

AMERICAN VICTORIOUS MYSTERIOUS BUY MORE TROOPS OF TIMBER SPAIN NOE ZES

E. & N. Railroad Sells 54,000 Acres in Cowichan Valley For \$1,500,000 to American Capitalists

MAY EXTEND RAILROAD LINE

Will Build From Bay to Lake to Handle Mill's Output—First Step in Opening the Cowichan

VANCOUVER, Sept. 23.—For a sum reported to be approximately \$1,500,000, the E. & N. Railroad Company sold today, to parties represented by A. B. Kurtz, president of the American Financial Securities company, of New York, 54,000 acres of timber land in Cowichan Valley on Vancouver Island. On the land there are approximately 2,000,000,000 feet of the finest fir timber in British Columbia. Details of the transaction were closed yesterday by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C.P.R. In connection with the sale of this large tract of timber to American capital the E. & N. railway company will undertake the construction of a branch line of railway from Cowichan Bay on the east coast of Vancouver Island to the foot of Cowichan Lake. This railway will be used either in handling logs or timber from the foot of the lake to Cowichan Bay. The decision will be made when it is known whether the American capital will construct their large sawmill at the bay or at the lake.

This new extension of the E. & N. will be 22 miles in length. Besides rendering accessible all timber in the Cowichan Valley and the watershed of the lake the railway extension will pave the way for the opening up of the Nitinat Valley, a watershed of which empties on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The divide between Cowichan Lake and the watershed of the Nitinat Valley is a divide which it offers few difficulties to the construction of a railway. This being the case there is a probability that in time to come a short line of railway may be built from the head of Cowichan lake over the divide into the Nitinat Valley and the timber of the latter, amounting to some billions of feet of the finest quality of fir, will be brought over into the Cowichan Lake and thence taken out to Cowichan Bay.

The timber in the Nitinat is naturally tributary to the west coast of Vancouver Island, but owing to the impossibility of handling it in that direction because of the frequent storms which visit the unprotected coast it will have to be taken over the divide into the Cowichan Valley. Next summer will witness the start of construction.

Three Autoists Killed SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 23.—Three women were killed and three men and a woman seriously injured when an automobile containing eight people jumped off a trestle in Fourth and Walker streets, a short distance from the Union station here today.

Stole From Bedfellow BRANDON, Man., Sept. 23.—Frederick Smith was arrested yesterday by Sergeant Currie on a charge of stealing a cheque for \$48.45 from Fred. Chury. Chury slept in the same room with Smith Saturday night and on Sunday morning the cheque was missing. Since then Smith has tried to cash the cheque at the Grand Union hotel. He was brought before Magistrate James this afternoon and remanded until Saturday.

Southern France visited by storm and flood. Russian prisoners killed by guards in attempt to escape. Religious rioting at Castra, Spain. Details of gulf coast storm. William L. Russell wanted at Toronto for fraud has surrendered at Cleveland. Man killed by train at Brantford, Ont. Winnipeg police quickly nab three thieves. Premier Laurier may visit Alberta. Roland Bourcier, of Manitou, Man., hurt in threshing machine. Chicago police inspector guilty of grafting. Berlin denies reports of massacre of Jews at Kief, Russia.

THE NEWS OF TODAY

Rockefeller's University Gifts. CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—John D. Rockefeller has contributed \$24,000,000 to the University of Chicago since its foundation, according to a statement made in the annual register of the University issued yesterday by the University of Chicago press. Mr. Rockefeller's original subscription of \$600,000 came in May, 1887, and he has been constantly increasing that sum and adding to the endowment fund.

Alberta Harvest CALGARY, Sept. 22.—According to the latest crop report for the province, 99 per cent of the grain crop is harvested, and from all sections come reports of record yields. Gleichner reports that wheat will average 40 bushels to the acre. It is expected that 75 per cent of the grain in the province will be threshed by the end of this week.

OTTAWA, Sept. 22.—Hon. G. P. Graham is confined to his room, suffering from a severe cold.

Decisive Battle Fought With Stubborn Bravery on Both Sides For Control of Mount Gurugua

SPANISH INFANTRY EXECUTE BRILLIANT FEINT

Losses of the Moors Estimated at Four Hundred Killed—Thrilling and Gallant Combat

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The Spanish forces in Morocco, according to the latest despatches received here, were eminently successful on September 20 and 21 in attaining their objective of the turning of Mount Gurugua and the surrounding of the ferocious Beni-Siarc tribesmen.

The government is today publishing broadcast accounts of many thrilling and gallant episodes of the fighting, and the war fever is at a high pitch. All the reports agree that the Moors showed fanatical courage, but they were met with a heavy display of Spanish valor.

Near Takhir, four battalions of Spanish troops were employed over a front six miles long. They were charged suddenly by 200 Arab horsemen.

Gen. Tovar, perceiving that the enemy threatened to break the line, sent out a strong detachment of Chastour and cavalrismen to check them. The two parties met with a terrific shock. At first the Moors broke but they returned to the attack several times before they were finally repulsed.

The Spanish infantry then formed a retreat, and the Moors, reinforced, swept down upon them. The Spanish line then about-faced and fired repeated volleys point blank into the enemy putting them to flight.

The Moors lost 400 men. A total of 5,800 Moors, including 1,500 cavalrismen, took part in the fighting. The Moors lost 400 men. The Spanish troops under General Orcoza have occupied Agraz.

SLOW WORK Tardiness in Building Government Section Delaying Grand Trunk Pacific Route

MONTREAL, Sept. 23.—Dealing with the progress of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway and the government section as seen by Sir Charles Rivers, the Montreal Star says editorially:

"Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson comes here in a friendly pleasure with progress made by the company building their section of the transcontinental from Winnipeg into the west, but mightily doubtful they have much to say about the difficult character of the country through which they are building."

Mr. Charles Rivers-Wilson says that the Dominion government necessary haste, as Canada is not building this road for fun.

Whether it is growing at a marvelous rate it has long been a question of whether the spout could carry off the water being dumped into the hole. The line at Quebec may not be completed as soon as most of us would like; but that is no reason why it should not be completed as soon as possible. This is a case in which the government should strive to convince a cynical world that government can work as quickly and can rescue the public quite as well as private corporations which are looking for private profit."

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Cook's Letter of Thanks to the Governor-General For Supplies. Mystifies Ottawa and Raises Question

DID COOK TAKE BERNIER'S SUPPLIES?

The Worthy Captain May Have Cached Some Pie For His Own Use and Lost it to Cook

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 23.—The cause of Dr. Cook's telegram of thanks to the governor-general for having sent Capt. Bernier north with supplies is not yet officially known. The Marine department has had no notification except Tuesday's message that Cook and Bernier came into port. The records of the department show, however, that in July, 1908, a letter was received by the minister of Marine from Mrs. Cook asking that advantage should be taken of Bernier's voyage to send supplies to her husband, who was then confined to his bed but who, according to his own story, had by that time conquered the pole.

There was some correspondence, and eventually Mrs. Cook decided that she would send her supplies by some other route. Whether these were sent or not the department does not know but it presumes from Dr. Cook's message that in some way they came into contact with Bernier, or perhaps located one of Bernier's caches and thus found means to enable him to continue his supplies to the pole.

Dr. Cook may have had news of Bernier since he left. Chastour harbor in September a year ago, but the department has had none and awaits with considerable interest what Dr. Cook may have to say as to receiving supplies from Bernier.

Acting Deputy Minister Desroches is inclined to believe that in the course of his voyage Dr. Cook came across a cache labelled "Canada" or "Bernier" or "Canada" more likely—and that he thus takes credit for supplies which Bernier did.

Swedish Miner Killed. COBALT, Sept. 23.—E. E. Lindel, a Swedish miner, 23 years old, was killed yesterday by a bucket in the mine shaft falling on him.

BOTH EXPLORERS WELCOMED HOME

Cook and Peary Together on American Soil at Last—Nation Eager For Clearing Up of Dispute

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—No official representative of the nation or state will attend the big banquet given for Dr. Frederick A. Cook tonight at the Waldorf Astoria. The mayor of New York has also declined to sanction the Brooklyn explorer's claim to North Pole honors by attending this first public function in honor of Dr. Cook.

Dr. Cook is growing at a marvelous rate it has long been a question of whether the spout could carry off the water being dumped into the hole. The line at Quebec may not be completed as soon as most of us would like; but that is no reason why it should not be completed as soon as possible.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley (retired) will preside as president of the Arctic Club of America under whose auspices the dinner is given. Other speakers will be Wm. E. Brewster of Yale, vice-president of the Arctic Club, Carl Von Moltke, the Danish minister at Washington, who is here as the representative of his government at the Hudson-Fulton celebration and Charles Wake of the Explorers' Club, who attracted notice on the day of Dr. Cook's arrival by his opinion that Commander Peary was self-deluded in his belief that he reached the pole.

Dr. Cook is spending another day of comparative privacy at his suite in the Waldorf-Astoria. While his supporters here declare that the readiness with which he answered the questions of the newspaper interviewers yesterday showed that he chose his ground, his opponents point out that all he has said since his arrival adds little or nothing to the proof of his claims.

The three things now eagerly awaited by those interested in the controversy are: (1) The indictment which Commander Peary is said to have prepared; (2) Dr. Cook's own report; (3) The report of the expedition.

