

umes

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st modes are to be
London and Paris,
own work rooms.
the very best and
features which can
d exclusiveness of
Hats to \$2.50

\$3.50

are being shown at \$3.50.
very pleasing effects and
set wear. They are of the
ed fronts, circular cut.

\$3.50



dull kid tops, patent colt
out toe caps. High Cuban
Plain vici kid, self tops,
and common sense heels.
\$4.50
\$6. for heavy out-of-door wear,
made of tan, oil grain leath-
er. A more practical, and
to be made of leather. \$5.50

rom 25c to \$1

acked a splendid assortment
in a number of very pretty
and Continental effects. Noth-
home than some of these

25c to \$1.00

n Suit Cases

ner Suit Cases, brown, tan,
leather corners, 3 hinges,
\$1.95
es, tan shade, extra deep,
\$2.65
Suit Cases, riveted leather,
back; very light weight \$3.50
an shade, steel frame, inside
\$3.75
ses, extra deep and roomy,
\$4.50
es, stitched and riveted;
\$6.75
same shape as small suit,
or toilet articles; 16, 14,
\$4.00
stamped in imitation; suit-
\$3.00, \$2.65, \$1.50, \$1.35
Bags, Trunks, Canvas Tele-

irrors

are showing an assortment of
ity unsurpassed anywhere at

\$1.25

ly to our
me
t Medicine Department, where
purchases.

Chocolates, Fresh
per lb., - - - 60c

VOL. L. NO. 287.

MANHATTAN DISSOLUTION

GAVE UP OF USE TO FEET SOON

Great Hudson-Fulton Celebration in Full Swing in New York—Air Ascendant Over Water as Feature Today

PARK AND MONUMENT RECEIVED DEDICATION

Elaborate Plans for Entertainment of Visiting Officers—Reception Today and Gathering in Opera House Tonight

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Water yielded to air today as the most prominent element in the Hudson-Fulton celebration. The eyes of New York and her million guests turned toward the blue sky patches above the tall buildings, where, before the day was over, they hoped to see darting the birdlike machines of Wilbur Wright and Glen H. Curtiss. It had been announced that the flights would not be made unless weather conditions were favorable, and the breeze that blew from the northwest made the prospects for the aerial exhibition today far from encouraging. Lacking the aeronautic flights, the holiday crowds still had plenty of attractions. Palisades park, stretching from Fort Lee to the Upper Manhattan, and the tall shaft erected in memory of Henry Hudson on Spuyten Duyvil Hill, in the Bronx, were added.

While the ships had no official part in today's programme, their elaborate plans have been made for their entertainment throughout the week. Today General Leonard Wood was the chief guest at a reception to the naval officers given at the headquarters of the army department of the Government's island. This evening the Metropolitan Opera House will contain a distinguished gathering, when the celebration committee holds its official reception. There will be literary exercises, ministers and the delegates of foreign powers, and representatives of the diplomatic corps and the various branches of national, state and city government will be present.

Rail Race Postponed.
The drigible balloon race from New York to Albany for the New York World prize was definitely postponed until tomorrow owing to the unfavorable weather.

AUSTRALIA IMPRESSED BY CANADIAN SPEAKERS

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Times Melbourne correspondents reviewing the results of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire says: "A body of Canadian delegates have undoubtedly won chief honors and greatly attracted the Australian public. One of their number, Mr. Cook, most effectively distinguished himself by his gifted speech even in this land of orators."

The correspondent adds that Canadian and South African delegates were sold for preference and that the remarkable vote of the congress made a deep impression on Australian opinion. It is admitted even by adherents of free trade that "Australia is really becoming increasingly devoted to the policy of protection in the event of any agreement being made in due season to accord better terms."

ONLY SIX SAVED OUT OF EIGHTEEN

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 27.—Six survivors out of a crew of 18 are aboard the Winter Quarters Lightship, the remaining 12 men having perished, according to a report made by Capt. Delino of the steamer Porto Rico, which arrived here today from New York.

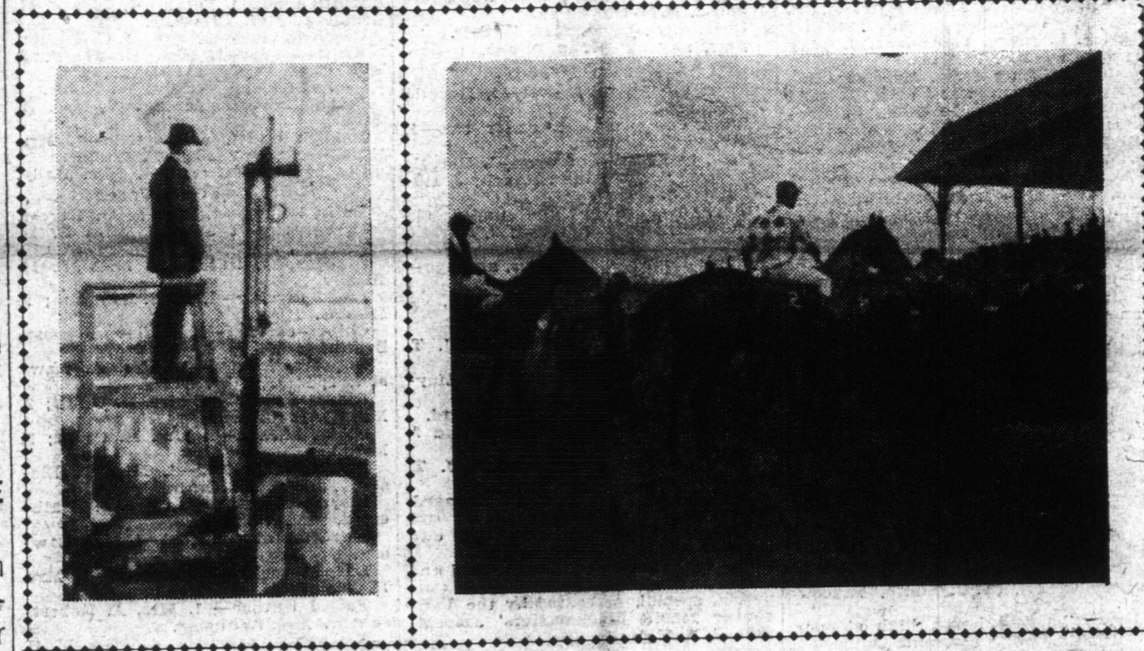
Out of Danger.
The chief Conservative whip, is now out of danger as the result of an operation.

THE NEWS OF TODAY

Successful provincial fair passes into history.
W. C. Wells withdraws as candidate for lieutenant-governorship.
Dr. Wilson of Nelson reinstated in Medical Council.
Four teams remain in six-day motor cycle race at Brighton Beach.
Spanish war office declares campaign against Moors a complete success.
New York given over to celebration of Hudson-Fulton anniversary.
Harry Whitney, Dr. Cook's witness in polar controversy, left box of material at Etah.

Farewell to the Ponies

Also to Fall Fair Festivities



THE AURORA AND BOY OF TEN HELD 'PHONE TRUST FOR KILLING PLAYMATE

At the autumnal assizes to open at Clinton on Monday next before Hon. Mr. Justice Morrison, Attorney-General Bower appearing for the Crown, there will be presented what is in many respects the most unusual murder case in the criminal history of this Western province, the accused being a child not quite ten years of age, an Indian boy known as Augusta, who is charged with having deliberately caused the death of a little playmate of five by shooting him twice through the head with a .22 rifle.

The tragedy occurred about a fortnight ago, and the facts as laid before the resident magistrate, by whom Augusta was committed for trial on the charge of murder were briefly to the effect that the two children had "gone out hunting," only the elder being armed—with the deadly .22 rifle. Upon his return, alone, he was naturally asked what had become of his small companion, and his reply was that he didn't know.

Then he burst into tears, and ran sobbing into the bush.

This curious conduct induced an immediate search, but an unavailing one. It was not until the case of the baby's disappearance had been reported to Constable Tolland, and his assistance in the search solicited, that little Augusta could be induced to speak. He finally told what he had done, and directed him to where the body lay, concealed in a clump of burdock.

Examination disclosed that the little chap had been twice shot, one bullet penetrating the neck and arm, and the other the missile the back.

Augusta claimed that he had fired at a magpie, and the boy "got in the way." He did not realize what he had done until the lad cried out, "Augusta further steadfastly declared that the younger boy had urged him to carry him to the bushes and lay him down there, and he had done so and then ran away.

The shooting occurred at Sugar Cane Indian reserve, not far from the 150-Mile House. There is virtually no other evidence than circumstantial in addition to Augusta's story, so that the conviction is not looked for.

There are two other murder cases on the Clinton docket and one of attempted murder, two of these being the Indian cases and the accused in the third a Chinaman.

In connection with the sensational Nanaimo murder case in which August Carlsen lost his life on the night of the 13th September, as the police believe by his being struck on the head by William Holmes, now held for the crime, and afterwards strangled, there has been much speculation from Nanaimo as to the course of action contemplated by the Crown in regard to Mrs. Carlsen, who is by many believed to have been an accomplice with Holmes in the commission of the crime, and whose original story of her husband's death proved a tissue of falsehoods. Inquiry has been made by the Crown, and it was given Mrs. Carlsen by the Provincial police, by consent of the Attorney-General's department, to the effect that in the event of her discharging fully and freely the facts as known to her, the clemency of the Crown would be exercised in her behalf. There is a general impression that Mrs. Carlsen has not yet told

Mysterious Force.
There is something mysterious about the aurora—rather there isn't anything about it that isn't mysterious. (Continued on Page Three)

Appoints Quebec's Mayor.
OTTAWA, Sept. 27.—The labor department has appointed Sir Geo. Garneau, mayor of Quebec, as chairman of the board of conciliation to investigate the trouble between the Intercolonial Railway and the round-house men at Halifax, representatives of the company and of the men having failed to agree on a chairman.

Canadian Artillery to Go to England.
MONTREAL, Sept. 27.—According to statements by Lt.-Col. Richard Costigan, it is practically decided that next summer a Canadian artillery team will journey to England to compete against a representative team of the National Artillery Association. The permission of the Dominion Government is all that is required, and in view of the fact that benefit to be attained from such meetings, little difficulty is anticipated from Ottawa. "We have received an invitation from the National Artillery Association to send a team," said Col. Costigan.

CATASTROPHE MANOEUVRES

WRECKED OFFICES HAVE BEEN SUCCESS

Blown Up—Fire Follows and Second Explosion Expected to Bring Structure Down.

Fifty People, at Least, Hurt and Others May Have Perished—Cause of Accident Ignition of Picture Films

OF EIGHT STORIES NONE ESCAPE

MOORS DESPERATE SUING FOR PEACE

An Immediate Termination of Hostilities Would Be Benefit to Maura Government Owing to Sentiment

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 27.—Fifty persons were injured and some are believed to have been killed shortly before noon, when an explosion occurred in the Columbian film exchange, located in the Ferguson building, Fourth avenue, this city. Hundreds of firemen are searching the ruins for victims. The structure was eight stories high and every office was wrecked.

The walls of the building are bulging, while not one office escaped without damage. Windows were blown out and partitions fell. Firemen and policemen are now searching the ruins for injured men.

Cause Unknown.
The exact cause of the explosion is not known at present. In some manner the inflammable films became ignited, and the next moment a terrific explosion took place. The detonation could be heard for blocks. Occupants of adjoining buildings rushed to the scene and were joined in a few minutes by firemen and reserve squads from the various districts.

At 10:30 p.m. the police are clearing the four streets near the Ferguson building. Fire has broken out and a second explosion is imminent. It is feared the eight story building is about to collapse.

PEARY REUSED TO CARRY DATA
Wouldn't Let Whitney Take Box For Cook Aboard the Roosevelt—Still Preparing Proofs.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.—The Journal-Courier today publishes the following message from Harry Whitney, of New Haven, who is returning in the North, met Dr. Cook and received from him records and instructions relating to Dr. Cook's discovery of the North Pole.

At 10:30 p.m. the police are clearing the four streets near the Ferguson building. Fire has broken out and a second explosion is imminent. It is feared the eight story building is about to collapse.

Three Miners Dead.
GOLDFIELD, Nev., Sept. 27.—Three miners who were imprisoned by a cave-in in the Comblation mine, are believed to be dead. The rescue party broke into the shaft where the accident occurred last night, and will go at once to the home of General Hubbard, where he will be a guest during his stay here. General Hubbard has thoroughly acquainted himself with the Peary proofs which he has had under examination for several days and as president of the Peary Arctic Club and Commander Peary's personal counsel, he is prepared to outline a map of campaign and procedure in the controversy with Dr. Cook.

Prominent Inventor Dies.
CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—Milo G. Kellogg died yesterday at his home. He had been identified with electrical interests for many years, especially devoting his attention to the telephone. He was the originator of many improvements not only in the transmission of sound by electricity but various other devices. He was born in Rodmus, N. Y., in 1849.

THE REMNANT COUNTER.
So little does the East even yet understand the West that there are many in the cent belt still who believe British Columbia is called the Pacific province because Joe Martin has gone away.

Mayor Keary, who WILL NOT again be Mayor of New Westminster, has already won a reputation as the Dis of the Royal City.

A New Jersey millionaire has stipulated in his will that a son shall lose \$25,000 if he smokes a cigarette before he is 25. This should induce the lad to cultivate a taste for good cigars.

Mars continues to draw near at the rate of a few miles each day, and will soon be near enough to borrow things from.

The sad farewells must soon be said to the straw hat.

Those religio-manacs are not even jarred in their belief by the circumstance that the world did not end last Friday. They are merely convinced that some one forgot to hear the wireless intimation of a postponement.

Spanish War Office Declares War Against Moors a Complete Victory—Nador and Zeluan Occupied.

MADRID, Sept. 27.—The war office today announced the complete success of the manoeuvres in Morocco against the Moors. Both Nador and Zeluan have been occupied. At the latter town there was bloody fighting with large bodies of Moors, the details of which have not yet been published. The ring around Mt. Curunga is now considered about closed and the position of the Moors is desperate. Capt. Amas appeared before General Marina, the commander of the Spanish forces, yesterday, and asked terms of surrender for the tribes situated around Mount Gurgunga. The result of this conference is not known, but it is believed the Moors are ready to submit without conditions.

The immediate successful termination of the Spanish war against the Moors, which has been going on since July, would be of inestimable value to the Government of Premier Maura, against which the feeling over the campaign in Spain is speedily becoming more intense among the lower classes. A large section of the upper classes, however, are manifesting warm support of the Government. The minister of the interior is being deluged with letters begging him to continue the work of maintaining public order.

Burning Moorish Villages.
ALHUCEMAS, Morocco, Sept. 27.—The entire coast line here is illuminated by the fires of burning Moorish villages. After the Spanish batteries in the fighting of yesterday had silenced the native artillery, the artillery advanced and drove the natives from their positions.

Nador Fell Easily.
MELILLA, Morocco, Sept. 27.—The capture of Nador by the Spanish forces yesterday was comparatively easy owing to the strategy employed by General Orozco, who led the Moors rushed. The Spanish commander then turned his men and marched into Nador. The defences of Nador were razed and the town burned by the Spanish soldiers. The Moors had constructed deep ditches around Nador, but they were not occupied by 20,000 Spanish soldiers.

THE QUALITY OF This Tea Has COMED UP" Conspicuously. We have a Hundred IMITATORS.

"AAA" TEA

Eye: 2. W. E. Nachtrieb. Rhode Island red, s.c., cockerel-1 and 2. O. B. Ormond. Rhode Island red, s.c., hen-1. W. E. Nachtrieb. Rhode Island red, s.c., pullet-1 and 2. O. B. Ormond. Rhode Island red, s.c., cock-1 and 2. W. E. Nachtrieb. Rhode Island red, s.c., cockerel-1 and 2. O. B. Ormond. Rhode Island red, s.c., hen-1 and 2. W. E. Nachtrieb. Rhode Island red, s.c., pullet-1 and 2. Mrs. S. J. Molineux; 3. O. B. Ormond.

Silky, cock-1, M. S. Calvert. Silky, hen-1, M. S. Calvert. Wyandottes, white, cockerel-1 and 2. L. F. Solly; 3. Geo. Freeman. Wyandottes, white, hen-1, S. Perival; 2. W. E. Nachtrieb; 3. L. F. Solly. Wyandottes, white, pullet-1, S. Perival; 2. G. D. Adams; 3. L. F. Solly. Wyandottes, silver-laced, hen-1 and 2. R. C. Parbery. Wyandottes, gold-laced, cock-1, James Flett. Wyandottes, gold-laced, cockerel-1, 2, and 3, James Flett.

Wyandottes, gold-laced, hen-1 and 2, James Flett. Wyandottes, gold-laced, pullet-1, 2 and 3, James Flett. Wyandottes, partridge, cock-1, W. O. Carter; 2. J. T. Smith. Wyandottes, partridge, pullet-1, 2 and 3, J. T. Smith. Wyandottes, partridge, hen-1 and 2, W. O. Carter; 3. J. T. Smith. Wyandottes, partridge, pullet-1, 2 and 3, J. T. Smith. Wyandottes, partridge, hen-1 and 2, W. O. Carter; 3. J. T. Smith.

Bantams, game, black red, cock-1, A. Longland; 2. Master S. Smith. Bantams, game, black red, cockerel-1 and 2, H. S. Rolston; 3. Master S. Smith. Bantams, game, black red, hen-1, H. S. Rolston; 2. A. Longland. Bantams, game, black red, pullet-1, H. S. Rolston; 2. Master S. Smith. Bantams, cochin, buff, cock-1, A. J. Gray. Bantams, cochin, buff, cockerel-1, C. J. McDowell; 2. A. G. Gray; 3. C. J. McDowell. Bantams, cochin, buff, hen-1, 2 and 3, A. J. Gray. Bantams, cochin, buff, pullet-1, A. J. Gray; 2 and 3, C. J. McDowell.

Bantams, black, cock-1, B. Henderson. Bantams, black, cockerel-1, E. Greenwood; 3. B. Henderson. Bantams, black, hen-1, E. Greenwood. Bantams, white, cock-2, T. H. Kingscote. Bantams, white, cockerel-2, T. H. Kingscote. Bantams, golden sobright, cock-1, C. Henderson. Bantams, golden sobright, hen-1, C. Henderson. Bantams, golden sobright, pullet-1 and 2, C. Henderson. Bantams, silver sobright, cockerel-2, A. J. Gray. Bantams, silver sobright, pullet-2, A. J. Gray.

