Mimi!' her heart he sings: 'I wonder do they cook his dinner right!'"

"And children?" Miss Patterson suggested. "Oh, no—positively—artist must not have children!" exclaimed Mlle. Trentini. "I know what you want to say to me now. You want to say: 'Mme. Schuman-Heink.' Maybe children are nice for her. Big woman, with big heart and lots room out in the country. But—me—ten, eleven, twelve babies? No, tanks. 'Me, I like evair so many men. Like all a whole lot. But marry? No, then I say no—not for Mademoiselle Emma Trentini the marriage. When she marries she not sing any more; she go home to Italy and marry Italian man."

"Italians! ah, they know the love of the artist; they understand. Americans so cold."

## A CONVENIENT LITTLE VOLUME

A handy little book to have at one's elbow is William T. Robinson's "Choice Thoughts From Master Minds." Its title describes it. It is a collection of extracts from the poets, and writers on philosophy, and contains plenty of homely counsel, useful to the reader whatever his walk in life. The following selected at random give an idea of the contents:

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien, As to be hated needs but to be seen; Yet seen too oft familiar with her face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

"No star is lost we once have seen; We always may be what we once have been."

"Some of your hurts you have cured, And the sharpest you still have survived; But what torments of grief you endured From events which never occurred."

## BULBS FOR WINTER

Florists' catalogues are especially those which fall telling what one can do while outside all Nature is in winter's cold. "Eas-gend that accompanies a cultural note, and somewhat tractive statement appeal to the best of it." There are many bulbs in the house and bring in the snow may still be tears who make the atmosphere than to reap dis-pleasure.

What makes the gro-fact that both flower ready, coiled up in a snail's shell, ready to develop, they need to develop in water. A stock illustr-logues is a sectional flower tucked within the sue forming the bulb, duly invited, just as a horse-chestnut tree the leaves when the warm envelope that has encl true, but the condition acting, and unless the failure will result.

Amateurs who und-should note that one der which they labor professional florist is. It is rare that a dwel- can furnish any place light will even approx- in steady supply thro- the florist's greenhouse is that while you can get much sun light you can the curtains and window usual appearances of ments, make against growing bulbs for winter disadvantage from which usually suffers is that t exceptions not worth standpoint of the ordin require a moist atmos- the usual cause of t which palms, ferns, and ber plant soon display moved indoors for the s that when it was bro- porch ornament in the condition than when quarters. The secret of able to find a place a bath-room where the plants is dry air, wh- and then causing and air in sweeping and d- isters the final stroke of house palms.

But even under ord- without any special pose, it is quite possi- have winter blooms about the matter in t- larly accommodating, for the inexperienced cissus bulb, usually k- cred lily. The bulb - into bloom, and if pla- will produce its spik- with great certainty. the drawback that its like spring leeks to be- get round that is t- Three or four bulbs st- in a Japanese bowl - will have an ornament- be needed, but the b- with pebbles or coal- foliage they will thr- ceptacle should be ke- is always well to ke- dark place for two or growth is well estab- brought into the light- left my bulbs to spr- when I brought them- white as potatoes that- lar, but they color up- into the light, and - Another bulb that- which produces delic- blooms is the Paper - flora. They, too, or- and light to come int- it is better to put th- several bulbs into a p- so close that they w- touch. Keep them in- they have made a roo- them into the light- them in the dark unt- above the soil. Anot- is that too much wa- best results are ob- growing bulbs in a c- frost is kept out of- When the flower spr- ready to open, an o- ordinary living room- Most of us are in r- rooms too warm, an- selves to temperat- flowers would be h- for us.

For a trial trip- house, the amateur- tent with the two bul-

# RURAL AND SUBURBAN

## BULBS FOR WINTER BLOOM

Florists' catalogues are seductive reading, especially those which are brought out in the fall telling what one can do with bulbs. It is charming to read of the wealth of flowers that one can have to brighten living rooms while outside all Nature is still locked fast by winter's cold. "Easy to force" is the legend that accompanies numerous varieties as a cultural note, and sometimes the still more attractive statement appears, "fine for home culture." The best of it is that it is all true. There are many bulbs that it is easy to grow in the house and bring to flower while outside the snow may still be flying. And yet amateurs who make the attempt are more likely than not to reap disappointment instead of pleasure.