THE PREMIER GOES VISITING

Here is a little illustration of the out-of-door service in the First Minister's busy life, snapped during a recent tour of the Interior. Reading from left to right the party consists of Mr. E. Baker, Hon. Mr. Foster-Cochran, Mr. Parsons, M.P.E., Premier McBride, His Excellency Earl Grey and Mr. Laurence Macrae.

GAMBLING MOTION MAKES STORMY SESSION

Agricultural Association Has a Warm Meeting This Morning When Question of Racing at Fair Comes Up

A stormy meeting of the British Columbia Agricultural Association was held this morning at which Mayor Hall presided. The meeting was called for the heated discussion which occurred over a motion dealing with gambling and horse racing at the fair.

The subject was introduced by a motion which was moved by Wm. Grant, seconded by James Manion. The motion moved was "that this meeting declares itself to be distinctly opposed to having betting at any other time on the exhibition grounds."

It developed during the debate that the members of the new element present were opposed to race track gambling, and their sentiment was expressed by Rev. Herman Carson, J. Coleman, W. M. Grant, R. L. Drury, A. B. Manion, and others.

Mr. Patterson, after hearing the motion and listening to the remarks of the anti-gambling contingent, said that the gambling motion was adopted in favor of the anti-gambling element.

The members then proceeded to elect directors of non-nominations were called for with the result that George Sangster, Dr. Ptolemy and J. H. Baker were declared nominated.

FLOODS ABROAD

Southern France and Parts of Syria Suffer From Heavy Rains and Many Lives Are Lost. PARIS, Sept. 23.—Southern France, especially Provence, has been visited by heavy storms accompanied by earth shocks. Considerable damage has been done and railroad communication has been partially interrupted by the floods.

Home Sufferers Too. CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 23.—Torrential rains have caused the loss of 100 lives and the destruction of 500 houses at Homs, a town of Northern Syria.

Killed by Train. SEANANUPOL, Ont., Sept. 23.—Clarance Bridge, car inspector on the Grand Trunk, was run down by a yard engine yesterday and received injuries which caused his death three hours later.

Mrs. Robinson Found Guilty. SUBURRY, Ont., Sept. 23.—After a whole day of testimony yesterday on the second charge of murdering the infant son of her daughter, Mrs. James Robinson was declared guilty today. Counsel for the crown and the prisoner did not address the jury and the charge of Judge Magee was to bring in a verdict of guilty, which after two hours deliberation was brought in with a strong recommendation for mercy.

KEEF MASSACRE IS GIVEN PLAIN DENIAL

Berlin Can Find No Confirmation of Report of Killing of Jews in Russia—Denials From Responsible People

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The investigation of the circumstantial and sensational reports circulated for the past few days that there had been fatal anti-Jewish rioting at Kief, Russia, last week in which hundreds of persons were killed or wounded, shows that the rumors not only lack any confirmation whatever, but are given specific denial by several reliable persons on the spot.

The Jewish benevolent societies of Berlin have communicated with their Kief agents, who have assured them that not a Hebrew in Kief has been hurt, not a pennyworth of Jewish property destroyed. It is interestingly evident that the story of this fatal rioting in the suburb of Kief on September 7 when a small band of fanatics set upon and beat a party of the local Jews. Order was quickly restored and no one was injured.

WINNIPEG POLICE QUICKLY NAB THIEVES

Thugs Who Held Up and Robbed Three Men in Park Traced and Arrested Same Night. WINNIPEG, Sept. 23.—With daggers pointed at their breasts and threatened with instant death if they resisted, Dominic Torano, Mike Walegowski and John Cudrak were held up in St. John's Park last night by three men who had met them in a restaurant on Main street and had conversed with them in the Italian language. They had been asked to accompany the three men, which they did. When they reached St. John's Park in a dark alleyway, the three men were held up by the men they met in the restaurant and robbed of their watches and over \$10 in cash. The robbery was reported to the police and a description of the robbers, the police obtained a clue and traced the men to 211 1/2 St. James street, where they arrested the robbers. The prisoners were detained in custody and will appear before their magistrate today.

LAURIER MAY VISIT ALBERTA

OTTAWA, Sept. 23.—Premier Rutherford, of Alberta, hopes to persuade Premier Laurier to go to Strathcona next summer to lay the cornerstone of the University of Alberta. He left for home today in order to attend the laying of the foundation of the stone of the Alberta legislative building by Earl Grey on October 1.

RUSSELL SURRENDERS TO JUSTICE

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 25.—William Lockhart Russell, wanted in connection with the charges of fraud in connection with the flotation of the stock of the Highland Mary, Bluebell and Lucky Boy mines, surrendered himself yesterday afternoon to a U. S. marshal at Cleveland and was released on \$5,000 bail. He will be given a hearing before the extradition commissioner today.

NO BREACH OF FAITH

Local Racing Men Say Vancouver Broke Word—Decide About the Races Today. That it will not be a breach of faith with the Vancouver race track promoters if the present race meeting at the Victoria race track here in connection with the exhibition is extended for three weeks is the sentiment of the local sportsmen by the Vancouverites at the time the Vancouver meeting was begun. The dates there would not conflict with the local fair races. No such provision was made in the original contract, and therefore they are not bound in any way to consider the rights of the Vancouver racing men.

THE REMNANT COUNTER

Those Rhode Island religio-manics who are deserting their homes to see the world are scheduled for tomorrow, show little faith in Providence.

INDUSTRIAL SUCCESSFUL LEAD HAS GONE TENDERED NAMED

Ex-Premier Balfour in Stirling Speech at Birmingham Declares Budget Raises Question of Imperial Decadence

GREAT BRITAIN HAS LOST SUPREMACY

No Longer Even Equal in Many Leading Industries—American Empire in History

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A London despatch to the Sun says that the Prime Minister, Alfred Balfour, the Conservative leader, definitely threw down the tariff reform gauntlet in a great speech at Birmingham yesterday. The budget, he says, with its danger-tendency towards a complete and consistent movement of tariff reform, would have now to decide whether it would enter an upward or a downward step on the downward track which leads to the bottomless confusion of socialistic legislation.

The country's condition, he said, is not now, and never again can be, what it was in the halcyon days of British industrial supremacy. There is nothing, unhappily, more certain than that in many of the greatest industries Great Britain was no longer first among her equals, was not even second among her equals, and in some directions she had to rejoice in holding third place. While America was building up the new Commercial Empire, Great Britain had ever known, and while Germany, with unexampled, almost staggering success had promoted the growth of her own industries, through the partial, unequal working of the "most favored nation clause" had become the most powerful competitor of British commerce, it was amazing, even contemptible, that the people of this country should sit with folded arms, hiding themselves behind the antiquated free trade forms, and watch other nations going to capture Great Britain's colonies from her sphere of commercial influence.

He did not believe the verdict would be long delayed. The opposing forces of the tariff reform and the Socialists were contending for the conflict, but it would not be the House of Lords or the House of Commons which would decide the issue. It rested with the people.

Enthusiastic Meeting. The meeting was enthusiastic. Everything was done to emphasize his constituency. Joseph Chamberlain's position as the pioneer of tariff reform. His son, the Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, who occupied the chair, read a letter from his father appealing to the democracy of Birmingham to aid in getting the present coalition referred to the people. In the course of his letter, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"I hope the House of Lords will see the way to force a general election and I have no doubt of what the country's answer will be. The letter was tremendously cheered. Mr. Chamberlain, in his home at Highbury, near Birmingham, listened to Mr. Balfour through an electrophone. The meeting, through an electrophone, adopted a resolution which pledged the Unionist party's loyalty to Mr. Balfour's leadership and announced among other things, that 'recognizing that the financial proposals of the government are intended to postpone indefinitely the policy of tariff reform, this meeting declares its determined adherence to that policy as a necessary means of an increase in employment at home and of strengthening the Empire at large.'"

Unionist Press Pleased. LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Unionist press expresses delight with what is generally regarded as the great fighting speech of Mr. Balfour. The Daily Mail says it marks the turning point in the tariff reform. "Upon Balfour has descended the mantle of Chamberlain," it concludes.

Laurier May Visit Alberta. OTTAWA, Sept. 23.—Premier Rutherford, of Alberta, hopes to persuade Premier Laurier to go to Strathcona next summer to lay the cornerstone of the University of Alberta. He left for home today in order to attend the laying of the foundation of the stone of the Alberta legislative building by Earl Grey on October 1.

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Construction of Mountain Section of Alberni Railway to Be Awarded and Work Begun at Once.

CALGARY FIRM OR VANCOUVER Jansse, McDonnell & Timothy Will Be Asked to Accept Certain Conditions—McDonnell, Gzonski & Co., Other Choice

VANCOUVER, Sept. 23.—The contract for the extension of the Alberni branch of the E. & N. railway from the present end of the line about here will be awarded immediately, according to an announcement made this morning by R. Marpole, vice-president of the E. & N. Yesterday Sir Thomas Shaughnessy looked over the various tenders with Mr. Marpole and the decision was reached to lose no time in starting the work. The successful tenderer has not yet been determined, but the names of the two lowest tenders were secured today and it is understood that the contract lies between them, one being Jansse, McDonnell & Timothy, the other having its headquarters in Calgary. Before the contract is awarded the lowest tenderer will get the contract on certain stipulations and, provided this is done to the satisfaction of both parties concerned, the lowest tenderer will be awarded the contract. If the lowest tenderer is unable to reach an agreement with the railway, the next lowest bidder will be called on. It is expected that the contract will be let early next week. The lowest tender was put in by the Calgary firm of Jansse, McDonnell & Timothy. The next lowest tender was that submitted by McDonnell, Gzonski & Co., Vancouver.