THE LOCAL MARKETS
Rural Household, a bag, \$1.00
Lakes of the Woods, a bag, 2.00
Royal Standard, a bag, 2.00
Wild Rose, a bag, 2.00
Robin Hood, per sack, 2.00
Calgary, a bag, 2.00
Snowflake, a bag, 1.75
Cracked Snow, per sack, 1.75
Three Star, per sack, 2.00
Kona's Best, per bag, 1.50
Feedstuffs
Bran, per 100 lbs., 1.40
Shorts, per 100 lbs., 1.70
Midlings, per 100 lbs., 1.50
Oats, per 100 lbs., 1.20
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs., 2.25
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs., 1.75
Barley, per 100 lbs., 1.90
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs., 1.50
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs., 1.50
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs., 2.00
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs., 2.00
Feed Corn, per 100 lbs., 2.00
Hay, Fraser River, per ton, 20.00
Hay, prairie, per ton, 19.00
Dairy Produce
Eggs—
Fresh Island, per dozen, .45
Eastern Eggs, per dozen, .35
Chickens, per lb., .10
Canadian, per lb., .10
Neufchatel, each, .10
Butter—
Alberta, per lb., .25
Best Dairy, per lb., .25
Victoria Creamery, per lb., .25
Cowichan Creamery, per lb., .25
Comox Creamery, per lb., .25
Nanaimo Creamery, per lb., .25
Salt Spring Island Creamery, per lb., .25
Vegetables
Tomatoes, per lb., .10
Beets, per lb., .08
Carrots, per lb., .08
Parsley, per bunch, .08
Mint, per bunch, .08
Celery, per head, .05
Cucumbers, per bunch, .05
Radishes, per bunch, .05
Potatoes, per sack, .10
Cauliflower, each, .10
Cabbage, new, per lb., .08
Lettuce, a head, per lb., .08
Garlic, per lb., .08
Onions, a lb., .08
Sweet Potatoes, 3 lbs., .25
Rhubarb, 4 lbs., .25
Green Corn, per dozen, .25
Fruit
Lemons, per dozen, .35
Figs, cooking, per lb., .08
Apples, Cal., per lb., .10
Apples, Oregon, per box, .15
Bananas, per dozen, .25
Figs, table, per lb., .25
Raspberries, Valencia, per lb., .25
Raspberries, table, per lb., .25
Pineapples, per lb., .25
Grapes, Malaga, per lb., .25
Plums, Cal., per basket, .40
Peaches, per lb., .08
Nutmeg, Melons, lbs., .08
Beef, per lb., .12
Mutton, per lb., .12
Veal, dressed, per lb., .12
Guinea Fowls, each, .25
Chickens, per lb., .12
Chickens, per lb., live weight, .12
Hams, per lb., .12
Pork
Halibut, fresh, per lb., .08
Halibut, smoked, per lb., .08
Cod, fresh, per lb., .08
Smoked Herring, .12
Crabs, for table, .08
Black Bass, per lb., .12
Oolichans, salt, per lb., .12
Black Cod, salt, per lb., .12
Flounders, fresh, per lb., .08
Salmon, smoked, per lb., .12

TELEPHONE TRUST IS MAKING ITS ENEMIES

(Continued from Page One)
The man who angrily remarked to the Post that he was obliged to keep the company's telephone or he certainly should not do so.
"I pay for the phone every month," he said, "and I dispute the right or decency of the company putting 'obstruction' on my line, as they express it to overhear what a patient may be saying to me. There are many cases where the company is so slow in constructing new lines that would be subscribers are kept waiting for many weeks. Yet, if one of the waiting ones dares to run in to a neighbor next door and telephone to his office, it may be all parties are treated somewhat after the fashion of sneak thieves. I know of other cases where business folk doubling up in a single office for purposes of economy are compelled to put in two 'phones—I can point out one in a single room not five feet apart."
"The whole trouble is that the company feels so secure in its monopoly of the field that it is becoming grasping, and is raising for a fall the public patient animal, and has been paying much higher charges for service than the large number of telephones company is not satisfied, and has lately developed a piousness greed in seeing after odd dollars and doing small things that alienates the good opinion of the public and may lead to an organized assault upon its position before very long."

These Columbia Double Disc Records are Specially Good

"I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now."
"I Love, I Love, I Love My Wife, But Oh, You Kid."
"My Pony Boy."
"The Glowworm Band."
"Black and White" (Two Step)

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SLATINE ROOFING

Rolls contain 188 and 218 square feet, and are sold for 100 and 200 square feet. Cement, made in a factory in centre of each roll.
SLATINE is fire, water, acid and gas proof, unaffected by extremes of heat or cold, weatherproof, indestructible.
SLATINE also possesses several distinctly superior qualities of its own. In that it has an absolutely pure wool felt foundation, and has a specially protected weather coating, consisting of a heavy layer of mineral rubber. In which is imbedded a coat of weatherproof mineral.
SLATINE WILL NOT WRINKLE OR BUCKLE

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VICTORIA B. C. AGENTS

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COPAS & YOUNG
The Grocers Who ARE OUT OF THE COMBINE.
See Our Half Page Ads. of Last Week and Keep Posted.

FANCY LEMON CLING PEACHES, per box \$1.00
PICKLING ONIONS, 10 lbs. for .25c
C. & Y. INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 35c per lb., or 3 lbs. for \$1.00
The finest Butter ever offered at the price.
FRESH GINGER SNAPS, 3 lbs. for .25c
FRESH ROASTED PEANUTS, per lb. .15c
CANNED FRUIT—Strawberries or Raspberries (Tartan Brand) 2 tins for .35c
CHRISTIE'S SODA BISCUITS, per tin .30c
FINE RIPE TOMATOES, large basket .25c
FRESH DAIRY BUTTER, per lb. .15c
ROWAT'S PICKLES or VINEGAR, per bottle .15c
GILLARD'S ENGLISH PICKLES (all kinds) 35c per jar, or 3 jars for \$1.00
FINE ISLAND POTATOES, per sack .90c
ASPARAGUS—Tartan Brand—large can .30c
JAM—Strawberry or Raspberry—7-lb. wood pail .65c
WAGSTAFF'S PURE NEW SEASON'S JAM—all kinds 5-lb. tin .75c
CHIVIER ORANGE MARMALADE, 1-lb. glass jar .15c
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA, 3-lb. tins 25c; 1/2-lb. tins 50c; 1-lb. tins .90c
SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP, 9 cakes for .25c

Patronize the Store of the People and Save Money
COPAS & YOUNG
ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS
Corner of Fort and Broad Streets
Phones 94 and 133

IRISH AFFAIRS

Aran Islanders Still Averse to Payment of Rates—Grievances Are Stated
DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—The Galway county council is confronted with a strike against the payment of rates by the inhabitants of the Aran Islands. In this movement the islanders appear to be supported by their parish priest, the Rev. Murrigh Farragher. Father Farragher has complained to the local government board that the people of two of the islands have suffered severe privations from the want of water owing to the neglected condition of the tanks. He added that until some attempt was made to treat these people as civilized human beings he would use every means in his power to prevent them from paying any rates.
The Irish government recently undertook to bear a large part of the cost of improving the pier at Kilmurree in Aran. The Galway county council informed the government that they would be willing to bear a share of the cost if the Aran islanders would abandon their organized resistance, which for some years they have made to the payment of rates. The government has acknowledged that the county council's attitude is reasonable, and that the reconstruction of the pier must be deferred until the rates are paid.
At a special meeting of the Clare county council a request was received from the inspector-general of Royal Irish Constabulary for payment of the sum of \$12,200, the cost of extra police in the county for the half year ending March 31, 1909. The council protested against being compelled to pay them, and passed a resolution requesting the chief secretary, in consequence of the peaceful condition of the county, to take the necessary steps to withdraw the extra force.

DESCENDED INTO CRATER

Party Performs Bold Exploit at Volcano of Kilauea, in Hawaiian Islands
HONOLULU, Sept. 27.—L. M. Hale, J. Reynolds, and Ernest Moses, a photographer, descended Saturday into the crater of Mount Kilauea, remaining half an hour on the edge of a boiling lake of lava and fire. This is the first time this feat has been accomplished. The members of the party ventured almost to the rim of the seething lake, and attempted to take photographs. The heat was intense, and at places the adventurers walked over partially molten areas. After completing their observations they returned safely to the rim of the crater, where a half-dozen friends had witnessed the descent.
Kilauea is one of the largest active volcanoes in the world. Its altitude is 4,400 feet, and the circumference of the crater is about nine miles, with a depth varying from 700 to 1,100 feet, depending upon the depth of the molten lava flows. Violent eruptions occurred in 1797, 1840, and 1866, and since then there have been several outbreaks of less severity.

BOY OF TEN HELD FOR KILLING PLAYMATE

(Continued from Page 1.)
"The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," but it is expected that her statement of what occurred during the fateful night of the 13th, will be much more complete and conclusive when the trial is held at the assize early next month than was that related before the committing magistrate. In order that a conviction be secured against Holmes, the Crown will inevitably have to greatly strengthen its case by corroboratory testimony.
Murder in Caracas
CARACAS, Sept. 27.—Senor Chaumier, a member of the municipal council, was killed today on the streets of Caracas by Eliseo Garcia, until recently president of the council. Garcia was arrested. Chaumier yesterday accused Garcia of defrauding the city and with having destroyed the books, showing the records and defalcations.

THE AURORA AND ITS PLAYFUL PRANKS

(Continued from Page One)
except its ability to put telegraph and cable systems on the blink. The demonstration it handed out last Saturday around the entire northern hemisphere was the most fancy in years, and to hear the telegraph people's side of the tale, it was quite sufficient. No one, not even the most cocksure scientist, is sure that the aurora is the real cause of the trouble. It is known to be some exceptional electrical force and the aurora is the handiest thing to blame on.
However that may be, the wire trouble on Saturday was the worst local telegraph men have known in 25 years, in some respects the interference with land wires was the worst in history. Whether the demonstration was a protest from the North Pole against encroaching civilization, or whether it was the joke of the forces of wireless against the old-time system, cannot be even hazarded. But one remarkable feature of the phenomenon lay in the fact that it did not affect the wireless circuits in the least.
The trouble occurred during daylight hours, and for that reason, if for no other, the electrical display was not visible to the eye. The trouble was noted locally when the operators came on duty for the morning shift. The cables between this island and Vancouver were working most peculiarly. Sometimes they would be overcharged with current, and then again they would be completely empty. In the intermittent moments when the wire would work it was learned that the trouble extended across the continent. Eventually, by making use of a wire when the current was strong and that to make carried to some extent and by two o'clock in the afternoon the wires were reasonably free from obstruction.
There is only one method of adequately dealing with trouble such as that of Saturday and that is to make use of a metallic circuit—a circuit formed by the union of two wires in-

Campbell's

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WE ARE STILL TALKING ABOUT COATS AND SUITS for the simple reason that we are offering unsurpassed values.

OUR SUITS and COATS are still enjoying unprecedented popularity, due to the BEAUTIFUL NEW MODELS, THE FINISHED TAILORING AND THE DISTINCT AND EXCLUSIVE STYLES.

WE HAVE aimed to meet the requirements of the most fastidious and we think we have succeeded.

SEMI-FITTING COATS quite new, and just the thing to create smart appearance and gracefulness.

If you find anything wrong about the goods you purchase from us, bring them back. You will find us more eager to meet mistakes than you are to discern them.

THE LADIES' STORE
ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.,
1010 GOV'T ST.
Best in Quality, Best in Style, Best in Price

BOY OF TEN HELD FOR KILLING PLAYMATE
(Continued from Page 1.)
"The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," but it is expected that her statement of what occurred during the fateful night of the 13th, will be much more complete and conclusive when the trial is held at the assize early next month than was that related before the committing magistrate. In order that a conviction be secured against Holmes, the Crown will inevitably have to greatly strengthen its case by corroboratory testimony.
Murder in Caracas
CARACAS, Sept. 27.—Senor Chaumier, a member of the municipal council, was killed today on the streets of Caracas by Eliseo Garcia, until recently president of the council. Garcia was arrested. Chaumier yesterday accused Garcia of defrauding the city and with having destroyed the books, showing the records and defalcations.

IT'S ON LEGS

You Will See It At The FAIR

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.
COR. YATES AND BROAD.
Warehouse Phone, 1611. Phone, 82.

5 Reasons For These 5

"If on my theme I rightly think, There are five reasons why men drink: Good wine, a friend, because I'm dry, Or least I should be by and by, Or any other reason why."—(Aldrich).

RAINIER BEER, quarts per doz., \$2.25; pints, \$1.50
SILVER SPRING ALE, and STOUT, quarts \$1.75, pints 90c
VICTORIA PHOENIX ALE and STOUT, quarts \$1.75; pints .90c
BLUE FUNNEL SCOTCH, per bottle \$1.25
GLENLIVET 3 STAR SCOTCH, quart 85c; Imperial quart .90c
GILBEY'S PLYMOUTH GIN, pint 50c; quart .50c
GILBEY'S DRY GIN, pint 50c; quart .50c
HEERING'S CHERRY BRANDY, per bottle \$1.50
PERRIER MINERAL WATER, per dozen \$1.75

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers 1317 Government Street
Tels. 52, 1032 and 1590.

GARMENTS FOR GENTLEMEN

FIT-REFORM garments—in style, fit, quality, workmanship, are absolutely the best, regardless of price.

There is no merchant tailor in Canada today, who is able to reproduce Fit-Reform values at Fit-Reform prices—nor equal Fit-Reform styles and tailoring at any price.

Nowadays, when a tailor wants to praise his own work, he says it is "just as good" as Fit-Reform.

We are showing several new creations in novelty styles for fall—in superb Worsteds and Cheviots—\$22.

ALLEN & CO.
FIT-REFORM
1201 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

B.C. SADDLERY CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF
Saddlery
JOBBER, ETC.
Leather, Harness, Trunks and Valises, Pads, Blankets, Bags, Harness Soap and Dressings.

Large consignment of Trunks, Valises and Bags of superior quality, in all sizes and prices.

Tel. 204, 566 Yates St., Victoria, B.C.

instead of using a single wire, grounded at both ends, and depending upon the earth to form the circuit. The telephone company here uses this circuit altogether and had very small difficulty on Saturday.
Felt in Other Places.
That the disturbance was by no means confined to Canada, is shown by despatches from New York and London. Word from the latter city yesterday stated that the whole telegraphic system of the United Kingdom and all cable services were seriously affected. The underground wires suffered more than the overhead wires, the telephone system being little affected. The last occasion on which the wires were similarly put out of working order in London was six years ago. The trouble is attributed by cable experts to the aurora.
New York sent word that reports there indicated that wires all over the world were affected. Continuing from the early morning until night communication was erratic, and at times cut off entirely between certain points. Telegraph operators called it "the Aurora" for brilliant northern lights usually follow such an electrical phenomenon. The first break came shortly before 7 a. m. eastern standard time, or noon at Greenwich, and within five hours the telegraph wires from Boston to Chicago were interrupted.
Because similar disturbances have been noticed during the maximum sun spot period, which was reached about a year ago, some astronomers have conjectured that the so-called storms or solar system, the electro-magnetic waves being simply pulsations from some designated in the center of life of the turbulence on the sun.

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 .75 Three months .50 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

IMPORTANT PURCHASE.

It is announced that the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway company has sold to some capitalists represented by the American Financial Securities company, an area of 54,000 acres in the Cowichan Valley for the splendid sum of \$1,500,000. The first timber standing on the tract is said to be unsurpassed. It is also announced that the railway company will forthwith begin the construction of a branch line to the north of Cowichan Lake, and will also extend it to Salt Water at Cowichan Bay. This is an exceedingly important announcement, for Sir Thomas Shaughnessy stated when in Victoria that the branch line would not be built unless there was business in sight for it. Therefore the presumption is that the purchasers of the timber lands propose to begin the manufacture of lumber. Whether the mills will be erected near the timber and the manufactured lumber be shipped direct on cars, or the logs will be taken to Cowichan Bay and there sawn is not stated, and possibly the point has not yet been settled. Whichever plan may be followed, it is clear that the manufactured lumber, at least such of it as is not shipped foreign, will add to the traffic of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Vancouver East. It is stated that a line may be built from the head of Cowichan Lake over to the Nitinat waters for the purpose of tapping the valuable timber land there. This latter is a part of the timber which would be tributary to the Victoria and Barkley Sound Railway, and the fact that such a line from the lake is projected justifies all that the Colonist has said in favor of the Barkley Sound road. The construction of the Cowichan line will mean much to the whole country.

We think it highly important that the business men of Victoria should not lose sight of what this means. Here is a line of railway that will carry cars loaded with timber for points along the main line of the Canadian Pacific, and these cars will pass through Vancouver. The merchants of that city will therefore have direct connection with a very valuable part of the island, and will be able to send their goods into the cars which go after the lumber. Not only is this proposed, but the whole plan, if carried out, will tap the timber area lying west of Victoria and divert its business to Vancouver. Under these circumstances the people of this city should spare no effort to secure the immediate construction of the railway to Barkley Sound. The Canadian Pacific is a business corporation, and does business on business principles. It realizes the possibility of a large part of its lumber freight being cut off by other lines before many years, and it is laying its plans broadly to secure business from this island. The line to Cowichan Bay will completely sidetrack Victoria. Against this we make no protest at all. From the Canadian Pacific point of view it is exceedingly good business, and that is all that the Canadian Pacific is under any obligation to consider. But the people of Victoria must also look after their interests, and while they cannot be otherwise than gratified at the prospective development of a nearby region, they are bound by their own interests to take such steps as will secure as much as possible of the business of the island for their own city. We will state the case more specifically. The Canadian Pacific proposes to construct a line of railway which, with a car ferry from Cowichan Bay, will bring Cowichan Lake, and all the region that can be made tributary to it, within sixty miles of Vancouver, and upon a line of direct communication. That is to say, it will be substantially as near as Victoria as part of the country will not be on the line of direct communication. The effect of this policy must be offset if possible, and the way to offset is to secure the construction of the railway to Barkley Sound, with direct and continuous freight connection with the Canadian Northern, if that railway is constructed down the Fraser valley.

CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Evening Post gives editorial prominence to the following extracts from a letter written to the Seattle Times by Mr. G. L. Brown, of that city: "I believe there is no better chance for a farm investment in a new country anywhere than in these fertile lands offered now at so low a price, and am more than pleased, and I purport to buy more. A part of the country is one beautiful chain of meadows and lakes. Most of the land is covered by maple and cottonwood growth, which is easily burned off when the land can quickly be placed in condition to cultivate at an expense of not more than \$5 an acre. The climate is ideal, and no artificial irrigation is necessary. All kinds of fruit can be raised and the entire country is filled with wild raspberries, strawberries, cranberries, blackberries, etc. Hazel nuts grow in great quantities. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, timothy, alfalfa and clover can be grown easily and profitably. The land is especially suited to wheat-growing. The uplands are of black loam with clay sub-soil. The first bench in the river bottoms is of black loam and

gravel sub-soil, and in many places there is silt soil, the same as the farms in the Yakima and Wenatchee valleys in Washington.

This is not wholly new, but it is wholly interesting and the Post has done well by directing attention to such evidence from a disinterested source. We say it is not new, because if any one would take the trouble to search the Colonist files for the last quarter of a century, he would find many statements to the same effect. At one time every person in the province believed these things, and at the time the British-Pacific was projected, and that was seventeen years ago, both the Victoria papers printed much about the great potentialities of what we then used to call "the Central Plateau." The names were unfortunate and it created a false impression. On this continent we are accustomed to apply the term plateau to elevated tablelands, and prairie to those of less elevation. As a matter of fact, very much of the Central Plateau is lower than much of the prairie region east of the mountains, but few people know this. This great region is one of the developments of which the Colonist has sought to promote for a quarter of a century. We are sometimes asked why the people of this city constantly look forward to the railway connection with that part of the province. The reason is that the older residents have always known it to be a region capable of great possibilities. It was thought worth developing even when there was no prairie market in sight to supply a market for the timber that can be shipped east over such a line better than in any other way. We do not recall in all the British Pacific literature a single reference to east-bound lumber freights from Vancouver Island and the country north of Seymour Narrows. The value of Central British Columbia was for a time overshadowed by the construction of the Canadian Pacific and the development of Yale and Kootenay. It is being recognized anew, and with the new recognition there will be, we believe a revival of the railway project upon which the people of this city have reckoned so much and so long.

THE NORTHERN INDIANS.