What makes the growing of bulbs easy, is the fact that both flower and leaf are there already, coiled up in a snug bundle, surrounded with a stock of nourishment, so that about all they need to develop is sufficient warmth and water. A stock illustration in florists' catalogues is a sectional diagram showing the flower tucked within the layers of plant tissue forming the bulb, ready to pop out when duly invited, just as the round buds of the horse-chestnut tree throw out a bunch of leaves when the warmth of spring unseals the envelope that has enclosed them. All quite true, but the conditions while simple are exacting, and unless they are complied with, failure will result.

Amateurs who undertake to grow bulbs should note that one great disadvantage under which they labor as compared with the professional florist, is in the matter of light. It is rare that any place where the amount of light will even approximate that which comes in steady supply through the glass roof of the florist's greenhouse. But the general rule is that while you can get plant growth without much sun light you can rarely get flowers. So the curtains and window draperies, which are usual appurtenances of living room arrangements, make against satisfactory results in growing bulbs for winter blooming. Another disadvantage from which the house grower usually suffers is that the air is too dry. With exceptions not worth considering from the standpoint of the ordinary amateur, all plants require a moist atmosphere. Lack of that is the usual cause of the afflicted condition which palms, ferns, and even the tolerant rubber plant soon display after they have been moved indoors for the season. I kept a rubber plant when it was brought out in service as a porch ornament in the spring, it was in finer condition than when it went into winter quarters. The secret of it was that I had been able to find a place for it in a well-lighted bath-room where the air was always moist.

The great cause of mortality among house plants is dry air, which makes them sickly, and then casual exposure to a draft of cold air in sweeping and airing the room administers the final stroke. Such is the usual fate of house palms.

But even under ordinary house conditions, without any special appliances for the purpose, it is quite possible for the amateur to have winter blooms from bulbs, by going about the matter in the right way and limiting efforts to certain bulbs that are particularly accommodating. The safest investment for the inexperienced amateur is the big narcissus bulb, usually known as the Chinese sacred lily. The bulb is cheap, comes readily into bloom, and if placed in a sunny window will produce its spikes of fragrant flowers with great certainty. As a house plant it has the drawback that its foliage looks too much like spring leeks to be ornamental. The way to get round that is to grow them in a mass. Three or four bulbs should be grown together in a Japanese bowl or other receptacle that will have an ornamental effect. No earth will be needed, but the bulbs should be covered with pebbles or coarse sand to keep them from tipping over under the weight of the foliage they will throw up, and then the receptacle should be kept filled with water. It is always well to keep the bulbs in a cool, dark place for two or three weeks until root growth is well established before they are brought into the light to bloom. I have often left my bulbs to sprout in the dark, so that when I brought them out the shoots were as white as potatoes that have sprouted in a cellar, but they color up promptly when brought into the light.

Another bulb that is easy to handle and which produces delicious clumps of fragrant blooms is the Paper White Narcissus grandiflora. They, too, only need water, warmth and light to come into bloom, but in practice it is better to put them in a sandy soil, putting several bulbs into a nearly or even quite close that they will nearly or even quite touch. Keep them in a dark, cool place until they have made a root growth, and then bring them into the light. It is a good way to leave them in the dark until the sprouts are well up above the soil. Another point to keep in mind is that too much warmth is dangerous. The best results are obtained by keeping the growing bulbs in a cool place. Provided that frost is kept out it can hardly be too cool. When the flower spikes are well up and are ready to open, an atmosphere as warm as the ordinary living room in winter will be proper. Most of us are in the habit of keeping our rooms too warm, and if we accustomed ourselves to temperatures in which green house flowers would be happy it would be better for us.

For a trial trip in bulb growing in the house, the amateur would do well to be content with the two bulbs that have been named.

They are sure producers and will give satisfaction under conditions in which tulips and hyacinths would fail. And yet the latter would respond to the same treatment if care is taken to get good plump bulbs that will force easily. The florists' catalogues may be depended upon to indicate the right varieties. A point that needs attention is the disposition of the spikes from these bulbs to stick fast just as they push out. The way to guard against this is to invert an empty flower pot over the growing bulb so that it will have to stretch its neck to reach the light. Or, instead of the flower pots, cones of pasteboard may be used. Hyacinth growing in glasses made for that special purpose is well known and the process is successful if given strict attention, but single spikes of bloom obtained in this way have rather a forlorn aspect to me. I like to get winter flowers in bunches in the way described above.—Beatrice Carey.