The work contemplated under the contract now to be awarded covers the last and most difficult section of the new Alberni extension of the E. & N. railway, involving the cutting down of several high gradients and very considerable rockwork, as the island divide. It is expected that the work will entail an expenditure of approximately \$2,000,000. The practical head of the Calgary firm which occupies the favorable position as lowest tender for the work is "Big Jim" McDonnell, known throughout the American West as one of its most successful railway contractors. It is understood that he is also a member of the firm held as an alternative, and in second place among the tenderers.



LS, SPECIAL 60¢

Decides, by Baroness Von Utton. Passes, by William. War, by Vance. of the World, by Castle. Nigel, by Doyle. kled Bird, by Wilson. Van Revels, by Tarking. in Wilderness Was King. Parrish. ning Water, by Mason. Heart Line, by Burgess. Maid at Arms, by Chamers. Subjection of Isabel Carny, by Fowler. gilius, by Bachelor. Web, by Trevorhill. Spoilers, by Beech. Viper of Milan, by Bowen. Wills It, by Davis. Voice of the People, by Jasgow. Phin, by Day. Mammie's Rose, by Kildare. Mississippi Bubble, by Hough. tia, the Carlist, by Marchont. den of Allah, by Hitchens. les by Horning. dreds of Others to Choose. From.

THE NEWS OF TODAY



Lunch From 12 to Rooms, Third Floor



Commencing at a post planted northeast corner of claim marked C. Whitney's N. E. corner, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to N. J. Prad's and west of D. R. Donald's claim.

E. C. WHITNEY, Per F. de C. Davies, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that I, Chilton Long, Hervey, of Montreal, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about fourteen miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River, commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked C. L. Hervey's N. E. corner, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

C. L. HERVEY, Per F. de C. Davies, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that I, Richard Larmour, Merchant, of the Town of Cornwall, Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about thirteen miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River, commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked R. Larmour's N. E. corner, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

R. LARMOUR, Per F. de C. Davies, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that I, Farquhar D. Lennan, of Cornwall, Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about thirteen miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River, commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked F. D. Lennan's N. E. corner, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

F. D. LENNAN, Per F. de C. Davies, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that I, Morton Rattenbury, of the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about thirteen miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River, commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked M. Rattenbury's N. E. corner, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

MORTON RATTENBURY, Per F. de C. Davies, Agent.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that I, Frederick de Courcy Davies, Civil Engineer, of the Town of Cornwall, Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about thirteen miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River, commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked F. de C. Davies' N. E. corner, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

F. de C. DAVIES, Per F. de C. Davies, Agent.

WATER CLAUSES CONSOLIDATION ACT 1907 AND AMENDING ACTS

NOTICE is hereby given that two weeks after the date hereinafter mentioned the Lieutenant-Governor in Council by the Vancouver Island Power Company Limited for a Certificate of Approval of its undertaking in the matter of the construction, operation and maintenance of its power plant, transmission lines, substations and distribution systems.

The works intended to be undertaken in connection therewith are as follows: The construction, operation and maintenance of storage reservoirs and dams diverting the waters of the Jordan River, and in or on said river or the streams or waters tributary thereto; the construction, operation and maintenance of electrical power, all in Malahat and Renfrew districts on Vancouver Island, said power house to be located at or near the mouth of the Jordan River; Renfrew district, the construction, operation and maintenance of transmission lines, substations and distribution systems for electrical current from said power house to the city of Victoria and vicinity.

And all roads, trails, tramways, telephone lines and other works that may be necessary to effectually carry out to completion the aforesaid undertaking.

It is proposed that the waters at present recorded by the company from the Jordan River and its tributaries be utilized in the operation of the above described undertaking and to generate power required to operate the traction electric light and power systems of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, in the city of Victoria, the surrounding districts and upon Vancouver Island generally.

And upon such application for the usual and necessary powers to fully and effectually carry out the said proposed undertaking will be applied for.

Dated at the city of Victoria in the Province of British Columbia this 21st day of September, A.D. 1909.

VANCOUVER ISLAND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, By its Solicitors, McPhillips & Davie, 110 Victoria Street, Victoria, B. C.

PROVINCIAL NEWS TOLD IN FEW WORDS

New Westminster workers have opened a new Labor Temple.

The Collins Wireless Telephone Co. is to establish a station at Vancouver.

Non-arrival of the span has stopped construction on the new Lulu Island bridge.

The marriage took place at New Westminster Tuesday of Mr. F. Haines and Miss Mary L. Ritchie.

The Forestry Commission resumes its sessions on the Coast at New Westminster next Monday and Tuesday.

Arrangements are about completed for the leasing of Kitlano Park by the city of Vancouver from the C. P. R.

The big government dredge Frithing is temporarily out of commission through the renewal of fishing interdicting present work at the sandheads.

The ordination of Rev. Robert Dunlop as missionary to Macao, South China, took place at a meeting of the New Westminster Presbytery Monday.

Severe condemnation of race gambling was contained in a resolution adopted at the session just closed of the Presbytery of New Westminster.

H. A. Walton, George Meldrum, Bert Nelson and David T. Raleigh have just completed a through run on the coast of the Okanagan to New Westminster.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has promised that he will have an important announcement to make on the grain export question before leaving the coast.

A thirty-acre site in Burnaby has been secured by the Summer Iron Works of Everett for the establishment of locomotive and general machinery plants.

James Edward Lofy, at one time a missionary to the Northern Indians in this province, has been committed for trial at New Westminster on a charge of theft.

Steelheads are now being taken in the Fraser river, together with a few cohoes, red and white spring salmon, dog salmon and humpbacks, but the sockeyes continue in the vast majority.

The syndicate representing the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern in their Cedar district coal area, has already paid out \$19,000 in proving the property and will make further large investments this week.

It is stated that when the companies are mining their own coal on this property, the output will be largely increased in the near future.

Cranbrook's first annual fair was held last week under exceptionally favorable conditions. The attendance was large and the exhibits, especially in vegetables and fruits, exceedingly representative of the district. The stock also was good and the programme of racing, etc., thoroughly well pleasing.

Ella Stanfield, the girl witness so badly wanted in connection with a serious criminal case at Vernon, and who fled or was spirited to the American side while the preliminary inquiry was pending, has been apprehended at Vancouver and will be promptly returned to Vernon to give her evidence at the trial.

The eighteenth annual fair at Vernon, this year, proved distinctly disappointing, being marked by very lukewarm public interest. Blame for the regrettable indifference is charged to the curtailment of the sporting feature. The stock, field products and fruit exhibits were infinitely better than ever before.

Among recent weddings of well known people throughout the province were those of Mr. Louis A. MacDonald, of Moyie, and Miss Annie Merry, late of Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Mr. William Henry Baldwin and Miss Lillian Estlin, of Kelowna; and Mr. Sydney Jarvis and Miss Onorah Arthropia Maguire, of Nanaimo.

What might easily have been a serious accident occurred near Bull River, where a motor car was overturned by a motor car from Cranbrook. In climbing a short but steep hill near the town, the engine became, regrettably, reversed. All the occupants were injured, but less seriously hurt, but none fatally.

NANAIMO'S THREE BYLAWS

Money to be Asked From Citizens for Carrying Forward Public Works

A public meeting is being held to discuss the bylaws the ratemakers will vote on October 1. The first is to raise \$200,000 for the rebuilding of the Bastion street bridge, the second to borrow \$100,000 for the completion of the South Forks extension water system, and the third to raise \$60,000 to commence the putting in of city sewerage system. In regard to the second and third, the city council has already passed resolutions, but there is some dissatisfaction with the way in which the work has been carried on. As to the third, there are two opinions as to the need of a sewer system, but there is some feeling that more money should be borrowed and that complete plans should be prepared.

OKANAGAN TRAMWAY PROJECT

Plans Maturing For Improved Facilities With Vernon As Base

The plans of the Couteau Power Company for the construction of a tram line eastward from Vernon through the rich fruit-growing section are maturing rapidly. The project has been going through several stages and the plans are being worked out in detail. The line will be about 100 miles from the main line of the C. P. R. but only a few miles from the main line of the Canadian Northern main line. The land is level and only lightly wooded, much of it with poplar. The surveyor describes it as good summer range country, but believes that it will develop into a good fall wheat district, and a fruit raising section. The work of dividing the land is completed and it will be open for pre-emption soon as the plans are prepared at the department of public lands. Already some twenty settlers have gone into the country this year, following the surveyors.

HEAVY MINING SHIPMENTS.

By the Big Producers of the Stickeen, Kootenay, Bonanza and Boundary Camps.

A zinc refinery is shortly to be added to the equipment of the Northport smelter.

Fred Stein, an employee of the Arrow Lakes Lumber Co. was found dead in his bed at the Queen's hotel, Kamloops, last Sunday. Heart disease is held responsible.

Word has been received from L. W. Shatford, M. P. P., that he has got safely through another operation and everything looks favorable for a permanent cure.

Canners on the Fraser now declare their inability to take full advantage of the good run of the cohoes in consequence of Chinese indoor labor at the canneries not being available.

The engagement is announced of Miss Leetta, youngest daughter of the late John McAfee, of Bradford, to Mr. Roland S. Garrett, of Cranbrook, the wedding being arranged for the 29th instant.