An indication of the feeling of the Northern Indians is to be found in the determination of the Naas river tribes not to take anyone up the stream in boats. The Colonist has never held an alarmist attitude on this matter, and does not think there is any cause for doing so; but those who suppose that the feeling among the Indians has subsided are in error. The situation needs closer investigation than has yet been made. It is not a matter that can be disposed of in a brief visit to the North by any official. A gentleman who "knows the Indians well" has suggested to the Colonist that a commission consisting of white men in whom the Indians and local white men have confidence, and Indians having the confidence of their fellows, presided over by an official of the Indian Department, ought to visit the country along and north of the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific and adjust all open questions. He said that while the Indians are inclined to be sulky, they did not fear any open violence, unless they got hold of liquor, but if that happened, no one could say what the result might be. Certain indiscreet white people have been instilling into the minds of the Indians the notion that they are absolute owners of the whole region, and that white people have no right to it, except with their permission. An understanding ought to be reached as soon as possible. The Indians are claiming the best parts of the country, although they make no use whatever of them. As settlers go in, these unused lands will be needed. It will also become very difficult, if not impossible, to keep liquor from the Indians, and serious consequences may result. We urge an adjustment of all open questions now, before there has been any serious friction.

That some of the suffragettes have gone stark mad on that one question seems the only conclusion from today's news from London.

It is to be hoped that Victoria has seen its last "tag day." Such a performance is more or less of an imposition and the people of Victoria have had quite enough of it. The anti-tuberculosis hospital has other and better ways of raising money than this.

It is in order for some Conservative paper to reprove the Ottawa Citizen for the following: "Hon. Mr. Lemieux deserves the highest praise for the straightforward manner in which he denounced the municipal misgovernment of Montreal, and the efforts to get back at him on the part of the grafting element will redound only to his honor and credit."

Alberta has taken to growing Indian corn and melons. We shall soon be buying our bananas in Calgary.

The proposed installation of an electric smelting plant at Saanich Ste. Marie will be watched with the keenest interest.

The municipal government of the city of New York will expend \$134,000,000 during the ensuing year. It costs more to govern New York than any other city in the world.

The retiring vice-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association advocates a sur-tax on imports from the United States. What good would that do?

Montreal has decided to adopt the system of municipal government by a Board of Control. We believe the citizens of Victoria would favor such a plan.

Those interested in the wholesale fur trade predict an advance in prices. The reason is that their use is becoming more general. In many cities, where, until recently no one ever thought of wearing furs, they are becoming regular articles of ladies' dress.

Australia's military preparations are to be on a generous scale. It is said to contemplate a force of 240,000 men by the year 1916. We do not understand that any considerable number of these will be constantly under arms in time of peace. The idea seems to be to train the whole male citizenship of the country. Comment upon the proposal would be of little value without the details of the measure at hand.

A despatch says that unfavorable comment has been caused in England by an advertisement in the Mail and Empire of Toronto for a farm hand, in which occurs the words: "No Englishmen need apply." Now what was the amount? Somebody has seen fit to say that while he wants to hire a man he does not want an Englishman. "There is no accounting for tastes, as the old lady said when she kissed the cow," and that is about all the comment such an advertisement seems to call for.

The Montreal Star, which at one time was disposed to look upon the eastern division of the National Transcontinental Railway, as of doubtful utility, now says: "The Dominion Government, however, will recognize the necessity for haste. Canada is not building this road for fun. It needs it in its business. The West is growing at a marvelous rate; and it has long been a question, whether the spurs could carry off what was being dumped into the hopper. The link at Quebec may not be completed as soon as most of us would like."

Certain contemporaries seem to be under the impression that, because a paper supports the Conservative party in Canada, it ought to support the Conservative party in the United Kingdom. The only resemblance between the two parties is in name. Their policies, in the very nature of things, can have no relation to each other. Each country has its own issues, and they are widely distinct.

Speaking at a political picnic in Nova Scotia, Mr. Fielding said: "I am in favor of the people's right to have money to spend for the benefit of his constituency, but I had to tell them they would have to deny themselves, so also I had to say to my friends all over the country, 'We have had suffering and abundantly merciful. Matters are improving now, however, on all sides. We are going to have good times again and then will come the realization of the people in different parts of the country regarding the things they require.' This is a good deal like telling the people that if they haven't yet got what they want, to ask for it."

An expert naval correspondent of the Westminster Gazette sums the new Imperial naval policy up. He says it is "the transference of the wardenship of the Pacific to the people of the three great commonwealths, and the establishment outside Europe of a second centre of sea power; it will still be left to the Mother Country to maintain the two-power standard navy against Europe." He suggests the possibility of a financial contribution from the Indian Empire, and by its help, the establishment of "a second two-power standard in non-European waters, capable of dealing with possible future problems of Imperial defence, which the old formula against Europe was never designed to meet." This certainly has a very satisfactory sound, and if such a policy is carried out, the result will prove a potent factor in maintaining the peace of the world.

To Visitors Many things are here suitable for you to take home as souvenirs of your visit. PERFUME OR MIRRORS, MAKE GOOD GIFTS. See our splendid variety of Hand Glasses for ladies and Shaving Mirrors for men. All prices. CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST 1228 Government Street Near Yates Street

FALL CARPETS AND RUGS NOW READY

Come and Inspect An Unusual Showing of Exclusive Styles WE WANT you to come in and inspect our Fall offerings in carpets and rugs before placing your order for your new fall carpets. Our offerings include the very newest and best carpet ideas and our values, as in the past, are the fairest. The quality, of course, is Weiler quality and fully guaranteed. Our carpets come from the leading makers of the world and several of these makers confine their lines to us. This is only done because we buy tremendous quantities. The buying of these quantities and for spot cash secures for us the very best prices. This works to your advantage and is the reason for the excellent carpet value we offer. The Showing of Rugs and Squares In rugs and squares we show one of the most extensive ranges to be found in Canada, and we show these in such a way that you may inspect several hundred in a few moments. We refer to our new rug rack—a time and labor saving way of showing rugs. From tapestry squares to the handsome Oriental Rugs costing

HANDSOME CIRCASSIAN WALNUT BEDROOM FURNITURE

Two Suites in This Beautiful Wood Just Received—Lightly Priced THE beautiful "grain" of the walnut used in these new bedroom furniture items, combined with artistic designing and master workmanship in building, makes some of the most attractive bedroom furniture we have shown. The homekeeper that won't go into raptures over these pieces must be odd indeed. And then the values—surprising. For such superior furniture we think you'll agree these are low-priced. SUITE—Consisting of dresser, chiffoniere and somnoe. Priced at \$165. Dresser has 4 large drawers and a 36x28 bevel plate British mirror. Chiffoniere has 4 large and 2 small drawers and large bevel plate British mirror. Somnoe to match. The three pieces for \$165. SUITE—Consisting of dresser, chiffoniere and dressing table. Priced at \$175. Dresser has 2 large and 3 small drawers and large oval bevel plate British mirror. Chiffoniere has 4 large and 2 small drawers and large oval bevel plate British mirror. Dressing table has 4 drawers and oval bevel plate mirror. Three pieces \$175.

PARLOR TABLES \$3.25

Priced From Each \$3.25 THE DINING ROOM Can Best Be Furnished from This Complete Stock The dining room's needs are best filled from this stock of ours. No such exposition of dining room furniture is shown elsewhere in the city. Positively the grandest collection of this furniture to be seen in the city. Visitors to the fair are specially invited to visit this showing of fine furniture. You'll see much to interest you in furniture for the most used room in the home. Third and fourth floors.

DOZENS OF STYLES SHOWN

At this price and then in-between prices up to \$50, you'll see a choice of parlor or centre tables that'll amaze you. Dozens of styles are offered in all the popular woods and finishes, including golden oak, mahogany, and early English finished oak. All modern styles—the latest ideas. At \$3.25 we show a golden oak table or one in mahogany finish. See these tables on third floor.

NEW DINNERWARE

Don't fail to see the new arrivals in dinnerware for we are now showing some decidedly interesting patterns—new ones. We have just opened these and the shipment discloses some pleasing services. Coupled with our former showing the display of dinnerware is now an unusual one. No where else in the city will you find such a broad choice of stylish sets.

E. E. Oak Cellarette \$25

Same As Illustration For \$25 Here is an item for the men folk—an excellent cellarette style. This one is exactly as illustrated with the exception that it doesn't include pipes and bottles. It is, however, equipped with decanter and glasses, pipe racks and bottle racks. Made of selected oak, finished in Early English finish. Priced at \$25. We have another style in golden oak finish. Has pipe and bottle racks and metal ice box, top drawer with card rack section \$35.

POT CLEANERS—CHAIN, 15c

POT CLEANERS—CHAIN, 15c POT CLEANERS—CHAIN, 15c something you need in the home. We have a splendid chain at \$15c ANOTHER STYLE, with metal scraper, sells at \$25c

GET ONE OF THESE TODAY

NEW GROOVE TIN ROLLER Let Us Estimate On New Blinds LET us estimate on blinds for your new home or new blinds for the old home—let us give you a figure on a superior class of blinds, that'll compare favorably in price with any quotations on blinds made of machine made opaque and mounted on light rollers. Our blinds are made of the very best hand-made opaque and mounted on the famous Hartshorn rollers. We use no tacks in the mounting and your blind will not "pull off." We employ only experienced workmen and can promise you the best service. Let us give you an estimate—costs nothing and there is no obligation incurred. HARTSHORN'S SELF ACTING SHADE ROLLER MEAT CHOPPERS FROM \$1.75 Cost is but little—the advantages many. Chops vegetables as well as meat. We have just received a new shipment and have three sizes, priced at \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$1.75.

COUNTRY ORDERS

Out-of-town dwellers are reminded that we make no charge for packing and shipping your orders. Campers and others will find this a great convenience. Try us with a trial order. Send for catalogue.

WEILER BROS.

HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862 Victoria, B. C.

News of the Fort

Danish Primate Dead COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27.—The primate, a bird of the island of Ish church, died Saturday.

Engaged to Concertist BERLIN, Sept. 27.—Prince Eulenburg, the second son of Philip Eulenburg, has been engaged to the Russian concertist, Fraulein Helene Stagemann.

Hurricane Victims NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 27.—A party of thirty-six soldiers and men were found near Dunbar, La., last week, who were rescued from a hurricane up to about 200. The bodies were buried.

Miners Imprisoned GOLDFIELD, Nev., Sept. 27.—An accident occurred early today. Hampton slope of the Co. company, taking down the mine, caused the opening of the iron mill and imprisoning the men. A large force of miners were trying to extricate them.

Swiss Watch Trade GENEVA, Sept. 27.—The watch trade is at present through a serious crisis. The British patent laws, the new law in France, the opening of other countries, and the fight among the well-to-do class principal reasons for the distress given by several experts.

German Evangelical S. BURLINGTON, Iowa, Sept. 27.—German Evangelical Synod discussed home missions, and was made for an extension of in Canada and the northwest. It approved the organization of missions in large cities of the west. The synod ordered the listing of all persons.

Looking for World's WEST DUXBURY, Mass., Sept. 27.—The end of the world was at the finale in the strange drama here during the last few weeks. The opening of the world of the actors tonight left the world in a state of suspense. Hereafter, the world will be a place of their activity. Hereafter, the world will be a place of their activity. Hereafter, the world will be a place of their activity.

Medical Congress BUDAPEST, Sept. 27.—The national Medical Congress held its next meeting in 1912. It was resolved to form a permanent bureau for international congresses. A scheme was then referred to the association of the Medical Congress. The president of the Congress, Dr. Pavy was elected president.

King at Marienbad LONDON, Sept. 27.—Astonishment marked the conduct of the king when he pestered the ward at Marienbad. Stump and even matches used to cigars were jealously grabbed. The king was seen to be in the midst of a quarrel with some of the detectives of her intention.

Fire Threatens White WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—out at the White House Saturday afternoon, and for a short time the mansion was threatened. The fire originated in the furnace room, which is situated in the basement. The fire was communicated to the roof. Firemen quickly had under control. So far as the fire is concerned, the fire is the national capital by the 1814, when the capital was burned. Most of the public buildings.

Sentenced to Hunt SUBURRY, Ont., Sept. 27.—last night His Lordship, the judge passed sentence on a woman who had been charged with the murder of her husband and Ellen. In passing sentence Justice Magee, expressing sorrow for the pitiful case of Robinson, a woman of 50, broken in mind and body, the most serious of all the cases spoke of recommendation but did not build up the case. He asserted his intention to Congress for such enabling legislation as would Roosevelt policies on the stable basis.

Approval for Mr. Pitt SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 27.—As a result of several long talks with Chief Forester Gifford, President Taft has issued a statement in which he declared that never at any time during the Ballinger-Pitt controversy has the President reflected upon Pinchot, and that he takes a more favorable view of the conservation of nature. The President indicates that to be done in the way of arid lands must be done, but he asserts his intention to Congress for such enabling legislation as would Roosevelt policies on the stable basis.

Cunarders at Fishing LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Cunarders' trip to the great achievement for the Great Eastern Railway company, but a good omen for Liverpool, present the interests of Queen Victoria. It is not clear whether the interests of Queen Victoria appear to be adverse, but already there is talk of a special train with the mail to Liverpool and the English and Scottish mail will be landed in town. This, of course, is a great convenience. It has not yet taken place, but it is one that must be regarded as a possibility of the future. The success of the trip at Southampton, which has caused considerable interest, is a port of call for the Atlantic.

READY

all offerings in carpets... new fall carpets. Our ideas and our values, course, is Weiler qual-

makers of the world... lines to us. This is quantities. The buying eures for us the very advantage and is the atues we offer.

FURNITURE

of the most extensive... show these in such a few moments. We saving way of showing Oriental Rugs costing

er, chiffoniere and... 175. Dresser has s and large oval, Chiffoniere has 4 and large oval bevel essing table has 4 late mirror. Three

Cellarette \$25... Illustration For

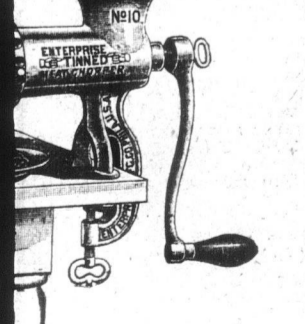


le in Early English Oak... tem for the men folk—a cellarette style. This one as illustrated with the ex-act it doesn't include pipes

It is, however, equipped... water and glasses, pipe racks racks. Made of selected ed in Early English finish.

ANERS—CHAIN, 15c... ANERS,—the chain style g you need in the home, a splendid chain at... 15c R STYLE, with metal sells at... 25c

THESE TODAY



ERS FROM \$1.75... he advantages many. Chops at. We have just received a three sizes, priced at \$3.00.

COUNTRY ORDERS

Out-of-town dwellers are reminded that we make no charge for packing and shipping your orders. Campers and others will find this a great convenience. Try us with a trial order. Send for catalogue.

News of the World Condensed For the Busy Reader

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Engaged to Concert Singer... BERLIN, Sept. 27.—Prince Sigwart Eulenburg, the second son of Prince Philip Eulenburg, has become engaged to the German concert singer, Fraulein Helene Stassenmann.

Hurricane Victims... NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 27.—The bodies of thirty-six soldiers and fishermen were found near Dunbar Station, La., last week. This brings the total number of dead resulting from Monday's hurricane up to approximately 200. The bodies were buried without identification.

Miners Imprisoned... GOLDFIELD, Nev., Sept. 27.—A cave-in occurred early today in the Hampton slope of the Consolidated company, taking down with it two large cyanide tanks near the combination mill and imprisoning three workmen. A large force of miners is at work trying to extricate the men.

Swiss Watch Trade Hurt... GENEVA, Sept. 27.—The Swiss watch trade is at present passing through a serious crisis. The recent British patent laws, the new American tariff, the opening of factories in other countries, and "light" money among the well-to-do classes are the principal reasons for this state of affairs, given by several experts.

German Evangelical Synod... BURLINGTON, Iowa, Sept. 27.—The German Evangelical Synod Saturday discussed home missions, and provision was made for an extension of the work in Canada and the northwestern states. It approved the organization of congregations in large cities of the western states, and authorized the appointment of more travelling missionaries in the west. The synod ordered the modernizing of all periodicals.

Looking for World's End... WEST DUNBURY, Mass., Sept. 27.—The end of the world was arranged as the finale in the strange drama enacted here during the last few days, but nothing occurred as scheduled. Most of the actors tonight left the theatre of their activity, but many will await in their homes with the same implicit faith for the end. They declare that some names may mean receive revelations appointing a time and place for the coming of the Lord.

Medical Congress... BUDAPEST, Sept. 27.—The International Medical Congress decided to hold its next meeting in London in 1913. It was resolved to form a permanent bureau for international medical congresses. A scheme had been prepared in this regard by the British Association of the Medical Press. The scheme was then referred to the commission of the Medical Congress and was adopted with some modifications. Dr. Pavy was elected president.

King at Marlenbad... LONDON, Sept. 27.—Astonishing impudence marked the conduct of King Edward at Marlenbad. Stumps of cigars and even matches used to light his pipe were taken to him by his valet. There have been three deaths this week. It is estimated that there are now three to three hundred cases in Cobalt and about 500 cases in all in the district.

Fire Threatens White House... WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Fire broke out at the White House today, and for a short while the mansion was threatened. The blaze originated in the furnace, which is being reconstructed in the president's absence, and was communicated to the walls and roof. Firemen quickly got the blaze under control. So far as any here recall, this was the first fire to occur at the White House since the invasion of the national capital by the British in 1814, when the capitol, White House and most of the public buildings were burned.

Sentenced to Hang... SUDBURY, Ont., Sept. 27.—At 11.10 last night His Lordship, Justice Macge passed sentence upon Mrs. James Robinson that she should be hanged on November 24 next for the murder of the infants of her two daughters, Jessie and Ellen. In passing sentence, Justice Macge, expressing his extreme sorrow for the pitiful position of Mrs. Robinson, during the trial, he said broken in mind and body and facing the most serious of all offences. He spoke of remorse since the invasion of the island, but did not build up the prisoner's hopes for executive clemency. It is no doubt every effort will be made to have the sentence reviewed.

Approval for Mr. Pinchot... SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 27.—As a result of several long conferences with Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot, President Taft has caused to be issued a statement in which it is declared that never at any time during the Bullinger-Pinchot controversy has the President intended to reflect upon Pinchot, and in which Mr. Taft takes a more forward stand than ever for the Roosevelt policies for the conservation of natural resources. The President indicates that what is to be done in the way of reclaiming arid lands must be done within the law but he asserts his intention of applying the Congress for such confirmatory and enabling legislation as will put the Roosevelt policies on the firmest possible basis.

Cunarders at Fishguard... LONDON, Sept. 27.—The success of the Cunarders' trip via Fishguard is a great achievement for the Great Western Railway company, but anything but a good omen for Liverpool. To present the interests of Queenstown do not appear to be adverse. A special train with the mails from Fishguard to Liverpool and the north of England and Scotland, so that only the Irish mail would be landed at Queenstown. This, of course, is a project that has not yet taken definite shape, but it is one that must be reckoned with as a possibility of the not remote future. The success of the experiment has caused considerable consternation at Southampton, which has come to regard itself as the inevitable English port of call for all the American lines.

PROVINCIAL NEWS TOLD IN FEW WORDS

Australia's Fleet... LONDON, Sept. 27.—Col. Foxton, who represents Australia at the Imperial Defence Conference, says the Australian fleet will be ready by 1912.