## BULB NOTES

### Tulips

The soil for tulips should be rich. They are planted 4 to 6 inches deep on a layer of sand an inch thick, which prevents water from soaking the bottom of the bulbs. After the ground is frozen hard the bed should have a covering of leaves which are not removed until March. This is not to keep the bed from freezing, but from thawing in warm winter days. Ordinarily tulips are planted 4 to 6 inches apart each way.

The single early tulips are commonly used for bedding, and several kinds are often planted in one bed, though a single color would, I think, be better. They are the first tulips to bloom and are useless after the first season.

The following varieties will be found satisfactory: White—Duc van Tholl, Joost van Vondel, La Reine, L'immaculee, Milithiades. Rosy—Cottage Maid, Rosamund Huyckman, Duc van Tholl, La riante, Mrs. Cleveland. Red—Bacchus, Belle Alliance, Artis, Cra-moisi Brilliant, Jules Janin.

Yellow—Canary Bird, Chrysolora, King of Yellows, Yellow Prince, Montrosor.

Red and Yellow—de Haan, Duchess of Parma, Duc de Berlin, Kaiser Kroon, Duc van Tholl Maximus.

The double early tulips are not so beautiful as the single ones, and I think it is a mistake to use them and miss the delicacy of the tulip cup which is spoiled by too many petals.

### Parrot Tulips

Parrot tulips are large and tall and quite remarkable in color.

They are more lasting than the single early tulips, often increasing from year to year. The ends of their petals are often feathered.

### Darwin Tulips

These also are fine in color and tall. Albert King is rose color. Black Knight is brown black. Bleu aimable is purple. Donders is brown red. La Tulipe noir is black.

There is an almost endless variety of color.

### Single Late Cottage Tulip

These are the best of all tulips because of their lasting qualities, their size (sometimes 3 to 4 feet high), and their distinct beauty. They bloom in May when the apples are in bloom.

Bouton d'or is golden yellow. Bridesmaid opens white and the margins turn pink. Carnation is white turning bright rose. Gesneriana spatulata is scarlet with blue eye. Retroflexa is bright yellow, reflexed petals. Vitellina, sulphur yellow with greenish veining, very fine.

The many species of tulips which are found wild are interesting and some of them extremely beautiful. They are rarely seen but should be planted by real enthusiasts.

These are good to start with: T. clusiana, the lady tulip. T. fosteriana, brilliant scarlet vermillion with yellow or black centre. T. greigi, low, red with black centre. T. Kaufmanniana, the earliest of all tulips. T. oculis solis, the sun's-eye tulip. T. Sprengeri, the latest tulip, scarlet. T. Tubergeniana, very large, scarlet.

### Narcissi

Narcissi are planted in the same way as tulips, except that they must not be planted in ground which has been dressed with manure within a year or two.

They last almost forever and should be planted in space where they need not be disturbed for many years. They increase in number and show no loss of vigor.

There are many varieties of extraordinary beauty and wonderful color. Some of them are tall with large trumpets, others short with almost no trumpets, as the poet's narcissus, some are pure yellow, others pale cream, cream and yellow, and paper white.

The single-flowered varieties are most beautiful in form, the double ones are little more than buttons.

The following varieties, all may be called daffodils, are very good:

Barri conspicuous, pale primrose and deep yellow. Emperor, large pure yellow. Empress, yellow and pale cream. Horsfieldi, yellow and pale cream. Incomparabilis cynosure, with short cup. Incomparabilis stella, with short cup. Incomparabilis Sir Watkins, with short cup. Incomparabilis orange, Phoenix and Incomparabilis sulphur Phoenix, the commonest form, the only good double Narcissi. Leedsii, Mrs. Langtry and N. major.

### Narcissi

Maximus. Poeticus, the poet's narcissus. Poeticus ornatus, Poeticus grandiflorus, larger and later varieties of the poet's narcissus. Jonquils, grandiflorus, single, yellow; several small flowers on a stalk, very sweet-scented.

### Spanish and English Iris

The Spanish and English irises are bulbous irises, and should not be forgotten when one is ordering other bulbs. They are easy to grow and to plant, and bloom later than the other irises, and when once established they seem to increase rapidly.

The Spanish irises are small; pale yellow, brown and blue.

The English irises are larger, deep blue, white and purple.

In shape they are delicate and graceful, and suggest the orchid. The leaves are much like onion leaves.

### Hyacinths

Hyacinths are popular bedding plants, but they are not so strong in color or so beautiful in form as tulips, and are much better in the house, where their pale colors and beautiful perfume may be enjoyed to better advantage than outdoors. They are even poorer the second year than the single early tulips.