George A. Waddis, of Vancouver is the new president of the Northwest Association of Photographers, which has just closed its annual convention at Seattle. Next year's assembly will be at Vancouver.

Mayor Hodgson of Nanaimo, has convened a public meeting for tomorrow evening for the discussion of matters incident to the money bylaws which Nanaimo's ratemakers will shortly pass upon.

One of the largest of recent deals in Vancouver realty was the transfer of the Walsh block, at Pender and Richards street, the consideration being upward of \$120,000. The buyers are Charles Bibbins and Charles Hoffman, both of Oakland, Cal.

Active work is proceeding with the opening of the collieries of the Vermilion Forks Mining and Development Company. As soon as railway facilities are available 400 tons a day will be shipped, which output will be largely increased in the near future.

Cranbrook's first annual fair was held last week under exceptionally favorable conditions. The attendance was large and the exhibits, especially in vegetables and fruits, exceedingly representative of the district. The stock also was good and the programme of racing, etc., thoroughly well pleasing.

Ella Stanfield, the girl witness so badly wanted in connection with a serious criminal case at Vernon, and who fled or was spirited to the American side while the preliminary inquiry was pending, has been apprehended at Vancouver and will be promptly returned to Vernon to give her evidence at the trial.

The eighteenth annual fair at Vernon, this year, proved distinctly disappointing, being marked by very lukewarm public interest. Blame for the regrettable indifference is charged to the curtailment of the sporting feature. The stock, field products and fruit exhibits were infinitely better than ever before.

Among recent weddings of well known people throughout the province were those of Mr. Louis A. MacDonald, of Moyie, and Miss Annie Merry, late of Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Mr. William Henry Baldwin and Miss Lillian Estlin, of Kelowna; and Mr. Sydney Jarvis and Miss Onorah Arthropia Maguire, of Nanaimo.

What might easily have been a serious accident occurred near Bull River, where a motor car was overturned by a motor car from Cranbrook. In climbing a short but steep hill near the town, the engine became, regrettably, reversed. All the occupants were injured, but less seriously hurt, but none fatally.

NANAIMO'S THREE BYLAWS

Money to be Asked From Citizens for Carrying Forward Public Works

A public meeting is being held to discuss the bylaws the ratemakers will vote on October 1. The first is to raise \$200,000 for the rebuilding of the Bastion street bridge, the second to borrow \$100,000 for the completion of the South Forks extension water system, and the third to raise \$60,000 to commence the putting in of city sewerage system. In regard to the second and third, the city council has already passed resolutions, but there is some dissatisfaction with the way in which the work has been carried on. As to the third, there are two opinions as to the need of a sewer system, but there is some feeling that more money should be borrowed and that complete plans should be prepared.

OKANAGAN TRAMWAY PROJECT

Plans Maturing For Improved Facilities With Vernon As Base

The plans of the Couteau Power Company for the construction of a tram line eastward from Vernon through the rich fruit-growing section are maturing rapidly. The project has been going through several stages and the plans are being worked out in detail. The line will be about 100 miles from the main line of the C. P. R. but only a few miles from the main line of the Canadian Northern main line. The land is level and only lightly wooded, much of it with poplar. The surveyor describes it as good summer range country, but believes that it will develop into a good fall wheat district, and a fruit raising section. The work of dividing the land is completed and it will be open for pre-emption soon as the plans are prepared at the department of public lands. Already some twenty settlers have gone into the country this year, following the surveyors.

HEAVY MINING SHIPMENTS.

By the Big Producers of the Stickeen, Kootenay, Bonanza and Boundary Camps.

THE RACE OF THE RAILROADS

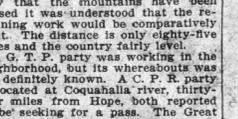
Four Are Rushing to Secure Control of the Pass and the South Fraser Country.

Four railroads are rushing westward to secure control of the gateway necessary to the Fraser river and north of the international boundary, and as many are seeking the gateway necessary to secure a feasible pass through the Hope mountains. This is the intention of the principal land surveyor who has just returned from the survey of the Boundary and North Thompson rivers.

The surveyor returned with his party by trail through the Thompsons, and the last week by nearly 3,000 tons. The index made its first shipment during the last week at Cranbrook. The Highland-Buckeye at Ainsworth made another shipment. The Yankee being hunted on a large scale, while that at Ymir is steadily increasing its

THE FINEST LEAVES

From Ceylon Tea Plantations are Contained in



It is packed in sealed lead packets to preserve its fine flavor and aroma. 40c, 50c and 60c per pound. At all grocers.

For Money Savers Try Copas & Young

WE QUOTE YOU THE BEST GOODS OBTAINABLE AT A PRICE TO SUIT EVERYBODY TRY THEM!

- TAIT'S GRANULATED SUGAR, 17 pounds for... \$1.00
100-lb. sack for... \$5.60
ANTI-COMBINE TEA, in lead packets, per lb... 35c
Or 3 pounds for... \$1.00
C & Y, INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, per pound... 35c
Or 3 pounds for... \$1.00
ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POWDER, 4 pkts. for... 25c
B. & K. ROLLED OATS, 7-lb sack for... 40c
MANITOBA ROLLED OATS, 7-lb. paper bag... 35c
22 pounds for... \$1.00
FRESH DAIRY BUTTER, per lb... 25c
PURE GOLD ICINGS, per packet... 10c
CLARK'S OR ARMOUR'S PORK AND BEANS, 3 tins for... 25c
PEAS, CORN OR BEANS, this season's pack, Tartan brand, per tin... 10c
Case, two dozen... \$2.30
TOMATOES—Tartan Brand, 2 large tins for... 25c
CALGARY RISING SUN FLOUR, per sack... \$1.85

OUR STORE REMAINS OPEN ALL DAY TODAY

COPAS & YOUNG

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Corner of Fort and Broad Streets Phones 94 and 133

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

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OUR STORE REMAINS OPEN ALL DAY TODAY

COPAS & YOUNG

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Corner of Fort and Broad Streets Phones 94 and 133



Timely Showings of the Newest in Neckwear and Belts

Lace Plastron In pure lace, cream and white. Suitable for yokes. They look exceedingly well on Princess dresses. Price \$3.75 \$3.25, \$2.50, \$1.75, \$1.25 90c, 75c, and... \$50c

Dutch Collars In Dutch collars we have a most pleasing assortment. Trimmed with Valenciennes lace, with jabot attached (often worn on long coats), very fine lining in heavy embroidery, also trimmed with finer lace such as torchon at 90c to... \$75c Superior quality—hand embroidered, extra fine lining edged with baby Irish lace and eyelet, at \$2.25, \$1.75, \$1.50 and... \$1.25

Belts Tinselled belts in gold and silver blues, blacks, browns and navys at... \$35c Colored elastics, studded with steel, \$75c SPECIAL LINE—at 90c—in Elastics. Gold, silver, greys, navy, brown, in fact in all colors to match the dresses. With new buckles, at... \$90c Velvet (elastic) prettily figured, in all shades. These have nice oval buckles, including jewel buckles at \$1.50 and \$1.25 Extra Quality, trimmed with jet and steels, \$2.75, and \$1.75

Jabots and Bows White, embroidered lawn, very nicely trimmed with fine lace, 40c and \$35c English Laces, hand-made, Duchess and Honiton laces at 65c, and... \$35c Extra good line, made up in nicely tucked net, with good quality lace trimmings and Baby Irish lace, at 90c, 75c, 65c, and... \$50c

BOWS Varied assortment at 35c and... 25c Silk and Satin, with new small jet buckles 50c, 35c, and 25c Superior quality, in black and white stripe, in new shades of pink, greens and blues... \$75c

before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909. R. C. PRICE, Agent.

Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909. R. C. PRICE, Agent.

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The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six months .60 Three months .35 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

CANADA AND BRITAIN.

So much has been said in regard to what Canada owes to the Mother Country, and so many adverse criticisms have been made in respect to her alleged failure to recognize the obligations, that perhaps some observations in regard thereto may not be untimely.

The beginning of the British settlement of what is now Canada was made in 1783, when the United Empire Loyalists settled in Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

The year following the conclusion of peace between Great Britain and the United States, Waterloo, was fought, and Europe lay exhausted.

The Crimean war lasted two years. The United Kingdom, France, Turkey and, later, Sardinia were allies against Russia.

During the years up to 1854 the Canadian provinces were hardly in a position to meet their own necessities.

And you will be free to see our fine Horse Show and the other sights without encumbrance.

client force, and, if occasion had arisen, for every man that the British government could have put in the field.

Perhaps some readers may recall the fact that after the Crimean war, doubt arose as to the designs of Napoleon III.

But we are a little ahead of the story. Reference has recently been made to the majority of our readers have only a vague idea what this was.

This brings us to Confederation and the beginning of the withdrawal of the Imperial garrisons.

Monday was the fifty-first anniversary of the battle of Alma, which every one knows, or ought to know, was the opening fight of the Crimean war.

But some will say we take no account of the millions of British capital that have been invested in Canada.

And you will be free to see our fine Horse Show and the other sights without encumbrance.

ital invested in Argentina as in Canada. There are millions of British capital invested in the United States, Spain, Brazil, Russia, and even Germany.

And so we come down to the year 1909, when New Zealand offered a Dreadnought to the Admiralty.

How absurd it is to say, as a few people do, that if Canada establishes a fleet of the people of the United States will think it is directed against them.

Mr. Lemieux left the other day for Switzerland to attend the international postal convention.