U. S. Claiming North Pole... WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—A new map of the world, with the North Pole as an American territory will be issued soon by the Hydrographic office of the navy department.

Revolver Accident... WOODSTOCK, Ont., Sept. 27.—Ernest McNeil, a Vancouver Island employed in the Traders' Bank at Embro, was probably fatally wounded yesterday by the discharge of a revolver, which he was examining in his room over the bank building.

Spaniards Slaughtered... OUDAH, Morocco, Sept. 27.—Further native reports say that seven thousand Spaniards were killed by the Moors on September 20. According to these a detachment of artillery was surrounded by the tribesmen and was not afterward heard from.

Japanese Are Acquitted... JUNEAU, Alaska, Sept. 27.—Thirty members of the crew of the Japanese sealing schooner Kaisen Maru, arrested early last June for alleged poaching, were acquitted by a jury in the United States court Saturday. The evidence against them being very weak.

To Face Bigamy Charge... SUDBURY, Ont., Sept. 25.—The trial of Isador Bourassa, charged with attempting the murder of N. Lemieux, records of the mining division of Sudbury and local registrar of the high court, occupied the entire day Saturday. At half-past two the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

In Distress... PENSACOLA, Fla., Sept. 27.—Short of coal and her crew without food for nearly ten days, the British steamer Teonaticus from Santos for New York with a cargo of coffee, crept into port last night after a battle with the gulf hurricane. Saturday night, according to the ship's master, the gale blew 100 miles an hour. The steamer's decks were stripped of everything movable and salt water covered all stores on board, ruining the food supply.

Professors Appointed... TORONTO, Sept. 27.—The senate and board of governors of McMaster University made the following appointments Saturday night: To be professor of homiletics and practical theology, Rev. T. Trotter, D.D., LL.D., of Toledo, Ohio; librarian and reader of English, E. J. Farmer, B.A., of Toronto; director of elocution and physical culture, Moulton College, F. H. Kirkpatrick; director of the conservatory of music and master of science at Woodstock College, F. A. Laing, of Smith's Falls.

Typhoid Epidemic... COBALT, Ont., Sept. 27.—Thirty-eight nurses are now laboring in the hospital at Cobalt and many other places to put down the typhoid epidemic. The epidemic broke out since August 1. Everybody speaks warmly of the excellent work of the nurses in the hospital. There have been three deaths this week. It is estimated that there are now three to three hundred cases in Cobalt and about 500 cases in all in the district.

Church and State Debate... PARIS, Sept. 26.—It seems likely that the autumn session will be enlivened by a revival of the debate on the relations between the Catholic church and the state. The well-known Roman Catholic Deputy, Abbe Gayraud, has written to the Prime Minister, M. Briand, announcing his intention of interpellating him on the policy of the Government towards the Catholics. With excellent prospects for complete recovery from his injuries.

Irrigated Lands... CALGARY, Alta., Sept. 27.—F. W. Newell, director of the American reclamation bureau, after inspecting the Bow Valley irrigation project said in an interview: "The labor situation is becoming more acute. We are approaching an era when it will be necessary for the agriculturist to depend on hired labor for tilling and harvesting the crop. I have just completed a thorough inspection of the irrigation system in the Bow Valley and found conditions there allow a maximum return from the efforts of individuals. It is interesting to note the address impetus the irrigation project gives to the Calgary district. Much of the tract which will be irrigated, if dependent upon natural rainfall, gives only a very limited return per acre. It is practically impossible to estimate the economic value of the project to the west. Completion of the system will annually increase the income of Bow Valley agriculturists by many millions of dollars."

HENEY'S FIGHT... DENVER, Sept. 27.—Judge Ben B. Lindsey, known throughout the country as founder of the Denver "Juvenile Court," has been asked to participate in the political campaign in San Francisco as a supporter of Francis J. Heney, graft prosecutor and candidate for governor of California.

Captain Charles Eddie, honorable secretary of the Vancouver branch of the Navy League, has received a cordial message from Sir Wilfrid Laurier stating that the prizes being offered by the federal government to assist in the matter, the petition asking the federal government to assist in all possible ways the proposed formation of a Vancouver force of the volunteer navy reserve.

Hon. F. W. Aylmer has taken up his residence at Kamloops. Kamloops Board of Trade has secured the old court house building for general public purposes. Charles Swanson, formerly postmaster at Three Valley, is under arrest, charged with the theft of \$50.

The C. P. R. is specially advertising the scenic and other advantages of Revelstoke in its several publications. The marriage is announced of Miss Ruth Eleanor Cassidy, of New Westminster, and Mr. George Devine, of London, England.

John Coates, a stevedore of Vancouver, was seriously injured internally a few days ago by a heavy packing case falling on him. Mayor Keary, of New Westminster, who has declined not to accept re-nomination, has served the city as chief magistrate for eight years past.

The Lower Mainland Milk & Cream Shippers' association has promulgated an increase in the price of milk to 21-2 cents per gallon higher, and cream 20 cents higher. News of the clean-up of \$8,000 in six weeks, by the treatment of the magnetic iron sands of Graham Island by ordinary sluicing methods, has been brought by A. F. Nichol.

President Stone, of the Vancouver Board of Trade, has returned from England highly encouraged by the prospects of increasing capital for investment in British Columbia. Vancouver is promised a material reduction in fire insurance rates, to go into effect at the end of the year. Experts have been engaged re-reading of the city during several months past.

The seventh annual fall show of the Coquitlam Agricultural society was held last Friday. The exhibits were highly satisfactory as to character, but numerically scarcely up to expectations. Many complaints are being received of promiscuous shooting in the Squamish and other districts adjacent to Vancouver. One settler of the Squamish missed death from the bullet of a careless sportsman by only a few inches.

George Saltmarsh, an American, was arrested at Nelson last week for passing counterfeit money. He had negotiated a bogus 20-dollar piece before the arrest, and had five in his possession when apprehended.

The Vancouver Opera House has been sold to Dominick Burns and George S. Harrison for approximately \$200,000, or \$1,800 a foot frontage. E. T. Ricketts' lease has yet some years to run and it is stated that the sale will not affect the theatrical situation in Vancouver.

The Delta Farmers' Game Protective association has been formally incorporated for the preservation of game in the district indicated, the prevention of trespass, the issuance of permits, regulating the maximum number of birds to be bagged, etc. The association is capitalized at \$10,000, in \$10 shares.

Cleveland & Dutcher have presented an expert's report to the Burnaby council of the cost of the proposed new water system for Burnaby, South Vancouver and Point Grey, the cost of the contemplated service being approximately \$50,000. Richmond had originally intended to join the concert of municipalities in this matter but withdrew to join New Westminster city in its waterworks plans.

Mrs. Susan V. Bell has been committed to trial at Vancouver on a charge of defamatory libel against Mrs. William Grately. The two families formerly lived at Enderby and were not on good terms. Grately, who received a scurrilous letter addressed to his wife and signed "Jack." He believed he recognized the handwriting of Mrs. Bell, and took proceedings against her.

The British Columbia Electric Railway Co. has now located its new line through the western part of Burnaby. The line will extend south from the Hastings line along the Boundary road to a point between the Hastings-Westminster road and the Great Northern railway, thence going eastward through blocks 119 and 124, and passing near Burrard station on the C.N.R. in this location clearing has begun for the Summer Iron works, which will be reached by the new tramline.

It is proposed as far as practicable to convey the drainage waters of the Sumas prairie drainage area into Sumas river by interception canals or ditches which will closely follow the contour of the country sections across Sumas channel, as the elevation of this arrangement will reduce the area draining into the lake to about 32 square miles, which will be further reducible to 14 square miles for a period of three and a half months during the average winter season by construction of a series of intermediate intercepting ditches which will drain 18 square miles by gravity into the Sumas at elevation 73.

The report from Nanaimo that, in consideration of her evidence, Mrs. Carlsen had been given her liberty and assured that no criminal proceedings would be taken against her in connection with her husband's murder, proves incorrect. She is still detained by the police, although her friends say that this detention is only to continue until the Assize trial. Virtually everyone credits her evidence as constituting the complete truth of the case as she knows it, and the opinion seems general in Nanaimo that a miscarriage of justice would be perpetrated if all proceedings are waived against her, in the event of the police having knowledge of her participation in the crime.

F. W. Kerr, of the financial firm of Frouse, Mitchell & Co., of Toronto, was in Vancouver last week, securing information as to the city's credit. He expressed himself as highly satisfied with his visit and mentioned that the debenture bonds of the city were eagerly sought.

Henry Young & Co.

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Satins, Silks, Nets and Dress Materials for Evening Wear

- Pongee Silks—In brown, reseda, old rose, Nile, navy, greys, amethyst, cream and black, 34 inches wide. Per yard... \$5c
Satin Merve—In all shades. Per yard... \$9c
Louisine Silks—Guaranteed not to crack or split, in a full range of colors. Per yard... \$1.00
Liberty Satins—In all the latest shades. Per yard... \$1.00
Dress Nets—In brown, green, mauve, old rose, amethyst and light blue, 44 inches wide. Per yard... \$1.00
Satin Charmants—A new material for evening wear, 44 inches wide, in all shades. Per yard... \$1.25

A NICE NEW LINE OF DRESS TRIMMINGS TO MATCH ALL THE NEW SHADES

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 Government St. Victoria, B. C.

Princeton is installing a gasoline lighting system. Kamloops is to instal a Gamewell fire alarm system. Armstrong is to spend \$10,000 for electric lights and waterworks.

Oreston plans a twenty-five-mile Marathon race about the end of October. The B. C. Telephone Co. is preparing to establish a system at Prince Rupert. The laying of the foundation of the new Presbyterian church at Kelowna takes place tomorrow.

Another twenty-ounce nugget has been found on Granite creek, Cariboo, by J. C. Catlip. Its value is \$369. When the world's new under way is completed, Moyle's water system will have over 100 lbs. gravitation pressure. Kelowna's fair last week in point of small attendance and waning public interest.

G. P. Jones has been advanced from the post of mine superintendent to the general manager of the famous Nickel Plate. A prisoner escaped from Kamloops jail last week but was recaptured in a pig pen where he had been hiding, twenty hours later.

A laborer named Eiphinstone was arrested on a charge of picketing a fellow worker at Vancouver Saturday, and is at the hospital in a very weak condition. A marriage has been arranged between Henry Egerton Young of Kelowna and Miss Norah Louise, eldest daughter of Eben T. Pritchard, of Donington Manor, Gloucester.

Princeton has transmitted a Board of Trade resolution to the Minister of Agriculture, asking that the Experimental station and farm for the dry belt be placed in or near Princeton. Rev. George B. Kinney, formerly of the James Bay Methodist church here, has been appointed to the charge of the mission field of the Similkameen, including Keremeos and Hedley.

Mr. John M. Miller, editor of the Granum (Alberta) Press, and former editor of the Grand Forks Gazette, has taken a wife in the person of Miss Anna Boyer. The wedding took place at Calgary. Charles N. Connell, a veteran Rossland prospector, has located claims on the Hope summit, assaying \$400 to be found in the ledge, which is blessed with a twelve-inch paystreak.

On his return from the Clinton assizes, Hon. Mr. Bower, in his capacity of commissioner of fisheries, will visit the Seton lake hatchery, and also the new spawning grounds at Chilco lake. Mr. Babcock will accompany him on this part of his tour. Six thousand acres of good land in the North Fork country, not far from Grand Forks, became the property last week of C. E. Reed, H. L. Sumption and Irving Todd, of Hastings, Mich.

The petition asking the federal government to assist in all possible ways the proposed formation of a Vancouver force of the volunteer navy reserve. The report from Nanaimo that, in consideration of her evidence, Mrs. Carlsen had been given her liberty and assured that no criminal proceedings would be taken against her in connection with her husband's murder, proves incorrect. She is still detained by the police, although her friends say that this detention is only to continue until the Assize trial.

Accused of robbing the post office department in Finland of a sum equal to \$100,000, Johans Vasora, a Russian, was captured by the provincial police in Prince Rupert last Sunday. Efforts will be immediately instituted to have him taken back to Finland at once. Appearing to have plenty of money, the perpetrator of this colossal robbery had been in Prince Rupert for several weeks. When arrested he was disguised as a railway laborer, carrying a roll of blankets. Following the robbery, the Russian police sent descriptive circulars throughout the world, and everywhere police officials have been on the lookout. The description was a model of accuracy, and when the northern officers first saw the man they were certain that he was the right one. Factors at first denied his identity, but later admitted that he was, though he made no confession regarding the stupendous theft. Vasora is alleged to have taken his roll in the form of cash in a large sack. He had a few hundred dollars when arrested. It is believed that the remainder is cached in the north.

The most important strike in the Sheep Creek district is reported today on the Nugget, already a large producer for the new camp. A four-foot lead carrying very high values has been uncovered on the fourth level. The repairs at the Silver King mine, near Nelson, damaged by fire recently, are completed, and the property will be on the shipping list again on October 1st.

At the thirteenth annual meeting of the Kettle River and South Okanagan Producers' Society, Frank Richier was re-elected president, A. Megraw being the new secretary and James Deardoff, treasurer. The following serve as vice-presidents: I. L. Deardoff, Similkameen; Hugh Cameron, Camp McKinnney; S. T. Larsen, Kettle River; J. W. Nelson, Greenwood; F. J. McCallum, Grand Forks, and John McLaren, Carson.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, William Whyte, second vice-president, and party spent two hours in Nelson Saturday, going over the 22-mile extension of the railway to Cowichan lake, rendered imperative by the recent sale of the timber areas. Besides rendering accessible all the timber in the Cowichan valley and the watershed of the lake, the extension from Cowichan Bay to the lake will pave the way for the opening up of the Nitinat valley, the watershed of which empties into the West Coast. The divide between the Cowichan and the Nitinat is very low and offers few difficulties to railway construction. The sportsmen alone will regret the building of the new line, as it sounds the knell to most of the unskilled sport attraction of Cowichan lake.

There is much rejoicing in the Cowichan district at the prospect of the early construction of the 22-mile extension of the railway to Cowichan lake, rendered imperative by the recent sale of the timber areas. Besides rendering accessible all the timber in the Cowichan valley and the watershed of the lake, the extension from Cowichan Bay to the lake will pave the way for the opening up of the Nitinat valley, the watershed of which empties into the West Coast. The divide between the Cowichan and the Nitinat is very low and offers few difficulties to railway construction. The sportsmen alone will regret the building of the new line, as it sounds the knell to most of the unskilled sport attraction of Cowichan lake.

The operating and passenger department of the C. P. R. now have under consideration plans for the transcontinental passenger train service to be maintained during the coming winter between Vancouver and Montreal. It is understood that a decision will be reached on the question of operation of two through daily trains. It is possible that there is a possibility that double service may prevail over the whole line instead of only as far west as Calgary. The new time-table will, it is reported, not become effective till the end of October or the early part of November this year, as travel both east and west is expected to continue heavy during the month, owing to traffic consequent on the exposition at Seattle, which will not close until October 15.

Use of Drugs Decreases. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Contrasting illustrations of the rapid decline in the use of drugs in the various hospitals of the country were featured Saturday's session of the 11th annual conference of the American Hospital association here. They were shown in the report presented by Dr. E. R. Ross, superintendent of the Buffalo general hospital. "It is difficult to predict what the future of medicine in hospitals is going to be," said Dr. Ross. "Undoubtedly drugs will continue to be used by other agencies, and are unknown to us, will have a place."

OTTAWA SINGS PRAISES OF FRUIT. The Ottawa Journal, in the course of a review of the fruit display at the Central Canada Exhibition, hands out a bouquet to this province, as follows: "British Columbia has certainly made no mistake in the selection of Mr. W. E. Scott as commissioner, and Mr. W. J. Brandt as assistant commissioner in charge of the wonderful exhibit. Talk about plums! We found them in all their grandeur. Many varieties were displayed and in many forms. Pond's Seedling and Yellow Egg perhaps led in numbers, and certainly they were fine. Some of the former averaged 6-8 to the pound. A number of very fine boxes of Wealthy and Gravenstein apples were also shown, as well as some of the finest pears the writer has ever seen. One plate of Clapp's Favorites was the prettiest plate of pears I ever saw, and if British Columbia growers could only put Ontario quality into their fruit, that province would certainly be a land of plums and pears. Some enormous blocks of their native woods were also shown, one enormous fir block being 41 inches square. Some of the trees from which these blocks were cut are claimed to be fully 1,500 years old. Several varieties of salmon were also shown, from the enormous spring salmon, weighing 75 pounds to the pretty little Sockeye for which we pay 20 cents a can, and which by the way, costs out there only \$1 per dozen cans. The commissioner and his assistant are thorough British Columbia men, and certainly know their country, and are not lax in telling the good features of this great province."

An Hour with the Editor

THE POLAR REGIONS

Last Sunday reference was made to the legends and myths which are explainable on the supposition that the origin of human life was at the North Pole and that there was situated the fabled Mountain of the Gods, who in all probability were only a race of men, whose progress in civilization had been much in advance of what had been accomplished in warmer regions further south. The unexplored north polar area contains upwards of 3,000,000 square miles even allowing for the recent dashes to the Pole itself. Dr. Cook claims to have observed an area of about 25,000 square miles but this is only a mere trifle compared with the enormous extent of what is absolutely unknown. There seem to be what are called two "poles of cold." One of these is in North America and the other in Siberia. Between these are regions of milder winters, which correspond with the longitude of Behring Strait and Spitzbergen. These two localities are on the same great circle, that is one is on 170 west longitude and the other is on east longitude. The milder winters seem to be due to the fact that the ice moves somewhat freely and this in its turn is probably due in the one case to a branch of the Japan current and in the other to the Gulf Stream.

The presence of perennial ice over so great a portion of the land area of the polar regions necessarily restricts geological examination, even if the men, who have visited the far north, had been equipped for such work, and as a rule they were not. It is also to be remembered that apparently a very large part of the region appears to have sunk between the ocean in a recent geological period. Coal has been discovered in 81 deg. 45 min. north in Lady Franklin Bay, which is north of Baffin Land. The country here is slowly rising from the sea. The existence of coal establishes the prior existence of vast masses of vegetation. In an article on coal published in this department some months ago it was shown that microscopic investigation proved coal to be the product of seeds, seed coverings and the smaller vegetable substances, and hence that the vegetation necessary for its formation must have been at least as great as anything now found in the world. It must have been at least equal to the "Sudd," which chokes the rivers of equatorial Africa. In addition to coal, fossils of pines, birch, poplar, elm and hazel have been found on the shores of Lady Franklin Bay. These seem to be the growth of a more recent period than that in which the coal was formed, showing that the temperature had become lowered. Further south in Greenland fossil grape-vines and other subtropical vegetation have been found. We have here a demonstration of the progress of the lowering of the temperature. The plants out of which the coal was formed, represent the age when the temperature was equatorial, just as at one time it was equatorial here on Vancouver Island. Then came a time when the climate was such as it now is in Florida and the southern part of China. Then came such temperatures as we have here, when pines, elms and such trees flourished. Here then we have climatic conditions in high northern latitudes suitable in every respect for the highest development of human life, and as we find such life extending to all parts of the globe suitable for it at the present day, we are surely justified in assuming that it may have existed ages ago in all parts of the globe that were then suited for it. The burden of proof seems to rest upon those who assert the contrary. As no one can undertake to say when and where man first appeared, so no one can undertake to say that it was not at the North Pole; and as we know that men have in historic times lived in places fit for their habitation, so we may conclude that they were always found in such places, and geology shows that the north polar regions were once eminently fitted for that purpose.