Their color never seem to fit the exuberance of early spring.

### Crocuses

Crocuses are indispensable, and should have a special lawn to themselves. They can be bought in mixtures. The named varieties are not particularly distinct, except that known as Cloth of Gold, which is the earliest, and because of its bright color, the most desirable.

Plant them in a hole about 2½ inches deep, anywhere, and they are sure to appear for two or three years, after that they may fail, especially if they are planted in a lawn.

## ROOT GRAFTING

Plants which come true from seed are a rule increased by growing them from the seed; but as a variety of apple cannot be produced in that way, other methods must be adopted, and recourse is usually had to budding and grafting. In grafting fruit trees the name scion is given to a cutting of wood of the variety which is to be propagated. The stock is the tree or portion of the tree, be it young or old, that the scion is to be united with. As it is only through the stock that the scion can procure the sap which nourishes it, the former must be furnished with roots.

Some kinds of fruit may be grafted on others which are closely related to them botanically; as the pear on the quince, etc., but there is nothing so entirely satisfactory upon which to graft the apple as an apple stock, or under certain conditions the crab apple.

Although the stock and scions are united by grafting, both of them retain to a certain extent their individual characteristics. The stock does, however, modify the vigor and fruitfulness of the variety grafted on it. If a variety is grafted on a dwarf or slower growing tree than itself, the result is that the stock tends to dwarf it, as a sufficient quantity of crude sap does not pass through to maintain the natural vigor of the top, and as a lessening vigor tends to the development of fruit buds, this kind of stock is often used for the purpose of inducing fruitfulness in a variety and for dwarfing the tree. There is, however, sometimes such a difference in the growth of the stock and that of the variety grafted on it, that the result is not satisfactory. It is quite probable that such stock will tend to making the tree hardier, and if growth is checked the wood will ripen harder.

The stocks used in root grafting in the districts where the best apples are raised are usually obtained from cider mills, or any place where they can be got in large quantities, and no efforts are made to ascertain what varieties the seed came from. Stock grown from this seed, while quite satisfactory in certain districts, is not desirable in the colder parts of the country where root killing is liable to occur, as individual trees vary much in hardiness and one might graft a hardy variety on a tender stock without knowing it. Seeds selected from the hardiest varieties of apples are more likely to produce hardy stocks than if the seeds were obtained promiscuously.

For the very coldest parts of Canada where the apple can be grown at all, the berried crab, Pyrus baccata, will probably make the most satisfactory stock for root-grafting or budding. It is perfectly hardy in the Northwest where the winters are very severe.

It is important to cultivate the young trees thoroughly the first season if they are to be used for root grafting during the following winter. Only the strongest should be used the first season, and the others may be left to develop for future use.

As much of the success in grafting depends on the condition and quality of the scions, too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of having them of the best quality and in the best condition at the time of grafting. They may be cut at any time after the wood is well ripened in the autumn and before the buds begin to swell in the spring. The best time, however, is in the autumn, as they may then be kept in the desired condition.

Scions should be cut from healthy, bearing, productive trees. The wood of old trees is apt to be diseased, and if diseased scions are used they will produce diseased trees when grafted. They should be taken from the wood of the current season's growth, as older wood is not so likely to succeed; the buds should be well developed and the wood thoroughly ripened. It is not a good plan to use the water-

sprouts or young shoots which spring from the trunk or main branches, for grafting purposes, they may not be thoroughly ripened and are likely to develop sprouting propensities in the grafted trees. The scions may be cut off and packed away in moss, sawdust, sand or fallen leaves, where they will keep in good condition until required. The packing material should be slightly moist, but not wet; the object being to keep the scions fresh and plump, without danger of their rotting. They may be kept in a cool cellar which is not too dry, and should remain dormant until ready for use.

Probably the best method of propagating apples in this country is by root grafting. The strongest of the young stocks are taken up and heeled in during the autumn in a cool cellar in moist sand. The grafting may be done at any time during the winter, but is not usually started until January or February. Whip or tongue grafting is the method usually employed, and as only the root is required, trunk and branches are cut off and thrown away. There being but little advantage in using the whole root, it may be divided into several pieces, much depending on its size. Each piece should be at least four inches long. A smooth, sloping cut upwards, about two inches long, is made across the main part of the root most suitable to receive the scion. The scion is prepared by cutting off in the autumn, the wood produced for this purpose in the autumn, from four to six inches long and with about three well developed buds on it; a smooth, sloping cut downwards and across it, is now made of about the same length as that already made on the stock. Clefs are now made on the sloping surface of both scion and stock, in the former upwards, and in the latter downwards. They are then joined together by forcing the tongue of the scion into the cleft of the stock. The inner bark, or cambium, of both scion and stock, should be in contact, at least on one side of the graft, as it is at this point of contact where the union begins to take place. In order to ensure a speedy and successful union, waxed cotton thread is wound tightly around to hold the parts together, and grafting wax should be rubbed all over where the parts are joined.