Must we say for the hundredth time that we do not print letters except over the writer's signature, and that initials are not a substitute for a signature?

The Hon. Mr. Templeman can see no reason why anyone should be appointed to dispense federal patronage in this part of the country.

And you will be free to see our fine Horse Show and the other sights without encumbrance.



WARM BEDDING NOW

Cooler Weather Demands It and You'll be Interested in Knowing Where to Buy to the Best Advantage

THE first rains of Fall and the Winter time suggested in the coolness of the air during the past few days, reminds us that it's time to think seriously of heavier bedding—time to prepare for the cold season.

And of course you are interested in knowing where to buy such bedding needs to the best advantage.

We are grandly prepared to supply your wants—ready with the very best qualities and the very best values in the city.

Marseilles Quilts—New Arrivals—\$2.50 to \$15

Big Choice of Designs in a Line of Superior Quality—Fine Satin Finish Fresh from one of the largest mills of the Empire comes a shipment of the Marseilles Quilts—a shipment that discloses some decidedly attractive designs in quilts of a superior quality.

The Latest Word in Rugs—These Ragstyle Rugs

LARGE cities and small towns throughout the United States have caught the craze of Ragstyle rugs. All over the country the craze has spread.

- Priscilla Rugs: These are made of unbleached muslin, dyed in fast colors—washable.
Fireside Rugs: The fireside rug is one of the latest styles, in the Old Colonial "hit or miss" effects.
Colonial Poster Rugs: One of our most attractive styles.
Martha Washington Rugs: Ideal for bedroom use.

Exhibition Visitors—Welcome Here

EXHIBITION visitors are heartily welcome here. Make this store your headquarters while in the city. The display of merchandise from all corners of the world makes this establishment the "main" building of the fair.

New Office Chairs Early English Bookcase \$15

HERE is a book-case style chosen from a great collection of attractive and serviceable bookcases shown on the third floor. This style is in Early oak finish and has five adjustable shelves.

Put One of These in Your Bedroom

HERE are two smart styles in bedroom chairs—useful, comfortable chair styles that'll greatly improve the appearance of your bedroom.

WEILER BROS. HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862, AT VICTORIA, B.C. COR. GOVERNMENT AND BROUGHTON STREETS. SEND FOR THIS—FREE Our fine, large Catalogue for 1909 is printed on the finest paper.

WOMAN AFFIRMS HOLMES' GU

Mrs. Carlsen's Evidence Strongly Against Prisoner

NANAIMO, Sept. 22.—Wm. H. charged with the murder of Gus today, and was committed to the next assize. The case against Carlsen was withdrawn.

The courtroom was crowded with spectators, and the case was brought into court at 10 o'clock.

Holmes had then said he would help up and take the same as at the former he did and the latter thought he did.

Here was the motive for the and other witnesses also spoke Mrs. Carlsen's sister (Miss Houbt) said that she had been threatened to kill (Holmes), and the latter in turn spoke of hearing Carlsen in the on Saturday morning.

Mrs. De Coeur, a new witness testified to overhearing a conversation between Carlsen and Holmes at the time that Holmes had been told Holmes to get out of the house and had threatened that if he came back he would kill him.

This was practically all the evidence. Mrs. Carlsen swears it was who came into her bedroom any her, and there is this evidence of feeling between the two men.

A SCENIC WONDER

Earl Gray Will Go Out Over Provincial Trail to Ban Toby camp is nearing its close for the East His Excellency will divide at Windermere.

NEW SOURCE OF POW Burrard Power Company Substantially All Water of Lillooet Lakes. The Burrard Power Co. has from the Dominion government grant of 25,000 miners' inches on Lillooet river.

# ING NOW

You'll be Interested in the Best Advantage

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## al Poster Rugs

most attractive styles.

..... \$4.50

..... \$14.00

..... \$27.50

## Washington Rugs

for bedroom use

..... \$3.00

..... \$5.00

## lass Vases 25c

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genuine cut glass vases

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"We have them priced at

25c 50c \$1.25

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ul glass in one of the fine

est glass rooms in Canada.

are welcome to inspect these

at any time. Bring your

## WOMAN AFFIRMS HOLMES' GUILT

### Mrs. Carlsen's Evidence Goes Strongly Against Prisoner

NANAIMO, Sept. 22.—Wm. Holmes, charged with the murder of Gus Carlsson, was given a preliminary hearing today, and was committed for trial at the next assize. The case against Mrs. Carlsen was withdrawn.

The courtroom was crowded, and there was much curiosity as to the statement to be made by Mrs. Carlsen. William Holmes, the prisoner, was brought into court at 10 o'clock. A tall, straight young fellow with a curly hair and a sallow complexion, he was manifestly very nervous and keenly alive to the seriousness of his position.

Mr. J. H. Simpson appeared for the Crown and Mr. C. H. Beevor-Potts for the accused. Dr. Lingham was the first witness and testified as to the finding of the body and that death was due to strangulation.

Mrs. Carlsen was next called. Her evidence was the same as to the in-quest until she came to the noise she heard. Today she stated that the thud she heard was in the bedroom and that this thud aroused her. She jumped to the foot of the bed, exclaiming, "Oh, my God!" There was a form in the door and the next thing she was struck by a blow on the brow. When she regained consciousness Holmes was standing over her and she said, "Oh, Will, why have you done that?" He replied, "Have you not suffered long enough?"

She never saw Carlsson's body removed. Holmes had then said he would take her up and take her husband's money. The former he did and the latter she thought he did. He said nothing more than she had quoted. Carlsen never moved or spoke until he was struck. The most dramatic moment in the trial was when Mrs. Carlsen was asked to identify the prisoner and both woman and man were visibly moved.

Mrs. Carlsen, besides the radical change in her story directly stating that Holmes was the man who struck her, also testified to the bad feeling existing between the men. Holmes, she said, had been in the house Monday morning, the day of the crime. He asked her how she was feeling and she had replied, "Not very good." He had then asked her if Carlsson had been ill-using her again. She replied, "No." He declared he would do for him, but she had asked him to let Carlsson alone.

Here was the motive for the crime, and other witnesses also spoke of it. Mrs. Carlsen's sister (Miss Annie Hout) said Holmes had told her Carlsen had threatened to kill him (Holmes), and the latter in turn had threatened to kill Carlsen. She also spoke of hearing Carlsen in the house on Saturday morning. She heard Holmes say that it was "time he was finished" and he "would do for the 'b—d'." Her sister had replied to who the "he" was, but supposed it was Carlsen, whose name was mentioned.

Mrs. De Coeur, a new witness, also testified to overhearing a quarrel at the time that Holmes and Carlsen came with the Carlsens. Carlsen had then told Holmes to get out of the house, and had threatened to shoot him. Holmes had replied he would "better be careful or he (Holmes) might get a drop on him first." The morning after the murder, Holmes saw Mrs. Carlsen at the Barton house. She said it was "a bad bit," he made no remark. Holmes accompanied Miss Hout down the street when he left. He remarked that those who had seen Holmes and Carlsen had saved him from doing this.

This was practically all the new evidence. Mrs. Carlsen swears it was Holmes who came into her bedroom and bound her, and there is this evidence of the ill-feeling between the two men. Mr. Hout testified also that in spite of Carlsen's threat, Holmes used to visit her sister once or twice, and always when Carlsen was out.

## SUFFRAGETTES AT HARD LABOR

### Sentences for Birmingham Rowdism—Crazy Women in Court

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Ordinary imprisonments having failed to check rioting on the part of the suffragettes, a magistrate at Birmingham this afternoon sentenced six Mary Leigh and Charlotte Marsh, two of the ringleaders in the outbreak at the meeting in Birmingham on the night of September 17, when Premier Asquith delivered an address upon the budget, two and three months respectively at hard labor.

Another woman was given one month at hard labor and others various terms of simple imprisonment. When the sentences were announced, a number of suffragettes in court picked up whatever they could lay their hands on in the form of missiles, and broke the windows of the court room.

### SAILORS SUFFER

Man From Canadian Cutter Earl Grey in Bad Plight Off Coast of Newfoundland

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 22.—A tale of suffering and danger was related today by the crew of a boat which left the new Canadian cutter Earl Grey to attempt to obtain coal and provisions on the bleak Newfoundland coast when the vessel's supply was nearly exhausted. A number of the crew manned a boat and rowed fifty miles to Bay de Verde, where they obtained two and a half tons of coal in sacks and some provisions, and after tugging to St. John's a report of their vessel's plight they started to return.

### Honeycomb Ends With Death

ALBANY, N.Y., Sept. 22.—A route from Farmington, Conn., to Belleston, N.Y., Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Petchard were found dead today in a room of a boarding house having been asphyxiated after a four days' honeymoon. The police expressed the belief that the husband had blown out the gas. The couple arrived last night and intended to go to Belleston where Petchard had secured employment as a painter.

### Sheriff Routed By Woman

EDMONTON, ALB., Sept. 22.—When Sheriff Robertson attempted to serve a writ of replevin on Mrs. John Moran this lady in person, who brandished an axe with the result that the sheriff fled, waiting only long enough to assure that Mrs. Moran meant business. The woman and her husband have been estranged for some time, and the sheriff was appointed to study immigration and present a report before the congress rises.

### To Enlarge Big Hotel

WINNIPEG, Sept. 22.—The Royal Alexandra Hotel will be made a ten story building in 1910, according to plans which are now said to be under consideration by the Canadian Pacific. The present building, completed two years ago, has grown already through the cramping of the traffic, the structure being crowded for about nine months in the year. Two additional stories will give an extra one hundred and thirty rooms.