There was animal life there in the days of a milder temperature. The limestones show that the sea teemed with life. The remains of a huge saurian have been found on Bathurst Island, not more than twelve degrees from the Pole. In what are known as the New Siberia Islands there are remarkable fossil remains. These islands lie considerably north of the Siberian coast and about fifty degrees west of Behring Strait. They are noted for two things. One is the "wood hills" as they are called. These consist of alternate layers of sandstone and bituminous tree trunks piled on each other. They appear to prove that the islands have been subject to repeated elevations and depressions in a long period when the temperature was substantially unchanged. Here also are the greatest deposits of fossil ivory. Sir Charles Lyell said "whole islands are built up of the crowded bones" of the Arctic mammoths. These mammoths were huge hairy creatures, and the remains of some of them have been found intact in the Siberian tundras. Except in respect to their being haired and their size they were not distinguishable from the elephants of equatorial Africa. Possibly the hairy covering was developed as the climate grew colder, and it is reasonable to assume that the Siberian specimens were representative of a later period than those, whose remains are found in the New Siberian archipelago. The existence of vast herds of these huge creatures shows that there must have been a prolific vegetation to sustain them.

There is no direct evidence that men lived in the north contemporaneously with the mammoths, but we have proof that they inhabited Europe when the mastodons and mammoths roamed over that part of the world. Thus we know that man has been contemporary

with the elephant tribe as far back as human records go, for the rude sketch of a mastodon in the walls of a cave is as much a record as a written book. It is therefore a gratuitous assumption that mankind was not contemporary with these animals, when they inhabited circum-polar areas. Indeed if it were not for the purely mythical and wholly undemonstrable claim that the early home of mankind was at some place in Central Asia, no one would think of raising a question as to the probability that men first appeared in that part of the world that was first fit for their habitation, and that is the region around the Poles.

The distribution of vegetation over the Northern Hemisphere indicates a northern origin, and the same is true, although perhaps in a less degree of animal life. That is to say the vegetation of the equatorial world can be traced in its progress over seventy or more degrees of latitude from the North. The case is not one where vegetation originated at the Equator and pushed its way to the north, for the plants of the northern areas are not off-shoots from those of the Equator. On the other hand, the tropical vegetation of the north was steadily forced southward by the lowering of the temperature, new forms replacing those no longer fitted for a cold climate. In their turn these were forced south until only the lichens and mosses were left. There are even yet 1687 varieties of plant life within the Arctic Circle, of which 762 are flowering. Among these are poppies. The primeval forests of the far north are now represented by a weeping willow.

The population of the Arctic regions presents a problem that has not yet been solved. The Laps, the Samoyeds, the Tchukches, and the Eskimos are the names given to the several races. Recently what may be a distinct race has been reported, the members of which never saw a white man until this year. Nothing definite is known of the history of these people, and if any reason exists for supposing them to have been of southern origin, we are not aware of it. Most writers on the subject suggest that these tribes were driven north by more powerful tribes from the south, but this is only a surmise. One of the most strenuous advocates of this theory says that the period of northern migration was at least a thousand years ago, which simply means that he is making a wild guess. Moreover, on no such theory can the existence of Eskimo tribes across an area measuring 3,200 miles east and west be explained. Stress is laid upon the resemblance between some of the Northwest Coast Indians and the Eskimos, but this is explainable quite as readily on the supposition that the Indians came south as that the Eskimos went north. Examination of numberless graves found in Western Siberia shows that at one time a race of people lived there who understood the making of bronze utensils and implements. These people prosecuted agriculture and carried on extensive systems of irrigation, the remains of the canals being many. The remains of horses, sheep and goats have also been found. They also were proficient in mining. Some writers suggest that this civilization was overthrown in the Fifth Century by the Turkish invasion of Siberia, but if we grant it to have been of such recent occurrence, it does not explain the origin of the people in the first instance. If, as has been advanced, these people, who now make weapons of stone, once understood mining and working in metals, and if they were fourteen hundred years ago very numerous, the explanation of their present condition by the fact that it is due to a Turkish invasion, which of itself is only guessed at, presupposes something that is absolutely without historical parallel. The writer, whose views have just been mentioned, says the Samoyeds are fierce and warlike. Retrogression in civilization by a fierce and warlike people, who were skilled in agriculture, is a much more violent hypothesis than the theory that this race is indigenous to the North, and brought from the farther North the remains of a civilization once existent there. Irrigation and working in metals are the results only of centuries of civilization. Surely it seems not unreasonable to suggest that the inhabitants of Siberia, who at one time had reached a stage of advancement far higher than has yet been attained in many of the so-called civilized parts of the world, and since have lost it, learned their industrial arts in the North and brought them south as they were driven before the invader. The mutineers sailing with the *Discoverie* were finally brought home to London. Of the fate of Hudson and his companions absolutely nothing is known. With very little food, if any, and in a stormy sea, five of the men being almost dead with scurvy, there is no likelihood that Hudson long survived the day when he was set adrift. He is one of the most interesting of all explorers. He came upon the stage without any record being preserved as to his parentage. Four years later he disappeared somewhere in the vast waters of the Bay, which has been styled "at once his monument and his grave." He left one son, and the records of the East-India Company show that in 1614 the lad was recommended for a post on one of the company's ships, and £5 was spent in buying him an equipment.

HENRY HUDSON

Elsewhere in today's Supplement are some pictures illustrative of the discovery of the Hudson River and the first experiment in steam navigation thereon. Accompanying them is a picture of the *Lusitania*, and this affords some means of comparing the progress in navigation during the last three centuries. We have already dealt with the invention of the steamboat, and shown that Robert Fulton was not entitled to the whole credit of it, as is frequently claimed by writers in the United States. He was, however, the first person to inaugurate successfully a passenger service by a steamer, and is therefore well worthy of a

high place among the pioneers of industrial progress.

Henry Hudson's part in the exploration of America was a notable one, and he has been more fortunate than some of his contemporaries in having his name preserved in connection with his achievements. The name of Columbus is only borne in more or less altered form by regions that he never saw, whereas Hudson's is attached to the scene of his gallant labors. He was an Englishman by birth, although it is not known in what year he was born. He was first heard of in May, 1607, when he was sent by the Muscovy Company to seek a northeast passage to the coast of China. The way around Africa was already known, but the merchants trading in Northern Europe hoped to discover a shorter passage around the north of Asia. Hudson pushed boldly north and passed the eighty-second parallel; that is to say, he came within six hundred miles of the Pole. Then he returned to England, but in the following year he renewed his effort, passing around North Cape and going as far as Nova Zembla, where his further progress was stopped by the ice, and he went home again. That he was an explorer of more than usual courage is shown by the fact that, when defeated in finding a passage to the eastward, he endeavored to sail around the north of Greenland, where he believed there was a "furious overfall," whatever that may mean, by which he could make his way around the north of North America. The only tangible result of these voyages was the inauguration of the whaling industry in the waters adjacent to Spitzbergen. In 1608 his fame as a venturesome navigator led to his employment by the Dutch East India Company to find a passage to China "by the east or by the west." On April 5 he left the *Texel* in the *Half Moon*, and sailed for Nova Zembla, but his crew being mutinous and the season being too early for navigation in northern waters, he retraced his course, and after consulting his men, sailed southward for Virginia. He himself wished to make another effort to pass around the north of Greenland, but he was overruled by his crew. He reached America in due course and, after coasting for a few weeks, he reached what is now New York Harbor, and on September 12th began his celebrated voyage up the river to which his name has been given. He went altogether a distance of 150 miles from the sea. He hoped that he had found a way to the China Sea, but the Indians convinced him of his error. It is notable that while he was exploring the Hudson in the hope of reaching the Orient, Champlain was exploring the Lake, which bears his name, in the hope that it would lead to the mysterious South Sea. The explorers were at one time within sixty miles of each other, but so far as is known neither learned of the presence of the other. Apart from making known the existence of the great river, the chief result of Hudson's voyage was that it eradicated the error entertained almost universally in Europe, that this Continent north of latitude 40 narrowed to an isthmus, similar to that of Panama, and that a short land journey would lead to the shore of the Pacific Ocean, if indeed there was not a waterway in that latitude uniting the two oceans.

But beliefs in geographical propositions die hard, as we shall see later, and although Hudson had failed in three efforts to find a way to the Orient by way of the north, this seemed only to convince merchants that such a way existed. Accordingly a strong joint stock company was organized and Hudson was dispatched in the ship *Discoverie*, a vessel of 70 tons, to find the Northwest Passage. On a previous voyage he thought he had acquired information that seemed to warrant the belief that a passage could be found west of Greenland to the desired destination. He found the entrance to the Strait and sailed through it into the great Inland Sea known now as Hudson Bay. This was in 1610. He wintered at the southern extremity of the Bay, and the following spring he set out to explore its western shore in the hope of finding a passage that would lead to the west. But his men were alarmed for the future. They were surrounded by the terrors of the unknown, and on Midsummer Day they mutinied and, placing him and his son with five men, who had remained loyal to him, in a small sailing craft, sent them adrift. The mutineers afterward suffered terribly, and only a few of them were alive when the *Discoverie* was finally brought home to London. Of the fate of Hudson and his companions absolutely nothing is known. With very little food, if any, and in a stormy sea, five of the men being almost dead with scurvy, there is no likelihood that Hudson long survived the day when he was set adrift. He is one of the most interesting of all explorers. He came upon the stage without any record being preserved as to his parentage. Four years later he disappeared somewhere in the vast waters of the Bay, which has been styled "at once his monument and his grave." He left one son, and the records of the East-India Company show that in 1614 the lad was recommended for a post on one of the company's ships, and £5 was spent in buying him an equipment.

It has been said above that belief in geographical notions dies hard, and although explorers subsequent to his discovery examined the shores of Hudson Bay, it was not until Vancouver had chartered the Northwest Coast of the Continent that the idea of the existence of a passage from the Bay to the Pacific Ocean was abandoned. A staunch upholder of this theory was Captain Meares, who explored the western coast of Vancouver Island in 1789. He sailed up the Strait of Juan de

Fuca as far at least as Race Rocks, for he tells of seeing a great passage opening before him to the northeast and extending as far as the eye could reach. He was obliged to return to Nootka, and trouble with the Spaniards prevented him from returning to complete his explorations. He was absolutely convinced that a passage existed through the Continent and was connected at the northeast with Chesterfield Inlet, that arm of Hudson Bay, which extends westward from its northwestern extremity. His views were set forth in a pamphlet, and among the reasons given by him for maintaining his opinion was the existence of floating ice in the more northerly channels along this coast. This he said could not possibly have been formed in this "almost tropical" climate. Another reason was that there were whales here, and he was certain that these creatures must have come from the Atlantic by way of the alleged channel. To us now-a-days this may seem very absurd; but let us put ourselves in Meares' position. He knew of the claim of Juan de Fuca, who said that he sailed up the Strait bearing his name and came out into the Atlantic, and had offered merchants of Genoa to repeat the voyage if any of them would accompany him and bear the expense. He knew of Chesterfield Inlet extending an uncertain distance to the west. He saw the fine sheet of water that lies before Victoria, and he doubtless heard from Indians that it reached far away to the northeast, as indeed it does, for it terminates at the head of Bute Inlet, which is between two hundred and three hundred miles from the ocean. Geographers had very little idea of the width of America and that Bute Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet might be united was not wholly an unreasonable suggestion.

It is well occasionally to look at historical events as though they were presented to us in a picture, and in this sense let us take a brief glance at the place which Hudson holds in American exploration. He discovered the Hudson and it was to the control of that highway that the struggles of the War of Independence were chiefly directed, for it was felt that to be master of the Hudson was to be master of the rebellious colonies. It was by the valley of the Hudson that later De Witt Clinton planned to develop what was then the West, and it was the expansion of commerce along it that made New York the commercial metropolis of the United States. By his discovery of Hudson Bay the explorer opened a field for the enterprise of British adventurers, and the formation of the Hudson Bay Company followed in due course, and thus the northern half of the Continent was secured to England. And as in the case of the river he opened a highway for the commerce of the world, so in the case of the Bay he showed the way to a passage into the heart of the Continent, and three centuries after he died, a victim to the treachery of his sailors, it is likely to become one of the great avenues of trade. The Northwest Passage, which he sought, was not to be his to find; but he nevertheless discovered what will in a short time be the shortest route from England to the Orient. And this was the object of the voyage which ended in his death.

The Great Novelist

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

George Meredith

There is probably no modern novelist who has been subjected to such a diversity of criticism as the recently deceased George Meredith. That he was a man possessing a most extraordinary individuality is conceded by all of his critics, and one of the foremost traits of his character was the obstinate taciturnity he preserved in regard to his early life and the life of his parents. As an instance of this we are told that during March, '91, when the census was being taken that were put answer definitely any questions that were put to him. "Where were you born?" was inquired. "Is that necessary?" "Yes," "Well, put Hampshire." "Oh, that's too vague, you'll have the paper returned for a more definite reply." "Well, say near Petersfield," and that was the extent of the information he would furnish, declining even to admit that writing was his occupation. He could seldom be induced to mention his parents. "My father," he is quoted as saying, "lived to be seventy-five. He was a muddler and a fool." Of his mother he spoke more respectfully. She was of Irish origin, he said, and handsome, refined and witty. "I think," he expressed himself, "that there must have been some Saxon strain in the ancestry which corrected the Celtic in me, although the feminine rules in so far as my portrait of womanhood is faithful. Practically left alone in boyhood, I was placed by the trustee of my mother's small property at school, my chief remembrance of which is three dreary services on Sundays, the giving out of the texts being the signal to me for inventing tales of the Saint George and Dragon type."

If we are to believe those who knew his father, Meredith's terse description of his parental reductive is in no sense a fair one. He is described in a contemporary's reminiscences as being a man of fine presence, dignified and reserved and frankly proud of his talented son.

Mr. Chesterton describes Meredith as a Pagan or at least as a man who came nearer than any other of our times to clean and well-poised Paganism, as he possessed that "great and central sacramental idea which is the one thing marking religion from all imitations of religion or false definitions of it." In short, that he possessed "the element which can only be called the materialization of the true mystic."

"Women," wrote Meredith, "will be the last thing civilized by man." This bare-faced statement looks insolently superior, and yet in all of the great novelist's writings he seems to place woman above reason rather than below it, and makes her appear more of a Pagan than man in her kinship to the elements of the Universe, and for this reason superior to the physically stronger sex.

Most of Meredith's admirers place him as a philosopher far above the average and class him as a poet as well. There is no doubt whatever about the genius of the man, and most of us can forgive him his occasional depressing cleverness for the sake of the charming simplicity of some of his passages and the eloquent rhetorical outbursts when he allows his imagination, his love of nature and his reverence for women have full sway.

Meredith was twice married. Of his first experience in matrimony he had little to say. On one occasion he remarked: "No sun warmed my roof-tree; the marriage was a blunder; she was nine years my senior." "How slender were the novelist's means up to the prime of life is shown," writes Mr. Clodd, a personal friend of Meredith's, "in his gladly supplementing them by reading at times to a blind old lady and by welcome acceptance of the inadequately paid post of reader to Chapman and Hall on the death of John Forster in 1876." Legacies came to him later, however, which placed him in more comfortable circumstances.

Among Meredith's earliest works may be mentioned, "The Shaving of Shagpat," and "Farina," both of which show the splendor of his imagination. Later books to be produced and which have been considered by many as the best he has written are "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," and "Evan Harrington," but the ripeness of his genius is displayed in the books which followed these, "Diana of the Crossways," and "The Egoist." Later still he produced "The Amazing Marriage," which created much talk in literary circles, and which remains very popular among those who like to take their novels very seriously, and who have the time and the inclination to study an author's obscurities.

One of the greatest, if not the greatest, of the writer's books is "Diana of the Crossways." In this novel the central figure is a splendid type of woman, about whom the rest of the people in the story revolve like satellites about a planet. Diana is an Irish gentlewoman, strong and beautiful, pure and passionate. She marries when very young a man who seems blind to the beauty of her nature, though he is very much enamoured of her many personal charms. He suspects her of an intrigue with a nobleman, and sues for divorce. When the husband and wife separate the story of Diana really begins, for it is then her strength of character displays itself. Her career is always honorable and picturesque, and the story though long in the reading is worth the time spent upon it. Diana is one of the characters in fiction that will live long.

The following is a specimen of Meredith's poetry, and reminds one in the obscurity of its meaning of Robert Browning:

Evening
We saw the swallows gathering in the sky,
And in the osier-aisle we heard their noise.
We had not to look back on summer joys,
Or forward to a summer of bright dye;
But in the largeness of the evening earth
Our spirits grew as we went side by side.
The hour became her husband and my bride,
Love that had robbed us so, thus blessed our death.

The pilgrims of the year waxed very loud
In multitudinous chatterings as the flood
Full blown came from the West, and like pale blood
Expanded to the upper crimson cloud.
Love that had robbed us of immortal things,
This little moment mercifully gave,
Where I have seen across the twilight wave
The swan sail with her young beneath her wings.

MARRIAGE WAGE FOR BANK CLERKS
Molson's Bank, Ottawa, has raised to £240 per annum the limit of the salary on which its clerks are allowed to marry. Few banking firms permit their clerks to marry until their income has reached a certain figure. "is £150 or £160 in London, and in the country it is generally rather less. It is based, of course, on the cost of living, and while in many banks the limit is strictly defined, in some it is merely an unwritten rule. In either case, however, the clerk cannot afford to disregard it, for such a course has often spelled instant dismissal. The rule, I think, is a very salutary one, taken all round. A man is generally from twenty-seven to thirty by the time his income has reached the limit imposed—a good marriageable age, and cases of real hardship are not many. The marriage salary limit is really a matter of policy. Bank clerks are exposed to a good deal of temptation, and their employers take this means of safeguarding their clerks and their own clients."

WILL BRING ON ELECT

Present Political Action
Britain Means Gen
Contest Soon

PARTIES PREPARING
TO TEST STR

Conservative Leaders
Decided as to Issues
Be Presented

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The both political parties are vined that a general election take place either in December or early in the new year. The House of Lords shall budget outright or take a poring course.
The House of Commons include its discussion of the send it to the House of Lords October 21st. Ministers will campaign which is proceeding the country is approached dimensions of a general election. The Conservatives organized, and claim to be

With four hundred new both sides appear equally but it is evident that the Conservatives are far fr as to the best course i should the House of Lords budget it would be extremel pain. The Conservatives organized, and claim to be

FORCIBLE FEED
Effort to End Suffragettes
Strike Causes Wild S
in Prison

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Wh are reported to have taken the prison at Birmingham. of the force of the stomach pump of the suffrage on a "hunger strike." The women resisted the efforts of the wardresses, and finally handcuffed and placed in confinement. The leaders of the gettes here are indignant of tempt to feed the women. tend that forcible feeding, and intend to bring action medical authorities of the cerned in it.

FAST GUNARDE AND WAR V

Lusitania's Passeng
Her Leave Cruiser
ible Astern

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—gers on the steamer Lusit arrived today from London. Questionnaire were treated ing sight yesterday after at 4 o'clock the ocean lin the British battleship cru the flag, the ship of the sels here to take part in t Fulton celebration.
The war vessel manned the American national anthem. Lusitania's passengers chee the Lusitania left the by side, and arrived at t lightship at 9:57 last night.