The operation having been completed, the grafts are packed away in moss or sawdust until spring. They are then planted out in nursery rows, about three feet apart and one foot apart in the rows, the point of union being about three inches below the surface of the soil. The ground should then be kept thoroughly cultivated throughout the season. Some varieties of apples throw out roots quite readily from the scion, and after a time they thus become practically on their own roots.

If it is desired to have a variety upon its own roots, a scion from eight to twelve inches long may be used, and the graft planted deep in the nursery row, only leaving one bud of the scion above the surface of the ground. Roots will then be thrown out on the scion, and when the tree is dug the stock may be cut away and the tree will then be on its own roots.

## A JAPANESE GARDEN

### A Japanese Garden Six Feet Square

There have been Japanese gardens a-plenty written of, but always where the spread of ground was somewhat ample and allowed of a little liberality of treatment. This records the newest idea in Japanese gardens, where it is possible to have the Far East in a back yard that measures six feet by six. Twenty-five dollars will nicely cover the total cost of this vest-pocket edition of the Orient.

In the centre of the thirty-six square feet dig out the ground for a pond of oblate-spheroid shape, the diameter of which is three and one-half by two feet, and the depth two feet. Cement the bottom and sides and introduce a brace of gold-fish. With the excavated earth build a mountain to the left of the pond, a mountain two feet high of irregular sloping sides, and cover with grass sods. Again to the right of the pond, build a companion mountain of soil to the height of three feet. Between these twin heights let a waterfall lead to the pond—a waterfall of earth and stones, with no water.

One of the purposes of this toy scene is to conquer the backyard fence and the horrors of the alley. So to the rearward of our mountains and on the higher side of the back fence let us plant four pines two feet high, worth half a dollar apiece. Between the right-hand mountain and the house plant three maples, two close to the mountain and one nearer the house. These maples will vary in height from two or three feet, and will cost half a dollar a maple.

On the left-hand west fence suspend a bronze lantern, which will give a dim garden light for \$3. From the pond to the house three stepping-stones lead—round flat rocks, obtainable in a vacant lot or on a sea-beach. On the left-hand side of the garden two more maples should be set, one up against the mountain and the second in a direct line nearer the house.

For the work of cementing the pond, molding the mountains, and transplanting the trees, the labor of two men for three days, charging \$3 a day, will be required.

We shall then have a vista, a pigny perspective, instead of slats and ashheaps. If, however, one has such wealth of land as 25 x 25 feet represent, a Japanese garden can be built for \$150. The general lines of make-up will be the same as that of the 6 x 6 achievement. Our pond may well be shaped like the map of Italy, with a length of thir-

teen feet and a width at the toe of nine feet. Two twelve-inch plants meeting on three piles, mid-stream, will lead over its tapering end. The mountains will tower three and a half and four feet, respectively. Four Norway maples seven feet high, will rise skyward behind the mountains, and will blot out the back fence.

Between the mountains a stone lantern rises three feet high. It is built of five pieces of stone, and culminates in a fat cap; \$25 will buy it, and yukimi is the name of its shape.—By O. Tsuji.

## ARTISTIC FENCING

That a twisted-wire fence and its unpainted posts may become a thing of beauty as well as of mere use, may become a joy that will be fresh and green all the year round, sounds a bit more improbable than the facts warrant.

My neighbor over the way has inclosed his six-acre nursery within a wire fence embowered with beauty as nearly all the year round as the climate permits. What this rich man does on a large scale, the poorer man may approach, step by step yearly, as his means permit, on a small scale.

This ideal fence must be adapted, by each convert, to his or her climatic limitations. To achieve the desired result, one needs, first, taste and some leisure, and an old fence, stone wall, or wire fence.