### Wheat at Montreal

MONTREAL, Sept. 22.—The first cargoes of Canadian Western wheat have reached Montreal during the past twenty-four hours, and over 100,000 bushels are now on the way to the sea, having been handled in record time. The first steamer to arrive with the cargo of this year's crop was the Acadia, from Fort William, which brought 60,000 bushels, and several other large cargoes followed. The amount of wheat to the sea is now on an estimated basis, and thousands of bushels will be loaded into Montreal daily until the close of navigation. To take care of this wheat there are now sixteen ocean steamers in port, more than at any time this season, and several large tramps are on the way.

### Alberta Grows Corn

CALGARY, Sept. 22.—This year's field corn fully matured in open fields near Bassano, in Bow river valley, has created intense interest in grain and live stock circles. Cobs 10 inches in length have been shipped from Bassano to Calgary, the kernels being fully ripe and of large size. Grain sowers are optimistic regarding the possibilities of this crop, and believe that the eastern section of the Bow valley district is about to add corn to its already varied list of possible and profitable crops. Bassano is the district that this year provided Alberta with the heaviest winter wheat, and those competent to judge state that maize and water melons grown there have the same exceptionally fine flavor found in the best southern melons. An abundance of sunshine and soil accelerating rapid growth will ultimately make that the banner district of the province.

### Electric Smelting Plants

OTTAWA, Sept. 22.—Arrangements are being made for establishing the first electric smelting plant in Canada at Sault Ste. Marie in connection with the Lake Superior Consolidated company's iron and steel plant. That company is to install a number of furnaces similar to those in operation in Sweden. Another plant is to be established at Chats Falls for the treatment of iron ores on the Ottawa river.

## FALL SKIN DISEASES

An Article for Mothers. When the children "break out" with eruptions and skin diseases, so common in the fall, don't run to useless and nauseating medicines. Zam-Buk is what is needed. It is a skin food as well as a healing balm.

Mrs. Chas. Leare, of Prescott, North Channel, Ont., tells how Zam-Buk cured her baby. She says: "My baby's head and face was one complete mass of sores. The itching and irritation were fearful, and the little one's plight was so fearful that at one time we feared her ears would be eaten off."

"We had to keep her hands tied for days to prevent her rubbing and scratching the sores. Doctors, after doctor treated her in vain, until we had five more doctors. They all agreed it was a frightful case of eczema, but none of them did any permanent good."

"As a last resource we were advised to try Zam-Buk. The first box did so much good that we felt sure we were at last working in the right direction. We persevered with the treatment until we had used thirty boxes, and at the end of that time I am glad to say Zam-Buk effected a cure."

Mrs. Holmes, 30 Gulse Street, Hamilton, is quite as eloquent in her praise. She says: "Zam-Buk cured my boy of boils and eruptions which were so bad that he had been unable to mix with other children. Prior to the boils breaking out he had had a bad eruption, but Zam-Buk cleared this away. It made his skin clear and smooth. It is a wonderful preparation, and mothers throughout the land should always keep it handy."

For eczema, eruptions, rashes, tetter, itch, ringworm, and similar skin diseases, Zam-Buk without equal. It also cures cuts, burns, scalds, piles, abscesses, chronic sore, blood-poisoning, etc. All druggists have a box, or you can get a box, or post free for price from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

## FAULT IS FOUND WITH ALIEN LAW

### Solicitor O'Donohue Reports to Trades and Labor Congress

Quebec, Sept. 22.—At the Dominion Trades and Labor congress morning's session this afternoon, a heated discussion over the report of Organizer Trotter, in which he declared that during the recent tour in Ontario he had found in some places that partizan politics were injuring organized labor in that province.

A motion was made that the report be referred to a committee of officers, but it was not carried to have it discussed on the minutes. Vice-President Simpson reported on moral and social conditions in Ontario, especially in reference to sweatshops, child labor and white slave traffic. The report was referred to a special committee.

John G. O'Donohue, parliamentary solicitor, in presenting his report, denounced the alien labor law as a "legislative farce." He said that when it suited the government to strike breakers, the machinery of the bill was made operative, but when it was not in the interest of the government no action whatever was taken. He says that no notice has been taken of the government's action in connection with the arrival of the Peary steamer Roosevelt. The U. S. fishing cutter Grampus, which was among the craft that escorted the Roosevelt up the harbor, was observed to have no British flag among her decorations, and when her captain came ashore, he was ordered away by some of the members of the club. Captain Peary journeyed to the Far North light on his journey to New York. Hundreds of steam craft whistled their farewells as the Roosevelt slowly made her way down the harbor. Shortly before the Roosevelt pulled out, Matthew Henson, Commander Peary's colored body guard, leaped over the side of the Roosevelt to shake hands in farewell with the Chief Engineer Swicker, of the Tyrion, who was standing on the deck of a launch. Swicker has a grip like a vice and he held fast to Henson's hand as the Roosevelt swung away. Henson could not release his hold and he was drawn over the side of the Roosevelt and fell into the sea. He was promptly fished out however by Swicker, and half an hour later the Roosevelt was out of sight on her way south.

## BOMB FOR PRESIDENTS

### Explosive Found Near Platform Where Taft and Diaz Are to Meet in Juarez

E LPASO, Tex., Sept. 22.—A bomb was found tonight in the rear of the customs house at Juarez, Mex., a few feet from the platform which has been erected for the meeting between President Taft and President Diaz on October 15th. More than thirty arrests were made.

### Flag Incident

SYDNEY, N.S., Sept. 22.—A regrettable incident occurred yesterday afternoon in connection with the arrival of the Peary steamer Roosevelt. The U. S. fishing cutter Grampus, which was among the craft that escorted the Roosevelt up the harbor, was observed to have no British flag among her decorations, and when her captain came ashore, he was ordered away by some of the members of the club. Captain Peary journeyed to the Far North light on his journey to New York. Hundreds of steam craft whistled their farewells as the Roosevelt slowly made her way down the harbor. Shortly before the Roosevelt pulled out, Matthew Henson, Commander Peary's colored body guard, leaped over the side of the Roosevelt to shake hands in farewell with the Chief Engineer Swicker, of the Tyrion, who was standing on the deck of a launch. Swicker has a grip like a vice and he held fast to Henson's hand as the Roosevelt swung away. Henson could not release his hold and he was drawn over the side of the Roosevelt and fell into the sea. He was promptly fished out however by Swicker, and half an hour later the Roosevelt was out of sight on her way south.

## BOTH EXPLORERS WELCOMED HOME

(Continued from Page One)

port which he promises to have ready in a few months; and (3) the testimony of Harry Whitney, French sportsman, who told Cook's story in one of his first white men to learn of his discovery.

### Peary Hastening Home

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 22.—Maine made its welcome to Commander Peary today, and all along the route of his journey ashore, he was greeted with a friendly recognition of his achievement in reaching the North Pole. Commander Peary and his family are expected late today at Portland where they will probably remain over night and go to their home at Eagle Bay the next morning. The Peary party passed through St. John, N. B., early today and in a few minutes between trains several hundred people gathered about the explorer and congratulated him upon his success. The commander said he did not know what the plans are for his reception at Bangor. It is understood that while he is glad to meet the people, he desires to refrain from making any speeches.

### Peary's Reception

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 22.—Maine made its welcome to Commander Peary today, and all along the route of his journey ashore, he was greeted with a friendly recognition of his achievement in reaching the North Pole. Commander Peary and his family are expected late today at Portland where they will probably remain over night and go to their home at Eagle Bay the next morning. The Peary party passed through St. John, N. B., early today and in a few minutes between trains several hundred people gathered about the explorer and congratulated him upon his success. The commander said he did not know what the plans are for his reception at Bangor. It is understood that while he is glad to meet the people, he desires to refrain from making any speeches.

## THE LOCAL MARKETS

Flour	.....	1.20
Wheat, No. 1	.....	1.10
Wheat, No. 2	.....	1.05
Wheat, No. 3	.....	1.00
Wheat, No. 4	.....	0.95
Wheat, No. 5	.....	0.90
Wheat, No. 6	.....	0.85
Wheat, No. 7	.....	0.80
Wheat, No. 8	.....	0.75
Wheat, No. 9	.....	0.70
Wheat, No. 10	.....	0.65
Wheat, No. 11	.....	0.60
Wheat, No. 12	.....	0.55
Wheat, No. 13	.....	0.50
Wheat, No. 14	.....	0.45
Wheat, No. 15	.....	0.40
Wheat, No. 16	.....	0.35
Wheat, No. 17	.....	0.30
Wheat, No. 18	.....	0.25
Wheat, No. 19	.....	0.20
Wheat, No. 20	.....	0.15
Wheat, No. 21	.....	0.10
Wheat, No. 22	.....	0.05
Wheat, No. 23	.....	0.00

Wheat, No. 24..... 0.05  
Wheat, No. 25..... 0.00  
Wheat, No. 26..... 0.00  
Wheat, No. 27..... 0.00  
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Wheat, No. 35..... 0.00  
Wheat, No. 36..... 0.00  
Wheat, No. 37..... 0.00  
Wheat, No. 38..... 0.00  
Wheat, No. 39..... 0.00  
Wheat, No. 40..... 0.00  
Wheat, No. 41..... 0.00  
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Wheat, No. 46..... 0.00  
Wheat, No. 47..... 0.00  
Wheat, No. 48..... 0.00  
Wheat, No. 49..... 0.00  
Wheat, No. 50..... 0.00

## SLATINE ROOFING

Rolls contain 108 and 216 square feet, and are sold for 100 and 200 square feet. Cement, nails and instructions in centre of each roll. SLATINE is fire, water, acid and frost 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

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.  
VICTORIA B. C., AGENTS

## COLUMBIA DOUBLE DISC RECORDS

### For October Just Arrived

HERE ARE SOME OF THE BEST ONES.