VIOLENCE IN O
Strike Rioting Gives Police
to Die—Hope of Sett
Entertained

OMAHA, NEB., Sept. been a busy day today for Riot calls have come from parts of the city, there specials within an hour the Not over half a dozen arres were made, although doz were stoned, and several their crews more or l President Waters, of the company, had a conference with the city council, and also with the direc company, and expressed th meetings to be held tom thing toward a settlement velop. Car strikes have seven o'clock to avoid trouble.

Trail's Water Sup
TRAIL, B. C., Sept. 24, authorizing the city of T the sum of \$25,000 for acquring of installing a owned water system was c The vote at the close of p highly gratifying to th of a municipally owned steps will be taken at on ample supply of water and for purposes, the taken from Cambridge mountain stream about southward of the city.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 24—ver opera house and site b by the C. P. R. to Donm G. S. Harrison for \$200,000.

Literature Music Art

THE REVIVAL OF ENGLISH FOLK SONG AND DANCES

To any student, or even to the casual reader of English history, the fact that the antique English tunes and the old-time English dances are to be revived will be greeted with pleasure. Some very praiseworthy and music-loving people in the Motherland have been going the rounds among the old-fashioned singers and have been making a collection of the primitive songs, "having discovered," to quote a recent article in the London Times, "that all this music is in the blood of the English race, just as the song without words of a brook is in the flowing of its waters. It would seem strange—if we did not know the deep occluded reason—to note how easily these folk-songs are acquired by school children, for example, who are slow to learn the melodies produced by an art conscious of its own necessities. Such a delightful action-song as 'Mowing the Barley' or the vivacious ballad of 'Bold Brennan,' or the fine heroic song of 'The Chesapeake and the Shannon' (the variant published in the fifth series of 'Gold-Songs from Somerset' is infinitely finer than that found in the ordinary collections of English songs) haunts the hearer in and out of season, till he or she gets it by heart as an everlasting possession. Traveling through Canada and the United States last year the writer found himself constantly humming or whistling these tunes—which always brought on an attack of homesickness—and dozens of his traveling companions, weary denizens of Pullman cars, and gangs of railroaders in the "caboose" of work-trains, insisted on him singing them from beginning to end until they had picked up the words and the melodies. As in Somerset so in Newfoundland and Western Canada and isolated mountain districts in the United States—these ancient songs and dance-tunes are still living in the minds of the heirs and assigns of the English commonalty.

"A most interesting feature of this revival is the growing popularity of Morris-dances. Here and there, notably in Oxfordshire, fraternities of Morris-dancers still exist efficiently, and these men who have kept the tradition of their art inviolate are now called in to teach the dwellers in cities, towns and villages the essentially English folk-dances—many of them, no doubt, the final forms of acts of Nature-worship—the like of which are not to be found among all the country dances of Europe. There is nothing in England more essentially English. It is true the name 'Morris' is derived from 'Morisco,' which makes it appear that the dance is of Moorish origin. But too much stress must not be laid on that point of etymology. If we accept the theory of a Moorish origin we must at the same time admit that the Morris dance was for centuries—and still is—a distinctively English pastime. It is the only type of folk-dance which has no element of sex—an element which is at the root of all dances—invented by the Latin peoples. It demands of its performers the vigor of wholesome manhood; the virtue of a people never reduced to the servitude which makes for obsequiousness and an evasive delicacy. The Morris step, especially when the figure known as 'cat's paws' is executed, demands an athletic physique not possessed by women. At the Hogarth Fair there was some delightful dancing by a company of Chelsea girls, who had been trained by an Oxfordshire expert—a bricklayer by trade but a Morris dancer by profession, whose dancing has the ease and elegance of the true tradition. But Morris dancing is for men, not women; the grace of the latter is not full compensation for the vigor of the former. It is a pity Ruskin never discovered the Headington Morris men. Had he done so he might have set his undergraduate disciples learning the Morris step—a kind of walking in the grand style—instead of making a road nowhither which would never have been passed by a surveyor.

"About 120 Morris tunes have now been collected and recorded. All have the typical Morris rhythm, which haunts the ear strangely, and some of them are fascinating sound-patterns, arabesques of recurrent melody faintly drawn on a green background of silence. Arabesques? Perhaps the Moorish touch comes in there in the suggestion of a simile: These tunes and the dances conformable are easily learnt—so easily that the learner suspects, rightly no doubt, that one or other of his country ancestors belonged to a 'side' of Morris men in the old, old days. A mathematician has reminded us that any man had innumerable male ancestors in the fifth generation counting backwards, where n is any fairly large whole number, so that a Morris dancer is certain to be somewhere included in the list of his ancestors. The old dancers think that a knowledge of the appropriate dance implies a knowledge of the appropriate dance. It is not so easy as that, but easy enough in all conscience. The Morris step comes by nature, and the simple picturesque figures which are combined in the various traditional dances are acquired without difficulty."

OUR KINSHIP TO THE TREES

The most of us, shall we say the happiest of us, are more or less pagans at heart, for all our Christianizing. Indeed it is very doubtful if Christianity would be anything like the vital force it is today if the early fathers had not, with a true understanding of human needs, reconciled to a certain extent the faith of our primitive ancestors to that of the religion of Christ. And who among the narrowest-minded churchmen dare to deny that our instinctive

worship of the evidence of God in the beauties of His handiwork is not an uplifting, a joy-inspiring thing? For that matter those of us who experience it reckon little of what others outside the pale may say; we can only feel an infinite amount of pity for them. The teaching of the Nazarene may be made into a religion grand beyond words to express, and the faith in which may be powerful enough to move mountains or to raise the dead to life; it may be so limited and twisted and narrowed and misrepresented as to stand for nothing but a parcel of dogmas, or it may be degraded into a questionable means to some unworthy end. So the minds of men will differ and the life of men and their joys. But if we make our Saviour's religion a real saving religion, for saving means to broaden the intellect, the soul and the whole of man's physical being, we must let it embrace not only that which is written by the hand of man between the pages of a book, but that which is written by the Hand of God upon the sky above us, upon the sea, the hills and the forests about us. Our ancestors, untaught, untamed, incapable as yet of enlightenment, read the message according to their understanding, and worshipped the Creator as the God of might, of power, of unswerving justice; but Christ came when the time was ripe and taught the truer interpretation, that the Creator is a God of Love, and His mercy is everlasting.

So we are linked to the past by the highest instincts of our being, and among those things which we reverence most, though perhaps many of us have given very little thought as to why it should be so, are the Trees—the Old Trees—the Trees that stand for centuries of wind and rain and sunshine, of battling against mad storms, of basking through the hazy light of silent afternoons, of pointing up through the moon-drenched night to the changeless sky of stars; drooping willows with cradling boughs; oaks which the Druids have worshipped; pines which from the hill-crest have looked across unfrequented seas, and have seen, after generations of loneliness, the white sails of the earliest navigators; cedars, majestic, silent, gathering the drapery of their boughs about them like a mantle of mystery. If we had no undefined memory of things past, yet still must we give them our respect, these mighty monarchs of the forest. But see—what truth is ours for the seeking. The old faith of the Greeks taught that they were descended from the Plane-tree. The Norse songs of the Vikings tell us that the human race is bound to the Ash. "Among every people of antiquity each race was tethered to some ancestral tree. In the Orient, each succeeding Buddha of Indian mythology was tethered to a different tree; each god of the later classical Pantheon was similarly tethered: Jupiter to the oak, Apollo to the Laurel, Bacchus to the vine, Minerva to the Olive, Juno to the Apple, on and on. Forest worship was universal—the most impressive and bewildering to modern science that the human spirit has ever built up. At the dawn of history began the Adoration of the trees." And it is a survival of the ancient worship that the evergreens and the Christmas tree form a part of our most-blessed Christian festival.

Is it any wonder then that most of us—and God pity those who have not—have an innate love for the trees, and the wanton destruction of them hurts us a little to the innermost fibre of our being? We are not discussing the forest now as a commercial asset at all; the majority of people realize what its preservation means from that point of view. And trees are necessary to insure an equanimity of climate, and certain necessary benefits to the surrounding farming country, but we are not considering this very large phase of the question. Apart from all this there is a deeper reason to most of us for conserving some of the land as God made it. The people of the old world have realized this. Trees happily are features of Great Britain's towns and cities as well as the country. But we on the frontiers of civilization do not take time to think enough of those things which appeal solely to the sentiments, and when we acquire a piece of land, the first thing we do is to slash it and then to burn it bare. Of course it is necessary to clear land; we all admit that; but is it essential to cut away all the trees? We think not. The farming districts look a barren place for all their grain-fields and their orchards, without a stick of standing timber; and a treeless city is a city without a soul. There is such a thing as over-civilizing a human being. There is such a thing as over-cultivating the land. When we get too far away from Nature we begin to decay, and a country, no matter how great its cities, which does not bear the hall-mark of its Maker in the green of fair old trees, cannot, we think, flourish joyously to an endless length of days.

ENGLISH COMIC OPERA

Mr. C. H. Workman has formed a syndicate to produce English comic opera, and has secured the Savoy Theatre, so long associated with the names of Gilbert, Sullivan, and D'Oyly Carte. About the end of next month he will open his season with an opera by Mr. Reginald Somerville, and this will be followed by a work from the pen of Sir William Gilbert, with music by Mr. Edward German.

SIGNOR CARUSO AND IRISH MUSIC

Signor Caruso, who has been singing in Dublin recently, was entertained by the Cor-

inthian Club. Speaking of the Irish as a musical race, he said he had observed that great achievements in English music were apt to have an Irish ancestry unless it happened to be Scottish or Welsh. This was not surprising, considering the wealth of Irish traditional music. He had recently seen a collection of over 800 Irish airs published by the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, and he was completely fascinated by the charm of the melodies. A nation which had produced such treasures of song must be musical in an uncommon degree.

VON WEBER

Karl Maria von Weber was born at Eutin, Oldenburg, December 18th, 1786. His father was an erratic, shiftless musician, who sought to train up his son to be a musical prodigy, being influenced by the example of Mozart. He was given the best possible instruction, but does not appear to have fully met his father's expectations, although he was an expert pianist and sang well. Before he was fourteen years of age he had produced an opera, but the score of it, with other youthful compositions, was burned. In his fourteenth year he produced his opera Das Waldmädchen, but it was not much of a success. In these years he was



Karl Maria von Weber

wandering around Germany with his father's troupe. In 1801 he composed his third opera which met with the approval of Haydn in Salzburg, and the Abbe Vogler in Vienna. The latter's influence secured him the position of Kappelmeister at Breslau. Later he became private secretary to the Duke of Wurtemberg. He continued his work as a composer, and was rehearsing his opera Silvana, when he was arrested. His father had misappropriated certain moneys and von Weber took the responsibility upon himself. This led to his banishment. He went to Darmstadt. Later he obtained an important musical position in Prague. In 1817 he married Caroline Brandt, a singer, who retired from the stage and devoted herself to him, although she was then at the very height of her musical powers. Von Weber's work at Prague secured for him the appointment of conductor of opera at Dresden, and he devoted himself chiefly to the cause of German opera, in which effort he was very successful notwithstanding the prejudice of the King and other prominent people in favor of Italian opera. In 1821 he produced Der Frieschutz, and it is said that his triumphant reception has never been surpassed, if it has ever been equalled. It became immensely popular. It was performed all over Europe, and in London it was produced simultaneously at three theatres. Euryanthe was his next production, but it was not so successful. In 1823 he exhibited indications of consumption, and anxiety for the future of his family led him to accept Charles Kemble's offer of £1,000 to compose Oberon and superintend its production in London. It was received with unbounded enthusiasm, but a few weeks later he died. He was buried in Dresden, where Wagner, who had arranged for the occasion a dirge founded on themes from Euryanthe, pronounced the funeral oration.

Von Weber was the founder of the school of romantic German opera. His influence on Wagner was marked and there are passages in Tannhauser that show unmistakably his views of musical structure. The attachment between these two great masters was strong. In addition to his operas von Weber composed many songs and piano-forte pieces. The best known of the latter is his Invitation a la Valse, which was written shortly after his marriage and dedicated to his wife. He was very happily married. One of his children became an eminent civil engineer, as well as a successful contributor to technical and general literature.

EXPERIENCES IN THE EAST END OF LONDON

The Apathy of the East End

"What most impressed me about the East End when I first knew it? Its sordidness and its apathy. It is true that, if you take a ride through the East End on 'bus or tram, you can hardly fail to be struck by the excellence of the main thoroughfares; but step off them, and you enter indescribably sordid regions. I am not thinking so much of dreadful slums and criminal 'rookeries' as of the respectable, but none the less appallingly mean and monotonous, streets of the East End. The monotony of the East-ender's environment is, or certainly was, reflected in his life. He did not live, he existed—painfully, and the apathy of the people when I first went among them was almost incredible. Not long before who for sixteen years had never ventured outside the alley in which she dragged out a sunless existence. She had never heard of our Settlement, of the public park, of the town hall—of anything outside her lair; and her case is only too typical of many. It was this dreadful apathy that we set ourselves to combat by giving the people an interest in life by means of social clubs, institutions, and so on. But here let me correct a very general, but most erroneous, impression about the East End.

"I mean the popular idea that depicts the East End as a region of crime and violence. This is altogether wrong. Of course, there are criminals in the East End, and 'degenerates' are all too plentiful; but the East is not nearly so criminal as the West, and the average East-ender, so far as it is possible to sum him up, is a hard-working, honest, law-abiding person.

Tragedy and Farce

"I must admit, however, that one of my earliest experiences was of an attempted murder committed in front of my lodgings. It had its grimly humorous side. The assailant, a man, had quarrelled with a woman (who had both been drinking), and tried to cut her throat. That she did not seem greatly to mind, but what really incensed her was the fact that the ruffian had taken away her umbrella to beat her with; and, the blood streaming from her neck, she staggered about, screaming 'Give me back my humberella.' Such scenes, however, are exceptional, and I have few 'sensational' stories to tell you. During all the years I was in Canning Town I was never once molested, probably because I always walked as one who knew his way about. Apathy, I expect, is the chief characteristic of the East End, and where there is apathy violence is rare.

Quaint Compensation Claims

"The Poor Man's Lawyer' has had to advise on some quaint claims, and one of the funniest was that of two tramps, who, having done a rare spell of work at weeding, had inadvertently pulled up some stinging nettles, and suffered accordingly. They wanted compensation, lots of it, and the lawyer dealing with the case being a bit of a wag told them that, after careful consideration he had come to the conclusion that the only ground on which they could base a claim under the Act was that of 'defective plant.' Amusing, too, was the case of three factory girls who wanted damages against the Vicar of their church because, while attending a garden party given by him, some Chinese lanterns had dripped upon their plush mantles. The 'Poor Man's Lawyer' has not only given sound legal advice, and helped his clients to obtain justice, or to avoid useless litigation, but in one instance at least he has made a convert to Christianity. Anyway, one old docker, who had been to the lawyer and obtained compensation for a broken leg, said to me: 'Well, if Christianity means a lawyer wot don't charge nuffink, there's something in it.'

"While on the humorous side of our work, I may mention the poor woman who explained to my wife that her husband was ill, suffering from 'an ulster in his stomach.' Then there was another poor woman who, speaking of the kind treatment her child was receiving at the Seamen's Hospital, proudly explained: 'You know, mum, they simply analyse that 'child there.' Then I retain kindly recollections of the gout-specific merchant, who complained that it had been a very bad winter for the gout. 'Oh,' I said, 'have many people been suffering from it?' 'No, gov-nor,' he replied, 'it's 'other way about. Nobody aint 'ad the gout, an' I'm fair broke.'—Percy Alden, M.P., in M.A.P.

THE VAN DYKE-PENNELL "NEW YORK"

As the time for the great Fulton and Hudson celebration draws near, it was to be expected that books prepared in commemoration of the anniversary would begin to appear. It is hardly possible that any New York book of this year or of many years to come will surpass in beauty and attractiveness the volume which is the joint product of Professor John C. Van Dyke and Mr. Joseph Pennell. The New York it is called, and in spite of the historical occasion on which it is published, it has to do more with the present than with the past. It is a series of pictures, both in text and illustration, of the city of the present day. As Professor Van Dyke says in his preface: "The writer and the illustrator have not escaped the embarrassment of many points of view, but gradually the belief has come to them that, pictorially, the larger aspect of New York is the life and energy of its people projected upon the background of its commerce. It is this character of the place and its inhabitants that

they have sought to set forth, convinced that character is interesting in itself, and that the true municipal beauty must be more or less beholden to it. Those who believe only in the planned and plotted city will, no doubt, shake their heads over this; but many times in civic story the characteristic has proved more attractive than the formal. It has been demonstrated in the present day, here in New York. Those who have erected the new city, as need has dictated, have builded better than they knew. They have given us not the classic, but the picturesque—a later and perhaps a more interesting development.

A happier collaboration than that arranged for this volume it would be hard to conceive. Professor Van Dyke knows the city backwards and forwards, up and down, from Harlem to the Battery, and from the North River to the East River. His pages are like the informal talk of an immensely clever and amusing man—full of allusions to the things every visitor of New York and every resident want to know, amusing, entertaining, witty. As for Mr. Pennell's pictures, they are beyond praise as an interpretation of the life and the architecture of the city. There are no less than 124 of these drawings, 26 of them being beautifully reproduced in color by a process that brings out the best characteristics of Mr. Pennell's art. In typography and outward appearance, the volume is worthy of its authors, with its handsome letter-press and its beautiful red and gold cover, designed by Mr. Pennell himself. Altogether, it is a volume to last, not merely for a year, but as long as there are devotees of the American metropolis.

A NEW GOLDEN TREASURY

In combining into one the two volumes of The Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics, the Macmillan Company has done a real service to lovers of English poetry. Since the appearance of the first series in 1864, Professor Palgrave's collection has been the recognized standard. So undisputed and so universal, indeed, has its authority been that the very title Golden Treasury has been used for a series of English classics whose appearance is familiar to everyone.

The success of his work induced Professor Palgrave to carry on his task, and in 1897 a second series was published. The first volume included only poems written before 1850; the second, a new edition of which was published in 1906, is confined to the poetry of the second half of the nineteenth century. But the two are in reality one book, a real treasury of lyric poetry. The division into two series is the result of the long years consumed by Professor Palgrave in the arduous task of selection; otherwise, there is no reason for it. In uniting them in a volume still small enough to slip conveniently into the pocket, the Macmillan Company has made even more accessible the wealth the two treasures contain.

In appearance and contents the new book is the same as the two of which it is composed. The first series is still divided into four parts, designated from the poets who most give them their distinctive character, the Books of Shakespeare, Milton, Gray and Wordsworth, the second series being undivided. It is thus a complete record of the best of English lyrical poetry from the day when it ceases to be too archaic to be read for pleasure, down to our own generation. There have been many collections with a similar aim. None has ever approached the wide sympathy, the keen, unflinching discrimination, and deep scholarship that mark the work of Professor Palgrave.

ROME AND AMERICA

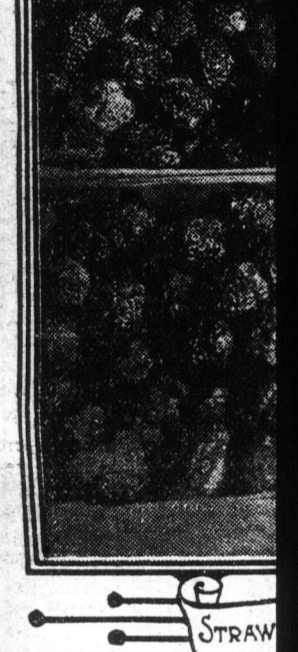
Two important works on history published September 8 are among the first of the season's serious books. In The Roman Assemblies, Prof. G. W. Botsford presents the fruits of the most thorough study that has yet been made of a subject whose importance in government, politics and history can hardly be overestimated. The Roman popular assemblies were the basis of the Roman state. In treating them, therefore, Prof. Botsford is able to do much to illuminate the whole history of Rome. The second of the two new works is a compilation by Prof. C. A. Beard of readings illustrative of American government and politics. Selected with great care and discrimination, these readings cover a wide field. In recent years the value of original sources has made itself too apparent to need further discussion. Prof. Beard's Readings is an excellent example of how skillfully the new school of historians can use them.