At each post of the wire fence plant something evergreen or nearly so, to furnish an all-the-year round basis. English ivy and the hardy honeysuckles are practically never without their green leafage. Dwarfed evergreens, the arbor-vitae, the ordinary cedars, spruce and firs, with a blue cedar now and then if one has available cash, these set at intervals, furnish a working basis that will suggest to the worker yearly additions.

Then, here and there, to flourish over the wire supports, must be all the hardy vines obtainable; vines that will bloom in their season, and vines that never bloom, but, so long as a leaf is left upon them, will glow like a mass of flowers with their wealth of mottled yellow, white, green, and bronze foliage.

Each year these masses need more room, and care must be taken not to see the varieties too thickly at first. One must think of the final result, and leave at least fifteen feet of space between the various running plants, that each may become a mass, a distinguishable quantity, before meeting and mingling with its neighbors at the right and left. Otherwise the different varieties cannot be sufficiently localized to bring out all their beauties, and the result will be too mixed for real beauty.

Clumps of weigala, the Japanese quince, lilacs, syringes—every known flowering bush or shrub—are set closely to the fencing between the masses of running vines.

Is the idea clear to the mind of the reader? Then perhaps the list of plants that bloomed on last year's fence may be acceptable, as suggesting when one's own possibilities may be.

In early spring, the ivies put out their buds, the shrubbery grew pink-tinted long before a leaf could hope to burst forth, and the evergreens took on a fresher tint of green.

Then came the early stars of the jessamine, the golden bells of the aburnum, and the forsythias; later, the purple and white wistarias; the white and lavender lilacs came for service on Decoration Day, and their cousin, the syringa, arrived for the June picnics, and was soon followed by the old-fashioned cinnamon and bush-roses. Then came the low bush white roses, the masses of the "running roses," the early red "prairies," and the later "ramblers" of crimson, white and yellows. How the masses glowed and vied with the green-and-gold-mottled vines and variegated leafed shrubs, each mass seeming a third larger than it was the year before.

Then came September, and certain masses of long-drawn-out greennesses on the fence suddenly changed in a day to long, fleecy whitenesses, a mass of star-like bridal draperies that filled the air with their perfume.

Here and there glowed clumps of the double, silken-tissued hollyhocks, the stately, purple-hued althaus, domes of blue and pink hydrangeas.

To all these possible charms was added, here and there, a wealth of the ampelopsis, or so-called Boston ivy, ready to receive its brilliant colorings at the proper moment from Jack Frost's paint-box.

Peacocks and pheasants clipped out of the evergreen shrubs, posts and arches clipped with mathematical precision out of the privet hedge, each have their admirers; but can the primness of a mechanically square-edged hedge outweigh in its claim for beauty the charm of the easy grace of our wire-fence hedge that shows new phases of beauty each month in the year?—Sara M. C. Aldrich

## STORE CELERY FOR WINTER

When gardens are covered with snow-drifts, or the ground is frozen hard, it is a difficult matter to get at the celery which is banked up there. We prevent this difficulty by planting ours in the cellar, just before the arrival of heavy frost. We do not bank it up, but keep it growing vigorously in the garden until frost time, when it is carefully taken up, leaving a considerable quantity of earth on the roots, and planted in a row along the cellar wall. We water it immediately after replanting, and after that at intervals of about a week, or whenever it shows signs of being too dry. Care must be taken not to pour water on the leaves, and newspapers may be hung up at the windows to exclude the light.

gested, and a peculiar tremolo is

Class of music is of later origin. National melodies seems to be in its extensive compass—often as with—and by the frequent use of sometimes unvoiced skips. It is heard in the towns than in districts.

National melodies are more interesting sung as solos in chorus, or Solo singers usually protract of the tune as long as their hold out, at the end of every repetition, and between repetitions leave a long pause of seems, so far as my observation the orthodox method of singing elaborate character also; thus Baatu Hindi with a pause after lines quite as long as the time singing the whole couplet.

Song is sung in chorus these are also to be noticed, except from, the chorus accompanies. In the latter case the meloed continuously without pause. Lines are sung antiphonally the, or group of singers, fills up fit by the first, and vice versa. m is always well marked, though irregular; usually the time is divided dactylically. The com- larly limited, a minor third or a song sung by the women at sions is limited to a second in this song a singular effect is suppressing the last half of the he odd repetitions. The motion sary conjunct; that is, from each adjacent note of the scale.

es are considerably varied, the mode, the Phrygian, the Mix- the ordinary major mode. The e is rarely subdivided.

is divided into degrees similar ich Western nations are accus- first attempting to reduce these writing one is puzzled by the ap- quarter tones, which of course ately be represented in the staff after carefully comparing the of different singers on differ- it, becomes clear that these are faults of the rendering, and are in the melody. In some notes greater tendency to error than in

## THEORY OF MARRIAGE

I am no longer artiste—when I sing, then—I marry." she told Patterson, of the Evening World, an artist understand love, if she it?" the singer was asked.