No. 724—"If I Had a Thousand Lives to Live"  
No. 725—"It's Hard to Kiss Your Sweetheart When the Last Kiss Means Goodbye"  
No. 726—"Anchored"  
No. 727—"I'm Going to do What I Please"  
No. 728—"Wild Cherries Rag"  
No. 729—"But You'll Never Know Until You Get Married"  
No. 730—"Abraham Lincoln Jones"  
No. 731—"Pipit and Thistle-pinch"—Piccolo duet.  
"Marche des Jolies Femmes"  
"You"  
We will gladly try them over for you.  
Come in any time.

### Fletcher Bros.

The Talking Machine Headquarters.  
1231 Government Street.

### DIED

THOMPSON—Tuesday, September 14, to the wife of C. Bennett Thompson, a daughter.  
HAZCHEER—On Monday, Sept. 20th inst. to the wife of F. Hatcher of North Pembroke street, a son.  
BROOKER—Sunday, Sept. 19, to the wife of Thos. C. Brooker, corner of Henry and Catherine streets, a son.

### MARRIED

WEBB-TRICKEY—Sept. 15th, at St. Michael's church, Lake by the river, Colliery, Mr. Wilfred Merin Webb, Victoria, to Miss Margaret Trickey, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Trickey, The Hartlands, West Saanich Road.  
DEJAHAVE-MONROE—On the 15th inst. at St. John's church, by the Rev. Perivald John, Stephen Harro, eldest son of Mr. S. L. Degrave, to Hilma Edith Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. Ross Monro, both of Victoria.

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Wheat, No. 47..... 0.00  
Wheat, No. 48..... 0.00  
Wheat, No. 49..... 0.00  
Wheat, No. 50..... 0.00

ISLANDS FAIR GREAT SUCCESS

Number and Quality of Exhibits Much in Advance of Predecessors

GANGES HARBOR, Sept. 20.—Wednesday was a gala day for Salt Spring, the occasion being the annual fair which is held on the island...

HORSES

Best saddle horse—1 and 2, W. Woods. Best buggy horse—1, A. G. Crofton...

CATTLE

Bull, 1 year or over—1, H. Caldwell. Bull calf under 1 year—1, A. G. Crofton...

SHEEP

Ram, 1 shear and over—1 and 2, Max Enke. Ram lamb—1, Max Enke...

SWINE

Boar, any breed—1, Max Enke. Sow, any breed—1, Max Enke...

Poultry

Andalusian cock—1, H. W. Bullock. Andalusian hen—1 and 2, H. W. Bullock...

White Orpington, hen—1, T. D. Mansell. Yellow turnips—1, Simpson and Cundy...

Canney Machines Company. This day has been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the Companies Act, 1897...

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum...

COAST LAND DISTRICT. TAKE NOTICE that Frederick Nelson Norton of Vancouver, B.C., occupation Lumberman...

NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands...

Corrig College. BEACON HILL PARK, VICTORIA, B.C. Select High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of 7 to 15 years...

St. George's School for Girls. 1157 Rookland Avenue. Boarding and Day School. At home Fridays. Principal, Mrs. Suttie.

NOTICE. SIXTY DAYS after date I intend to apply for a license of the foreshore rights appertaining to Lot 37 of the Garbally Estate, Victoria District...

NOTICE. Italian pruned—1, C. Curtis; 2, A. J. Smith. French pruned—1, H. Caldwell...

NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum...

NOTICE. TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum...

Alberta Grain Held. CALGARY, Sept. 22.—Southern Alberta farmers evince no desire to rush this year's crop upon the market...

Invitation to Country People. We extend a general invitation to come to this store—leave parcels and umbrellas here—make it your headquarters for daytime.

QUALITY FRUIT SPECIALS. PRUNES, Italian, per crate \$1.00. PLUMS, Damson, per crate 25c.

The Family Cash Grocery. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312. Delicious Creamery Butter, 3 lbs. \$1.00.

Always the Leaders. Fit-Reform Garments are the recognized leaders of fashion. Fit-Reform Suits and Overcoats stand at the head of all high-class hand-tailored garments for gentlemen.

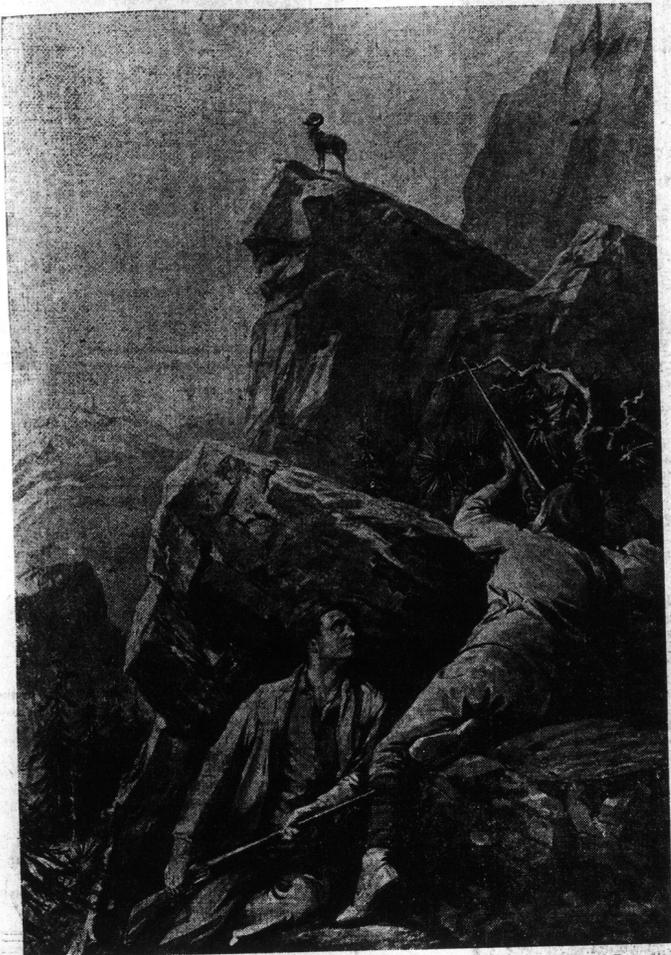
ALLEN & CO. FIT-REFORM. 1201 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

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.

Of course all bear stories trouble is that there are the world who are lacking they find it hard some strict regard for truth narrator of such tales, why nine out of ten be invariably begin with the true bear-story, while the going up with some such a se going narrative is strictly tail, truth is stronger than I have a nice little pown which actually happened tenderfoot days in the K story really is perfectly refused to publish it because I thought a liar when I truth; therefore I contenting it in confidence to m ally, the narration costs fellow of imagination—but out, which brings me to little narrative which I action a well-known call it Bulltikin Lake, B. There was a certain gout from the Old Coung ore of all and any the naturally proceeded to V this far-famed lake know visiting and resident, s short stay he returned to bear story, which was the daily press, which, r are concerned, looks me a story qua story than in istory. This story of an encounter bear savagely defending and there was a good evidence in the way bruises and bandages, w to bear out the truth of account of his prowess him out a hero in the admired his bravery and honorable scars obtained It made in short a migh collection of strictly tr have from time to time lying world. Last spring I was up of this thrilling tale of a fishing trip, and, as a ting in front of the hor and vieing with one ar of veracious narrative a

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. Acts like a charm in DIARRHEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

# HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE



British Columbia Sport as Seen by Foreign Artists  
Big Horn in the Rockies

## A TRUE BEAR STORY WITH A VARIATION

(By Richard Pocock.)

Of course all bear stories are true, but the trouble is that there are so many people in the world who are lacking in imagination that they find it hard sometimes to realize the strict regard for truth invariably shown by the narrator of such tales, and I suppose that is why nine out of ten bear stories published invariably begin with the words, "this is a true bear-story," while the tenth usually ends up with some such sentence as "the foregoing narrative is strictly true in every detail, truth is stronger than fiction."

I have a nice little pet bear story of my own which actually happened to myself in my tenderfoot days in the Kootenays, but as that story really is perfectly true, have always refused to publish it because I hate to be thought a liar when I really am telling the truth; therefore I content myself with narrating it in confidence to my friends. Occasionally the narration costs me a friend—some fellow of a doubting turn of mind and a total lack of imagination—but no matter, truth will out, which brings me to the subject of the little narrative which has for its scene of action a well-known sportsman's resort—call it Bulltiddin Lake, B. C.

There was a certain gallant gentleman, came out from the Old Country, thirsting for the gorge of all and any the wild animals abounding in the British Columbia forests, and naturally proceeded to Vancouver Island and naturally also came to Victoria and thence to this far-famed lake known to and beloved of visiting and resident sportsmen. After a short stay he returned to Victoria with a fine bear story, which was published eagerly by the daily press, which, naturally, where bears are concerned, looks more into the merits of a story qua story than into its value as veracious history. This story read well; it was the story of an encounter with a ferocious she-bear savagely defending the safety of her cubs, and there was a good deal of circumstantial evidence in the way of sundry wounds, bruises and bandages, which not merely served to bear out the truth of the mighty hunter's account of his prowess, but helped to make him out a hero in the eyes of the fair, who admired his bravery and sympathized over his honorable scars obtained in the deadly combat. It made in short a mighty fine addition to the collection of strictly true bear stories which have from time to time been given to an unbelieving world.