Over 15,000 actors were walking the streets of New York going from office to office, seeking engagements in July. Each year the profession is becoming more crowded than ever, although about the same number of companies are sent out on the road. Each year hundreds of pupils have graduated from the schools of acting, and an equally large number join the profession without ever having gone through a dramatic school. How many thousands of professionals manage to exist from the end of one season to the beginning of another, is a subject that has given many statisticians of the theatre considerable thought. Even during the very flush of the season there are thousands of actors out of employment in New York. It would seem that the young man or young woman who has cast anxious eyes on the stage as a profession would hesitate long before taking up what is to many a precarious mode of earning their daily bread.

RU HOME-MADE TOOLS

One of the difficulties of amateur gardening in the laying of the garden arises from the lack of convenient tools. It is to have all one would wish, especially if one has but a limited space, and wishes to have a good garden and wishes to have it, therefore, become a good garden, as far as possible, other accessories. There are tools beyond the spade, the good reliable wheelbarrow, evolved by one's own ingenuity, the material already at hand.

One of the first things to be done in the planting of the garden line and reel; this may be a ten-cent ball of wood of pointed stakes a couple of work not involving too much



Here is a picture of stakes. The variety in the stakes were grown at Glendova Bay, the property, who has fourteen acres kinds. These berries an old, and were picked on

pegs will be found more dueced by taking a long three inches in diameter it at a distance of a foot length. In the first hole, feet is fitted, the hole is enough for the peg to wedge the head of the peg between leave a shoulder for the extreme end having a prevent the pole slipping holes may be somewhat ing pegs do not need stakes at the head, and what at the end so that firmly, or it may have cured in the same way as tapered peg is the more

In use the head peg is to be ground where the ends be made, the marking which corresponds with of the bed—three feet in feet in diameter—and the ground as the end circumference of the forms the centre of a circle should be removed a distance, according to the paths and these marked Nor is the marking out may be accomplished straight beds may also the stake at one corner of the other and marking figures on the pole.

An oval bed presents the amateur than most may be easily managed and two stakes. First, a meter of the bed desired in each side of the long distance from the edge as bed is to be a broad further the stakes are broader will be the oval six-foot-long oval is a foot from either end eleven feet wide—a very is made long enough stakes and reach to the one side only and tied

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

HOME-MADE TOOLS FOR THE AMATEUR GARDENER

One of the difficulties which confronts the amateur gardener in the laying out and working of the garden arises from the lack of proper or convenient tools. It is not always possible to have all one would wish in this line, especially if one has but a limited amount to spend on the garden and wishes to apply a large portion of this to the purchase of plants, seeds and bulbs; it, therefore, becomes necessary to economize, as far as possible, in the purchase of other accessories. There are, however, few tools beyond the spade, rake and trowel and a good reliable wheelbarrow but what can be evolved by one's own ingenuity and skill from the material already at hand on the place.

One of the first things which will be needed in the planting of the garden will be the garden line and reel; this may be substituted for by a ten-cent ball of wool twine and a couple of pointed stakes a couple of feet long, but for work not involving too many feet the pole and

not stretch or slip, and the pegs should be driven into the ground very firmly. The cord is slipped over these pegs, not attached in any way, and a marking peg slipped inside the cord and the cord drawn out to its limit and the ground marked in the usual way. The farther the pegs are set from the edge of the beds the wider will the oval be, so that beds of almost any diameter, from a circle down to a narrow oval, may be marked in this way.

Sometimes in laying out the garden it is best to mark the paths and let the beds fall within this circumscribed area, and a tool for this purpose sometimes comes very handy, and one may be made of a long pole with a three-foot or five-foot piece made to slide thereon by cutting a slot in it large enough to hold the pole and let it work freely. In this cross-piece holes are bored in the pole for marking beds and sharp pegs thrust to mark the limits of the paths.

A handy tool in the garden is a carrier for plants which are to be moved from work-bench to house or garden, or from hotbed to garden.



STRAWBERRIES GROWN BY G. D. McMARTIN

Here is a picture of second crop strawberries. The variety is the Magoon. These berries were grown at Glen Elysium, near Cordova Bay, the property of G. D. McMartin, who has fourteen acres in fruit of various kinds. These berries are from plants a year old, and were picked on September 23. Many

of the plants are yet in blossom. To avoid misapprehension, it may be added that these berries were grown in the open air. Second crop strawberries are becoming common, and it is just possible that as the years pass the plants will adjust themselves to the local climate and second crop berries will become a regular feature of the market.

pegs will be found more practical; this is produced by taking a long strip of wood two or three inches in diameter and boring holes in it at a distance of a foot apart along the entire length. In the first hole at one end a stake two feet is fitted, the hole for this being large enough for the peg to work freely in its socket, the head of the peg being cut away enough to leave a shoulder for the pole to rest on and the extreme end having a nail driven through to prevent the pole slipping off. The remaining holes may be somewhat smaller, as the marking pegs do not need to be as large as the stakes at the head, and may be tapered somewhat at the end so that it may be driven in firmly, or it may have a shoulder and be secured in the same way as the head peg, but the tapered peg is the more simple.

In use the head peg is driven firmly into the ground where the centre of a round bed is to be made, the marking peg inserted in a hole which corresponds with the desired diameter of the bed—three feet if the bed is to be six feet in diameter—and the point held firmly on the ground as the end is carried around the circumference of the bed. Where the bed forms the centre of a circular garden the peg should be removed a distance of three feet or more, according to the width desired for the paths and these marked out in the same way. Nor is the marking out of round beds all which may be accomplished by this handy tool, as straight beds may also be marked by setting the stake at one corner and the marking peg at the other and marking off distances by the figures on the pole.

An oval bed presents more difficulties to the amateur than most any other form, but may be easily managed by the use of a line and two stakes. First find the length and diameter of the bed desired and drive two stakes in each side of the long way of the bed a distance from the edge according to what the bed is to be a broad or narrow oval. The farther the stakes are set from the edge the broader will be the oval. For instance, if a six-foot-long oval is desired, setting the stakes a foot from either end and using a cord eleven feet long will give an oval three and a half feet wide—a very pretty size. The cord is made long enough to go around these stakes and reach to the outside of the bed on one side only and tied securely, so that it can

This consists of a thin but strong board for bottom with narrow strips of wood nailed on the sides and a handle made from barrel hoops nailed securely to the bottom and sides. It should be at least a foot wide and eighteen inches long and can be made in a few minutes, and will save a great many steps. It will be better before using the hoops to soak them a few hours in water so that they will bend readily without cracking. Then as they dry they will fit to position and prove very durable.

For marking long lines of planting where the stake and cord are necessary it will be found helpful if bits of white twine, cotton or even paper are fastened to the cord at the inches, a foot or two feet—whatever the distance apart the plants are to stand—nine inches, a foot or two feet—whatever the distance may be. Gardeners often use a long pole with a crosspiece at one end with pegs in each end of this to mark off two rows at a time, this is dragged along the ground, marking the rows, but unless one is a remarkable straight walker the results are not likely to be satisfactory, and uncertain, wavering lines of planting are far from attractive.

A handy and indispensable tool for pressing down the soil over newly sown seeds is made from a smooth board of any desired size—about six by ten for the hotbed, ten by twelve or more for outside work—with a handle on one side made of a straight strip of inch-wood six or eight inches long and two wide, the ends curved down to about half an inch thick to admit of screwing to the board. This is a little thing, but one that comes very handy and if it is always at hand then the sowing will be properly done; otherwise this most important part of the work may be slighted.

Though not exactly a tool, but an appliance, the manure barrel is a necessity in every garden and for this a strong oil or molasses barrel should be selected. It should be given a coat or two of waterproof paint inside and out, and fitted with a spigot on the side close to the bottom, and it will make for the longevity of the barrel if the bottom is reinforced with a coating of cement, as this will probably have to be done sooner or later, as barrels used for this purpose are prone to

decay, but properly cared for will last for years, it will be found much easier to do it while the barrel is sound and good than after the bottom is on the point of falling out. Use a mixture of three parts sharp sand to one of cement, mix with water, using it quite stiff, and place about an inch in the bottom of the barrel, tamping it down until the water rises to the surface; when set, but before it becomes dry, give a second coat of clear cement, bringing it well up around the sides and about the spigot, if a wooden one is used, but not about an iron one.

In using the barrel place clean straw in the bottom—enough to come up above the spigot—and fill with manure to the top and then with water. The barrel should be placed in a convenient place and on a support high enough to set a watering-pot under the spigot. The bottom of the barrel should not rest directly on the box or whatever is used to support it, but have three or four tile inserted under the rim of the bottom; this allows the air to circulate under and prevents the decay and if the manure barrel is kept in order from year to year it is ready for use in the spring, and there is that much less to do and provide, and the cost of a barrel saved will buy a new rose or other desired plant.

WHAT ENGLAND CAN TEACH US ABOUT ROCK GARDENING

The largest rock garden in England is that of Sir Frank Crisp, at Friar Park, Henley. It is a faithful reproduction of the Matterhorn on a scale of about three acres. Seven thousand tons of limestone were brought from Yorkshire to make it. The snow-capped peak is represented by quartz. Below it are thousands upon thousands of alpine flowers growing in pockets between the rocks and filling every chink in the trials that ascend the mountain. There must be two hundred different species in bloom at once. At the base of the mountain is a miniature Swiss chalet, where one may sit and enjoy the scene, comparing all the main features with a little bronze model of the Matterhorn which Sir Frank had made for the entertainment of his guests. A brook courses down the mountain side and just before it reaches the chalet it forms a pretty cascade and then spreads out at your feet into a miniature lake decorated with pygmy water lilies and richly margined with pinks, primroses, gentians, and other alpine flowers. Five pictures from this garden are here given.

As to the Matterhorn feature, English critics are divided. They do not quarrel with the Japanese for imitating Fuji, but there is no precedent in England for duplicating any particular mountain. However, all are agreed that Sir Frank's alpine flowers are grown with admirable skill and arranged with perfect taste, and the accompanying photographs well illustrate the style of rock gardening one sees everywhere in England, viz., the culture of alpine flowers in the pockets of a "rockery," which is a complicated structure, put together in such a way as to give many kinds of rock soil, and exposure. What England can teach us about this style of gardening I have tried to elaborate in the Garden Magazine for August. It is a grander theme to which I now invite your attention. For the best rockery in the world is obviously the work of man, while the finest floral pictures we can paint are those which seem to be the work of nature.

The kind of rock gardening that offers the most brilliant possibilities to owners of Canadian estates is the painting of great landscapes on land that is naturally rocky. If you have a lotched over the Downs amid ten-acre spots of scarlet made by the wild poppies in the grainfields; if you have coaxed through the Lake Country when miles of heather were in bloom; if you have rested your eyes during a hot summer noon on a cool expanse of ferns clothing a beetling cliff; if you have felt the centuries look down upon you from castle or cathedral ruins crowned with great colonies of snapdragon or red valerian; or if you have gazed upward at the harebells and rowan waving above a cascade in the Scotch Highlands, you will know what I mean.

Amidst such beauty my heart sank when I remembered the advertisements painted on conspicuous rocks in America. (How soon shall we have laws that make it a criminal offence to ruin a landscape in this way?) And I thought of the fortunes spent at Newport and in Connecticut in blasting out rocks and burying them in order to make lawns amid some of the wildest and most picturesque scenery on the Atlantic coast. There is nothing prettier than a lawn—in its proper place, and nothing more costly, vexatious, or futile than a lawn where nature does not want one. I believe we have spent millions in carting off rocks and carting on soil to attain a commonplace and conventional beauty, where thousands would have sufficed to restore and develop the inherent beauty of the region.

There are two kinds of pleasure anyone may have in making a house and garden. The easy and obvious pleasure is to incorporate all the ideas we like best, to choose a style we have admired elsewhere, to plant the flowers we love best. Such efforts produce gardens that do not fit their environment and gardens that lack distinctiveness and charm. The finer and surer pleasure comes from discovering the hidden laws and in giving them the fullest expression. No houses in the world fit their surroundings better than the stone farmhouses of the Lake District, because they are built of native stone in such a way as to resist the abnormally high rainfall of the region. No

garden in the world is lovelier than a bit of rocky land at Haverford, Pa., where the characteristic beauty of rock-loving plants is allowed the fullest expression.

I came home from England with a determination to find out what rock-loving plants are native to America, and what sort of pictures we can make with them. The first encouragement I got was from the catalogues of specialists who collect native plants. These men offer about fifty species of rock-loving flowers at prices ranging from \$8 to \$30 per 1,000, or at the rate of one to three cents a plant. Doubtless the plants are not as good as nursery-grown plants, because the roots have little or no earth about them. Doubtless they have to be handled more carefully until they become established. But the cheapness of them is astonishing, compared with nursery-grown plants. The saving may be anywhere from 100 to 500 per cent.

Suppose, now, you have a bit of rocky woodland that contains few wildflowers because picknickers have taken them, or cattle have been allowed there. For \$15 you could have 1,000 plants of dog's tooth violets or Dutchman's breeches, or mandrakes, or wood sorrel, or the dainty little alum root. For \$20 you could have 1,000 plants of hepatica or maidenhair fern or false Solomon's seal, or Thalictrum Cornuti, or the violet wood sorrel. For \$30 you could have 1,000 clumps of spring beauty, or 1,000 trilliums. Even if the plants were fairly common in your neighborhood it would be impossible, in some cases, for you to collect the plants as cheaply as this.

Or, if you have the rocks exposed to full sunshine there is still a good choice, even in a climate that is hot and dry in summer. For \$3 you could have 200 hardy cacti. (No one would want 1,000 cacti, because they are too suggestive of the desert.) There are several stonecrops or sedums which will grow in a pinch of soil on rocks that are so hot you can hardly touch your hands to them. For \$10 you can have 1,000 Sedum album. For \$20 you can have 1,000 Sedum ternatum, or bloodroot, or moss pink, or bird's foot violet. For \$25 you can have 1,000 scarlet columbine, wild blue phlox, pine barren sandwort, or even American bluebells (Mertensia Virginica). For three or four cents each you can get the dwarf early flags (Iris cristata and verna), bluetts, and the thyme-leaved speedwell.

This method, I believe, solves the hardest problem of all, viz., that of expense. Few people will not pay as much to develop rocks, woods, and other wild places as for the immediate environment of the house. That is right, too. But the great trouble with American estates is that owners rarely see the necessity of having a comprehensive plan for the development of the whole place. They prefer to start with one or two details. They build a fine house and garden, and when the bill for the latter comes in they exclaim "Heavens! if it costs this much to treat one little piece of ground what would it cost to develop the whole estate?" So they neglect the wild places, which may fill up with brambles, burs, poison ivy, or other uncomfortable and ugly features.

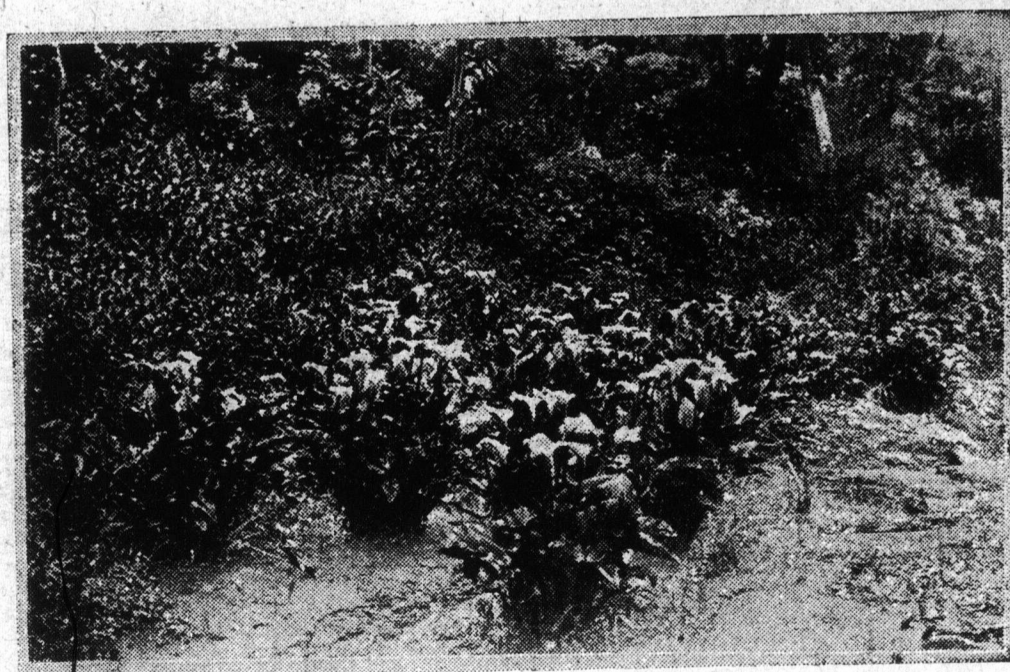
A thousand plants may seem a great quantity to order but 250 is not, and 250 can usually be had at the rate per 1,000, which is a saving of about 17 per cent over the rate per 100. We must have some unit and some very interesting points come out when you study what is actually available by the thousand. I do not approve of any style of wild gardening in

very rich. The finest are partridge berry and wintergreen, because these have red berries that last all winter. Think of getting 1,000 plants of partridge berry for only \$15! I know one collector who sends them in regular sods, two or three feet square, each sod counting as perhaps a dozen plants. Galax leaves are also a joy in winter, being green in the shade and bronze in the sun. A thousand galax cost \$40 or less. Prince's pine costs about \$20; Labrador tea only \$10. I wish some one would try Hypericum Buckleyi, which is said to be a fine ground cover in shade, and has yellow flowers in summer. It is quite proper to use foreign flowers in wild gardening provided they look like wild flowers and multiply with little or no care after becoming established. But it is not appropriate to use flowers that have been greatly improved by man, such as large pansies, or anything that suggests ceaseless care and expense. For instance, wall-flowers and snapdragons are perennial in England, but here they cannot be relied upon to last over the winter. Therefore they belong in the garden, not the wild garden. The expense of raising flowers every year from seed is not appropriate to wild or rocky land, even if a person can afford it. But annuals that "self-sow" are welcome.

The six most popular rock plants in England, as nearly as I can judge, are primroses, pinks, saxifrages, purple rock cress (Aubrieta) and the rock roses (Cistus and Helianthemum). Broadly speaking, I believe we can never rely on these for large effects, except in the case of pinks. I am rather glad that most of these flowers will not flourish permanently in America, except on a first-class rockery, for no country ought to imitate the landscape effects of a radically different climate. From the list of wild flowers given above I hope we can develop an American style of rock gardening. That style, I believe, must grow out of the following facts: Our summer is hot and dry; summer is our national vacation time; we flock to the mountains and seashore, where rocky land is often prominent; and finally labor is costlier here than in Europe.