"No," exclaimed "Mlle. Trentini, her English with difficulty. "That means to be artiste. To be artiste stand all dem things. You think like Juliette before you sing Ju- no. Best for artiste not feel too Mr. Heart he thumps, then Mr. ont come out good, strong, clear. she no love two tings at once, ried and she sing, then thoughts h her husband. Her lips, dey sing, chiamano, Mimi!" her heart he

nder do they cook his dinner

ildren?" Miss Patterson suggested. "positively—artiste must not have exclaimed Mlle. Trentini. "I know want to say to me now. You want me. Schuman-Heink." Maybe chil- ce for her. Big woman, with big ets room out in the country. But "leven, twelve babies? No, tanks, like evair so many men. Like all. But marry? No, then I say no Mademoiselle Emma Trentini the When she marries she not sing any go home to Italy and marry Italian

sh! ah, they know the love of the y understand. Americans so cold."

## VENIENT LITTLE VOLUME

little book to have at one's elbow T. Robinson's "Choice Thoughts ter Minds." Its title describes it. flection of extracts from the poets, on philosophy, and contains plenty counsel, useful to the reader what- alk in life. The following selected give an idea of the contents:

a monster of so frightful mein, e hated needs but to be seen; en too oft familiar with her face, st endure, then pity, then embrace.

is lost we once have seen; ys may be what we once have been."

of your hurts you have cured, e sharpest you still have survived; hat torments of grief you endured events which never occurred."



# Tuesday a Day of Real Interest to Women

A STIRRING SALE OF WOMEN'S COSTUMES WHICH COMBINE DISTINCTIVENESS OF STYLE AND QUALITY

Reg. Val. \$35. Tuesday, \$20

This is a sale of utmost importance to every woman. While searching the different style centres, our buyer made a very remarkable purchase from one of the most exclusive high-class costume concerns—these being manufacturers' samples. It is a sale that will arouse a storm of enthusiasm that will commend itself eagerly to every woman. First of all, it is a choice sample line—each suit being worth fully \$35.00. All are new models, the choice of style, material and colors, so that Tuesday there will be but one thing to do, and that is to come and try the garments on. It is time well spent, for you will surely find the suit you want.

THE COLORS include tope, greens, shadow-stripe, blues—in fact, any shade desired in endless array.

THESE ARE THE MATERIALS: Venetian, French cord, etc.

THE STYLES: 45 and 50 inch coats beautifully trimmed, extra long and strictly tailored; the skirts are all pleated of the most authoritative kind, while the variety is so great and attractive that you will readily appreciate our efforts.

Regular Values \$35.00. Your Choice, Tuesday, \$20.00

Remember the Values Offered in Suits for Tuesday Are Excellent and Well Worth Investigating.

### Comforters Marked Most Economically

DOWN COMFORTERS, size 66 x 72 in., fine art sateen covering, handsome floral designs, in medium and light shades. Each, \$5.75 and \$6.50  
 DOWN COMFORTERS, size 72 x 72 in., fine art sateen covering, in green, rose, blue and cardinal, floral designs. Each, \$6.75 and \$7.50  
 COTTON COMFORTERS, size 60 x 72 in., silklike covering. Very large variety of patterns and colors. Each, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75  
 COTTON COMFORTERS, size 66 x 72 in., fine silklike covering, filled with pure white cotton. Large assortment of patterns. Each, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$2.75  
 DOWN COMFORTERS, size 72 x 72 in., fine art sateen covering, piped edges, well filled. Each, \$9.75

### Exquisite Creations in High Grade Waists for Afternoon or Evening Wear

Nothing could be more pretty or more desirable for afternoon wear than these beautiful new garments. They are by far the choicest assortment that has been our good fortune to show, made of the highest quality silks, in every style and shade desired, beautifully trimmed with Val. lace, with panels of handwork. Indeed, a \$25.00 showing that will be appreciated by every lady of taste. Prices \$12.50 to \$25.00