But the cheapest and most permanent way to beautify rocky land is not to plant flowers at all. Instead, we should plant trees, shrubs, and vines. These will hold the soil, add to it, give grateful shade and cool greenery, and last a lifetime. A thousand pitch pine seedlings can be collected for only \$12. The most fitting vines for decorating or obscuring rocks are Virginia creeper, bitter-sweet, and wild clematis. Among the most precious bushes for rocky land are bayberry, sweetfern, and fragrant sumach, all of which have deliciously scented foliage, so refreshing on a hot day. I need not enumerate a great list for we have an infallible principle to guide us. Find out every kind of tree and bush that grows wild on your rocky land and in the neighborhood. Multiply these in every way, and make them the bulk of the planting. Gather seeds and make a little nursery of your own. Put soil into every bare pocket. Plant trees wherever there is soil enough to justify the effort. Do not as the people of Nahant, who, amid the roughest scenery on the Atlantic coast make lawns and plant cannas, but do as the Misses Loring have done at Pride's Crossing, Mass. Develop the native wildness of the place until it has the richest and most romantic beauty.

And to give the crowning touch to picturesque rock scenery we must use certain little plants like Kenilworth ivy, wall pepper, and



Arum Lilies Growing in the Open

which the plants cost more than five cents each, even if a person can afford it. For the best wild gardening costs less than any other style of gardening. All the plants mentioned in this article are hardy perennials, which ought to multiply with little or no care after becoming established, as the whole object of wild gardening is to produce large, permanent colonies such as glorified the woods, rocks, and meadows when the first white men came to this country.

Even in the winter we can make some of the rocky land beautiful, at least when the ground is not covered with snow, by using evergreen ground covers, in which America is

New Zealand moss, which have a genius for filling every chink, especially under foot. For these plants give the effect of age, obscure, freshly cut surfaces, round off sharp corners, and constantly excite wonder and delight by transforming a mere trowelful of dust into a soft green cushion, pleasant and yielding to the foot.

Haven't you a bit of rocky land that contains some dramatic features? A spring, a brook, a dripping well? Why not develop a small piece along these lines? And why not have a comprehensive plan for all your rocky land?—Wilhelm Miller, in Country Life in America.



It to set forth, convinced that resting in itself, and that the beauty must be more or less those who believe only in the city will, no doubt, shake their heads; but many times in civic history has proved more at formal. It has been demonstrated day, here in New York, the erected the new city, as need have builded better than they have given us not the classic, but a later and perhaps a more development.

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GOLDEN TREASURY

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as of his work induced Professor arry on his task, and in 1897 a was published. The first volume oms written before 1850; the edition of which was published ined to the poetry of the second nineteenth century. But the two one book, a real treasury of lyric ivision into two series is the re- g years consumed by Professor the arduous task of selection; ere is no reason for it. In uniting lume still small enough to slip into the pocket, the Macmillan s made even more accessible, the o treasuries contain.

ance and contents the new book is the two of which it is composed. es is still divided into four parts, om the poets who most give them ve character, the Books of Milton, Gray and Wordsworth, ries being undivided. It is thus cord of the best of English lyrical the day when it ceases to be too ead for pleasure, down to our ion. There have been many col- a similar aim. None has ever the wide sympathy, the keen, un- limitation, and deep scholarship e work of Professor Palgrave.

ROME AND AMERICA

ortant works on history published e among the first of the sea- o books. In The Roman Assem- . W. Botsford presents the fruits thorough study that has yet been nder subject whose importance in gov- litics and history can hardly be d. The Roman popular assemblies sis of the Roman state. In treat- efore, Prof. Botsford is able to lluminate the whole history of e second of the two new works is a y Prof. C. A. Beard of readings il- American government and poli- ed with great care and discrimin- eadings cover a wide field. In e value of original sources has too apparent to need further dis- of. Beard's Readings is an excel- e of how skillfully the new school s can use them.

1000 actors were walking the streets k going from office to office, seek- ents in July. Each year the pro- ecoming more crowded than ever, ut the same number of companies on the road. Each year hundreds ve graduated from the schools of an equally large number join the ithout ever having gone through school. How many thousands of s manage to exist from the end of e to the beginning of another, is a has given many statisticians of the derable thought. Even during the if the season there are thousands of e employment in New York. It a that the young man or young has cast anxious eyes on the stage ion would hesitate long before tak- t is to many a precarious mode of ir daily bread.

Fall Fashions in Infinite Variety

The pick of Paris, the latest from London, the newest of New York. Every conceivable pronouncement of fashion is concentrated in the Women's Ready-to-Wear Department on the second floor for the delectation of the appreciative woman of style. Evening Wraps, Dresses and Opera Gowns priced most modestly.

Smart Tailored Costumes at \$16.75, \$30.00 and \$35.00

Faultlessly fashioned costumes that mirror the dominant Parisian style features, as individual as if designed to your order, in French serges, diagonals, satin-finished broadcloths, Venetians—all of original designs and exclusive materials which make new effects possible—beautifully trimmed with in-laid braid and cut jet buttons. Cluster-kilted and plain coats, 42 to 52 inches long, skirts being the latest pleated effects and superb tailoring. Priced at \$16.75, \$30.00 and \$35.00

Women's New Neckwear

The selections include the very latest novelties in Neckwear for street and dress costumes, while the extreme moderation of prices will allow all purses to participate.

- LADIES' FANCY SILK AND SATIN BOWS, in all colors, very neat **25c**
- LADIES' FANCY LAWN JABOTS, trimmed lace, and fancy embroidery **25c**
- LADIES' FANCY NET STOCK COLLARS, trimmed lace and fancy ribbon, with neat bow in front **25c**
- LADIES' DUTCH COLLARS, of white pique, trimmed imitation Irish lace **35c**
- LADIES' DUTCH COLLARS of fancy embroidered lawn and edge of tourist ruching **35c**
- LADIES' FINE LAWN JABOTS, with pretty embroidery and edge trimmed Val. lace **35c**
- LADIES' DUTCH COLLARS of imitation Irish lace, good shapes, 75c and **50c**

New Gloves

- LADIES' GLACE KID GLOVES, two clasp, fine soft French kid, in all the newest colors, mode, beaver, helio, mauve, tan, reseda, greys, rose, green, navy and black. Per pair **\$1.00**
- LADIES' SUEDE KID GLOVES, two clasp, pique sewn, Tre-fousse. Guaranteed make. Colors, tan, beaver, mode, slate, brown, white and black. Per pair **\$1.50**
- LADIES' GLACE KID GLOVES, 20 button length, Tre-fousse make, in white **\$3.75**

Bon Ton Corsets Are the Acme of Style

Bon-Ton Corsets are universally recognized as the ultra-fashionable high-grade corsets of the present day. All the better grades are boned with "Walohn," the wonderful indestructible boning that will not break, warp or rust. The best way to test the merits of Bon-Ton and Royal Worcester Corsets is to wear them. Many of the newer Bon-Ton and Royal Worcester models are admirably adapted for the Directorate and Empire styles, which emphasizes more than ever before the absolute importance of the corset.

Special care should be used in the selection of your model. Do not be satisfied with the first one you see. The saleslady will assist you and arrange a fitting if desired.

- BON-TON CORSETS from \$12.50 to **\$4.50**
- ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS from \$4.50 to **\$1.75**
- THE CELEBRATED ROYAL WORCESTER ADJUSTO, for stout figures, \$6.50 to **\$4.50**

35c Lovely Pictures 35c

We have just opened up an immense stock of Framed Pictures. Buying, as we did, the entire lot for spot cash, we were able to name our own prices, and we have marked the goods accordingly. The frames alone (in some cases) are worth almost the entire price. What a wealth of subjects to choose from—famous music masters, such as Liszt, etc., landscape scenery, the poets, sacred pictures, in fact subjects to suit everybody. These pictures are exceptionally good value for the money. The prices range from, each, \$4.50 to **35c**

Take Elevator to Third Floor

The Latest Effects in Hair Dressing

Our Hairdressing parlors, which are situated on the third floor annex, is a favorite spot for women of taste and who wish to appear stylish. This department is under the management of Mme. Russel, who is an experienced expert in the art of hairdressing. It matters little whether you have a large amount of hair, or only a mere handful, for to have your hair dressed, Madame Russel, who is assisted by a staff of experienced assistants, will see that you leave the premises looking just as you should look. The accompanying illustration depicts the latest style. Maybe it would suit you, better come in and see for yourself.

Mme. Russel also makes a specialty of manicuring, chiro-pody, massage and scalp treatment. Take elevator to third floor.

Try Our Special Line of Fine Chocolates at, per lb., - 40c

Toilet Helps

At our Patent Medicine Department you will find a large assortment of all the useful and necessary adjuncts to the toilet. The following list is not a complete one, but it will give you an idea of what we carry and the reasonable prices we charge:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Hind's Honey and Almond Cream 45c | Pinaud's Pomade Hongroise 15c |
| Ingram's Milkweed Cream 55c | Pinaud's Cosmetic 15c |
| Pompeian Massage Cream 55c | Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder, 25c and 15c |
| Sanitol Face Cream 25c | Antiseptic Tooth Powder 20c |
| Persian Beautifier 45c | Perfect Carbolic Tooth Powder 20c |
| Blanc d'Antoinette 45c | Sozodont Tooth Powder, paste and liquid 25c |
| (For whitening face and hands) | A full line of all well known makes of Tooth Preparations. |
| Persian Massage Cream, 75c and 40c | Newbro's Herpicide, 85c and 45c |
| Woodbury's Facial Cream 25c | Edwards' Harlene, \$1.00, \$1.00 and 45c |
| Hazeline Snow 35c | Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Tonic, 90c 45c |
| Massage Cold Cream 20c | Vaseline Hair Tonic, 70c, 50c and 25c |
| Vanishing Cold Cream 25c | Danderine, 90c, 45c and 25c |
| Elder Flower and Witch Hazel Cream, Oatmeal Cream, Almond Cream, Witch Hazel and Almond Cream 20c | Tatcho 90c |
| Holmes' Frostilla 20c | Luby's Hair Renewer 50c |
| Dartring Lanoline 20c | Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer \$1.25 |
| Vaseline Camphor Ice 15c | Howard's Hair Restorer 50c |
| Vaseline Cold Cream 15c | Pinaud's Eau de Quinine, 90c and 45c |
| Mentholated Vaseline 15c | Pinaud's Lilas de France 75c |
| Borated Vaseline 15c | Special Eau de Quinine 35c |
| Camphorated Vaseline 15c | Genuine Double Distilled Bay Rum 25c |
| Carbolated Vaseline 15c | Capillarix X 75c |
| Cold Cream of Roses, 20c and 15c | Walnutta Hair Stain 60c |
| Perfumed Talcum Powders, 25c, 20c 10c | Sheffer's Hair Dyes \$1.20 |
| Bourjois Poudre de Riz 25c | Madam Merrill's Dandruffine 85c |
| Face Powders, all the best makes at reduced prices. | Colgate's Brilliantine 35c |
| Special—Gosnell's delicately perfumed Face Powder, in flesh, cream and white 25c | Pinaud's Brilliantine 35c |
| Crown Perfumery Bath Powder and Water Softener, 25c size for 15c | Grecian Shampoo 25c |
| Toilet Ammonia (lavender) 25c | Lambert's Pine Tar Shampoo 25c |
| Williams' Shaving Sticks 25c | Marie Antoinette Shampoo's 5c |
| Williams' Barber's Bar 10c | Peroxide of Hydrogen, 60c, 35c and 20c |
| Colgate's Shaving Sticks 25c | Wampole's Formolid, 60c and 35c |
| Colgate's Aseptic Shaving Soap 5c | Hair Brushes from 15c to \$5.00 |
| Pear's Shaving Sticks 25c | Tooth Brushes from 10c to 35c |
| Sanitol Shaving Sticks 25c | Nail Brushes from 5c to 75c |
| Taylor's Shaving Sticks 25c | Hand and Stand Mirrors, from 10c to \$2.50 |
| Supercream Shaving Soap 5c | Shaving Brushes, from 15c to \$1.00 |
| Sanitol Shaving Cream 25c | Razor Straps from 50c to \$1.00 |
| | Eddy's Toilet Paper in rolls or flat, 4 and 5 for 25c |

PATENT MEDICINES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Men's Fine Fall Suits at All Prices

No matter how particular you are in your dress, you will find that your tastes can be fully satisfied in our Men's Clothing Department. We use particular pains to see that we have cloths for particular people. We also carry in stock a large quantity of Men's Working Suits or for ordinary street wear, priced at from \$12.50 up to **\$30.00**

Splendid Values in Men's High-Grade Footwear

- A WORKING MAN'S BOOT, the famous "Gorilla" Boot, blucher cut, full bellows tongue, heavy screwed soles, wide fitting. Brutally strong **\$3.50**
- WINTER CALF BLUCHER, tan, with heavy sole. A thoroughly reliable boot for wet weather **\$4.00**
- A STRONG BOOT for out-of-door workers is this one of stout cowhide tops and heavy screwed sole. Wear guaranteed, at **\$2.75**
- MEN'S TAN CALF BLUCHER. The dressiest heavy tan shoe imaginable. Double sole to heel. Square edge, rope-stitched, leather lined. Waterproof sole. **\$5.50**

- MEN'S DRESS BOOTS. For a smart dress boot it is admitted that there is nothing equal to patent leather. Many shapes and patterns at \$4.50 and **\$5.00**
- MEN'S SPORTING BOOT, 12-inch tops, tan or black oil grain leather **\$5.00**
- A veritable Rock of Comfort—
- MEN'S BOX CALF BOOT. Plain toes. Wide last **\$3.00**
- BOYS' SCHOOL BOOTS, Strong Box Calf, Blucher cut. Made to wear well and look well:
 - Sizes 11 to 13 **\$2.25**
 - Sizes 4 to 5 **\$2.50**

Low-Priced Reed Furniture

- REED ARM CHAIR, with receptacle at side of arm for books, papers, etc., is a very desirable piece of furniture for sitting-room or dens. At reed, fine shalac finish. Special price is **\$13.50**
- REED CHAIR, built along very massive lines, first quality selected reed, fine shalac enamel finish. A specially strong piece of furniture. Just the thing to stand any amount of usage. Special price **\$7.50**

An Exceptionally Fine Line of Solid and Quarter-Cut Golden Oak Dining Tables

- SQUARE END TABLES, extending 8 feet, strongly built. Price **\$25.00**
- SQUARE END TABLES, extending 8 feet, round legs. Price **\$27.50**
- SQUARE END TABLES, extending 8 feet, Colonial legs. Price **\$28.95**
- ROUND END TABLES, extending 8 feet, square cut legs. Price **\$19.50**
- ROUND END TABLES, extending 8 feet, shaped legs. Price **\$30.00**
- ROUND END TABLES, extending 8 feet, pedestal base. Price **\$30.00**
- ROUND END TABLES, extending 8 feet, pedestal base. Price **\$30.75**
- ROUND END TABLES, extending 8 feet, massive base. Price **\$34.00**
- ROUND END TABLES, extending 8 feet, extra heavy. Price **\$40.00**
- ROUND END TABLES, extending 8 feet, octagonal base. Price **\$46.00**
- Some exclusive designs in the Early English Dining Tables:
 - SQUARE END TABLES, extending 8 feet, pedestal base. Price **\$28.00**
 - ROUND END TABLES, extending 10 feet, square legs. Price **\$36.00**
 - ROUND END TABLES, extending 8 feet, pedestal base. Price **\$36.00**
 - ROUND END TABLES, extending 8 feet, massive base. Price **\$40.00**
 - ROUND END TABLES, extending 10 feet, octagonal base. Price **\$46.00**

Timely Bedroom Furnishings

Spencer's Famous "Rupert" Mattress
Now that the nights are getting colder, it is necessary to think of warmer Bedclothes, etc. It is just as necessary to have a good warm mattress, as to have warm blankets.

THE "RUPERT" MATTRESS is finished in the very finest quality of art ticking. The edges are tufted and quilted, and the interior contains very thick layers of our best "Cotton Felt" top and bottom. A perfectly sanitary mattress throughout. Single size, **\$5.50**; full size **\$6.00**

Exceptional Value in a Special Line of Springs

Our "No. 14" Spring in the best hardwood frame, is (without exception) the best spring on the market today at the price, because it will not sag nor wear out. The fabric is made of 5-16 inch double weave wire, supported by three triple weave "Hartford" bands, large woven cables on outside, intersected by eight smaller cables to give additional strength and comfort. The right spring at the right price. Good value at **\$4.75**

Brass and Enameled Bed—Special Value

New and very handsome design: has three heavy brass rods in both head and foot. Posts are 1 1/2 inches, with continuous head and foot rail. Best steel casters. All enamel surfaces have three coats of best ivory white enamel: 4ft 6in. size: very massive. Exceptional value at **\$19.75**

Clothes for the Little Man

How is the little fellow this season? Probably he needs a good serviceable, stylish suit either for dress or school wear. If so, we have them here in endless profusion in Norfolk and Three-Piece Suits. The materials and workmanship of our boys' suits along with their dressy appearance will be sure to make any mother feel justly proud of her son. Prices range from **\$2.75**

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Delicious Chocolates, Fresh Daily, at, per lb., - - - 60c

Neptune Battleships

Greatest Fighting Unit Takes Water at Port Today and Stands a Word in Naval Cr

MORE TERRIBLE THAN DREAD

Most Powerfully Armed Ever Built in Practice Her Measurements

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Sept. 23.—The Neptune, Great Britain's eighth ship of the Dreadnought class, including the three ship cruisers represented by the Duchess of Albany in the successful launch of the Neptune, was successfully launched by the Duchess of Albany in the presence of a great concourse.

The bulk-heads of this ship are so heavily armored that she is practically impervious to a torpedo. The Neptune commenced at Portsmouth on Oct. 10 of this year. She has a displacement of 23,200 tons, length 510 feet, beam 88 feet. She is equipped with 10 12-inch guns, 16 6-inch guns, and two 18-inch torpedoes. She has turbine engines of 24,000 horse power giving her a speed of 21 knots an hour.

The Neptune has been described as the "last word" in battleship design. Her 12-inch guns will be of 50-calibre pattern and have a range and penetration greater than any guns now in use. In addition, she carries 4-inch guns for repelling torpedo attacks. The Admiralty considers the most powerfully armed vessel built. Several American admirals made pilgrimages to Portsmouth in the hope of seeing something generally disappointing, as the Neptune. They, however, were satisfied in keeping the improvement incorporated in her a secret.

HAMILTON MAY NOW JOIN

HAMILTON, Sept. 20.—The first year's struggle Hamilton at last to enter the Ontario power project for cheap power. Chief Justice Meredith brushed aside the last legal entanglement.

Losses Slight of Both TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 23.—The Englishman, a 23-year-old man who was injured in a collision at Cobalt some time discharged from the hospital yesterday minus the sight of eyes.

Illness Delays Room NAIROBI, British East Africa, Sept. 20.—Col. Theodore, who was expected to arrive from his hunting trip in the Mweru district, probably will not arrive until the 23rd. The cause of the postponement is the illness of the zoologist of the expedition, who is slightly ill as a result of the pressure of work.

THE NEWS OF

Responsibility causes of infantry in New York suicide.

English women speakers praise Canada and Canadian.

Spanish paper insists demands should be obtained military sacrifices.

Local official, Tax Surveyor, honored by international.

Ballon racers arrive at contests.

Dr. Armande Brunn, of Stock, Conn., dies from wound by brother.

Eighth British dreadnought Neptune, successfully launched.

Military parade features Fulton celebration.

Zoologist's illness delays return.

Hamilton, Ont., free new vincial project for cheap power.