### Cures for Coughs and Colds

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Per box	20¢	Rosseau's Syrup of Pine Tar and Cod Liver Oil	35¢
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine, in soluble capsules (each equal to 1 teaspoonful of the tincture). Per box	20¢	Scott's Emulsion, 90c and	45¢
Eucalyptus Oil (genuine). Per bottle, 20c and	15¢	Perfect Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, 75c and	35¢
Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, 45c and	20¢	Aromatic Extract of Cod Liver Oil	75¢
Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum	20¢	Ferrol Emulsion	90¢
Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 50c and	20¢	Wampole's Cod Liver Oil	90¢
Shiloh's Consumptive Cure	20¢	Quinine and Iron Wine	40¢

WARM FRIENDS—Rubber Hot Water Bottles (each guaranteed), from \$1.50 to \$2.25

Owing to Monday Being Thanksgiving Day, This Store Will Be Closed All Day. Will Open Tuesday Morning, at 8.30 Sharp

### Splendid Values in Blankets

THE ASHFORD, size 58 x 76 in., for single bed, blue and pink border. Pair, \$2.75  
 THE PRINCETON, a soft finished, twilled, white wool blanket, pink or blue borders. In three sizes—  
 60 x 80 in. Pair \$3.00  
 66 x 82 in. Pair \$3.75  
 72 x 84 in. Pair \$4.50  
 THE MIDDLESEX, a fine, soft-finished, twilled wool blanket, in three sizes, with pink border—  
 10-4. Pair \$5.00  
 11-4. Pair \$5.90  
 12-4. Pair \$6.75  
 SUPER-FINE ENGLISH, an extra heavy English made blanket, with soft fleece finish, in two sizes, with blue border—  
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## DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

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### SUFFRAGETTE TO DESTROY BALLOTS

Throws Bottle of Acid in Box at Bermondsey Severely Burning of Miss Pankhurst's

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Pankhurst, suffragette, furnished a t. Bermondsey by-election she smashed a bottle containing acetic acid upon a ballot box. The action was to protest against the exclusion of women from the franchise. What she accomplished was the painful burning of a ballot box and the arrest of her own daughter.

Slipping into one of the boxes perhaps a thousand ballot boxes deposited, Mrs. Chapman from under her cloak a bottle of acid, and before she could be arrested she had emptied it upon the ballot boxes. The acid splashed upon the election number of these were so injured as to require re-issuing. About the same time a similar attempt at another election in the latter instance little done beyond the burning of tips of the election officials moved the bits of broken glass as could be ascertained actually reached the ballot case.

Blames Government. Later, in an interview, Miss Pankhurst, daughter of Mrs. Pankhurst, who is in America, while deploring the action of the officials, asserted emphatically: "It is the government that is responsible. It is the government that drives women to these acts." It appears that today's "grille protest" in the House of Commons, when attendants were empty the ladies' gallery, was the work of two suffragettes had first themselves to the grille of

Election is a Test. Today's by-election in the constituency of Southwark, a parliamentary borough of unusual interest, as it affords a good test of the London and the country, the impending struggle in a strong fight on the tariff reform has been in the constituency. The candidates are: Liberal, S. L. Hughes; Labour, Dr. A. Dumphrey; and the Independent, Mr. G. H. G. The last general meeting had a majority of 1789.

Jealousy Causes Tragedy. BOSTON, Oct. 28.—A wife and his mind inflamed left him and had gone to a friend in the Back Bay. Fletcher sought her out and shot and killed her. He himself. A two-year-old couple was the only tragedy. Mrs. Fletcher was old. The tragedy occurred where she was staying.

### LONE GIRL NIGHT RIDER TO FLIGHT

Kentucky Farmer's Turned Loose When They Came Father at Family

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 28.—A lone girl night rider armed with a double-barrel put to flight forty night riders who broke down the door of her home. The riders, with the intention of kidnapping her, were met by the girl. When entrance was refused, she was beaten in with a shotgun. Kretz's young daughter, ready with a loaded gun, turned loose with both masked men. Several of the men, and expected. Before appearing Kretz home the riders, the farm of a neighbor, Longnecker, and shot the down. Longnecker and Kretz their tobacco crops to the ground, and had refused pool of the Burly Tobacco

Bad Roads Cause Accident. MINEOLA, La., Oct. 28.—A condition of the roads in this county today, Bert Chalmer's Detroit car, escape from serious injury. The car, owned by a mechanic, Harry Richard, to the Nassau hospital, three fractured ribs and nail injuries, when their turned turtle while going near the grandstand, pinned under the car.