Last spring I was up at the scene of action of this thrilling tale of dangerous adventure on a fishing trip, and, as a bunch of us were sitting in front of the hotel talking fish and game and vying with one another in the exchange of veracious narrative and forest lore, some one

happened to recall this same story of the bloody battle with the infuriated she bear, and then it was that the murder was out, and the variation of the story came to our ken. With a snort of indignation the narrator of the variation began. "My Yes," he said, "that was a fine story that fellow filled you newspaper men up with alright, alright that time; why the son of a gun never saw a bear in his life, let alone a scrap with one." "Yes, he had the marks to show alright, and was used up some, you bet, but not by any bear, you bet, your life. It was simple enough how it happened and the hurt he got was coming to him for his own want of common horse sense, but it was another man altogether who did the hero act, and don't you forget it. Tell you all about it? Why sure, if you want to hear the real true story it was this way. You see the bear-hunter was really after trout, and there was a good place down here in B's pool where a tree had fallen over the water and had formed a sort of jam with snags held up against it by the force of the current, and his nibs wanted it out of the way and thought he was man enough to cut it out, so out he goes on the log with B's crosscut and starts sawing away, standing on the further end of the log with the cut he was putting in between him and the bank. He wasn't any great shakes with a saw, but he stayed with it and was getting pretty well through it, when B. happened along and warned him that the log was liable to give with the depth of cut he had in it, and the pressure against the end which was in the water. He wasn't taking advice, though, and he stayed on the wrong side of that cut just a little too long with the result that over he went when she broke into the drink, hitting his head a good crack on the way and otherwise bustling himself up. Now that crack on the head would have finished him alright if it hadn't been for our friend B. being along at the time. Swimming in the Cowichan is no mug's game when the water's high and that's no dream, but in he went after him and brought him ashore covered with blood and pretty well used up. After that he poled him up to the lake in his boat and rowed him up to the doctor's up above here who fixed him up temporarily until he was well enough to be sent back home to Victoria. That was the way he got the marks of the she-bear, and he certainly did make a beautiful story of it, to be sure; but I tell you, sir, there is need of a deal more pluck and there is a darned sight more danger in rescuing a stunned man from that water there at that time of year than in hunting all the she-bears that were ever in the country and don't you forget it.

## THE GREAT DRY FLY MYTH

It is popularly supposed that dry fly fishing is excessively difficult—difficult, I mean, beyond every other form of the art. I do not

know who is responsible for this imposture. I imagine it must be the genius or genii who first applied the words "chuck and chance it" and "fine and far off" to the wet and dry methods respectively. I cannot think that any two epithets have ever more successfully exalted one set of men at the expense of another. You would suppose that any fool can go and throw a blue upright into the Barle at Dulverton and pull it out again with a trout on it. You would imagine that no chalk-stream fish may be lured at a less distance than seventy yards. There is no especial merit in fishing with a long line. No good fisherman, wet or dry, gives a trout an inch more than is absolutely necessary. Perhaps, of the two, the wet fly man uses the longer line, and he certainly, if he means to catch fish, throws as "fine," by which I understand "light," as the wet condition of his lure will let him. But "fine and far off" remains the special property of the dry fly school, and the wet fly men continue to go about under the imputation of "chucking it and chancing it." This shows how important it is, to be first in any field, even of mutual recrimination. The arrogant dry fly school has fastened "chuck and chance it" on the other fellows for ever, and nobody pays any attention to their answering "creeping and crawling" beyond stamping it vulgar and jealous abuse.

This cheap sneer at the wet fly man has proved so successful that he himself has come to believe that it is true. He forgets that his knowledge of the trout's habits is infinitely larger than that of his self-constituted superior. He forgets that if the two of them, (grant me two fishermen of a sort of hypothetical mathematically abstract character, each knowing nothing of his rival's method) are placed on the bank of an unknown fast stream, that knowledge will enable him to give the dry fly man first fishing over every pool and run, and that, after the dry fly man has laboriously and vainly flogged every inch of water, he (the wet fly man) can come along and take a brace or more in a dozen casts, placed deftly in the twelve spots where, from the condition of the water, the state of the weather, the season of the year, and a hundred other things about which the dry fly man knows nothing at all, he suspects the good fish are lying. He forgets similarly that, placed on the bank of an unknown chalk stream, he and the dry fly man are in this respect reduced to an equality, that a rise breaking the surface of the water speaks to both of them with the same sound, and that a fish lying in mid-stream is equally visible to both of them. He does not realize that a knowledge of the fishes' habits is (I speak comparatively) practically no part of a dry fly angler's equipment. The mere fact that on a chalk stream he can jettison the best part of the lore which he has taken him many years to acquire, without doing his chances of sport any harm whatever, should cause him to think better of himself. But he does not know this. Again, he does not realize that the dry fly man owes half his vaunted accuracy of casting to the rod maker and the line spinner, and that in this particular also they are pretty much on a level (it is understood again that I speak of the skillful of both schools). He does not realize that to be the dry fly man's equal, if not superior, he has only to buy a certain kind of apparatus, to learn not to work his fly, to avoid drag, to pull in his slack, and to distinguish between a number of unfamiliar artificial patterns—all matters, surely, within his competence.

No, he accepts the estimate which the world, taught by the dry fly man, has formed of his attainments, and, until he has tried a chalk stream for himself, imagines that he might as well fish in his mother's pail as in the Test. He is all wrong, and here is an incident to encourage him.

In the early part of this century a man, whom I will call MacArthur, came upon me out of the East, demanding a chalk stream and instruction in the dry fly business. As he made it clearly understood that he was to pay for the chalk stream, I undertook to introduce him to a water which I had fished during the three previous seasons, and because I was poor, had given up. My anxiety to return to that water, plus the deep affection I had for MacArthur, blinded me to the second part of his demand. In the course of a few posts MacArthur was the better by a rod for the season, and I by twelve guests' tickets. During those early days, while we waited for May to come around, MacArthur's confidence in and reverence for my knowledge and skill were highly gratifying. He had never used a dry fly, and though he has not his equal as a wet fly fisherman, he was filled with that fear of the chalk stream and that humbleness of spirit of which I have spoken. He looked upon those who do their business in clear waters as belonging to an order of beings higher altogether than his own. He abased himself before me as an initiate-designate of some esoteric cult might abase himself before its Grand Lama. He received my lightest word on dry fly angling as if it were a revelation, and permitted me to spend many pounds of his money on the purchase of a valuable rod, reel, line, and other things without a word of complaint. He said that if he were permitted by Heaven's help and mine to slay one trout out of that river before he returned into the Orient, he would die blessing my name.

Nothing that I could say would persuade him that chalk-stream fishing is pure skittles compared with that he was accustomed to find in a tiny bush-shrouded brook near Midhurst (a place in which he could catch trout all day long while I should have spent my time cutting

down trees). Nor could I get him to understand that, easy though it might be, I am extremely unhandy at it. He said that I only talked like that to encourage myself, whereas I was really trying to encourage myself. For I had discovered that I possessed a reputation to which nobody could possibly live up, and as the day approached when I should have to "show him how to do it" at the expense of those fish under whose contempt I had writhed three summers long, I wondered sometimes if I had not better perhaps break my right arm in two places, and so preserve to MacArthur the last ideal that he was ever likely to cherish.

At length the first day of May dawned, and my right arm was still, as much as it ever had been, at my service. I made, as the newspapers relate of the condemned, a hearty breakfast of sausages and bacon, and smoked a cigarette while MacArthur greased his line for the third time since he had risen. Presently we were by the water's edge, and for half an hour I showed MacArthur how to cast his fly over imaginary fish, and how to keep his rod's point up and pull in the slack, all of which he managed to do—easily. You are to remember always that MacArthur was a most accomplished fisherman. Suddenly he found a fish—which I had failed to observe. It lay near the bank on which we stood, evidently just posted for breakfast, about fifteen yards above us. The water was clear of rushes and weeds, nor was there any eddy or glide. The bank was free of high grass and trees and all other nuisances. The wind blew gently up stream. I had a perfectly clear right-hand horizontal cast. It was what is called "a sifter." As we looked the fish sucked down a fly. "Have at him," said MacArthur, as he crouched to the earth (what he had not read about dry fly fishing was not worth writing). "I want to see just how you do it."

It was inconceivable that I should ever find a more easily placed trout. I knelt down, as the books recommend, let out line, cast and the wind—the kindly wind of the west—dropped a pale olive zin. above the nose of the fish, which took it instantly. I hooked him, rattled him down stream, and had him in the net before the howl which MacArthur uttered as I struck had ceased to reverberate among the surrounding chalk hills. I do not hesitate to say that the thing could not have been better done. I said "There!"

MacArthur was breathing heavily through his nose, and his eyes were shining with delight and excitement and triumph. He had seen the luring and slaughter of a chalk stream trout—a trout of 1 3/4 pounds, a trout twice as big as the biggest he had ever looked on. He said that it was magnificent, and launched into praises of my skill. I preserved a modest demeanour, and told him that now he must get one. He despaired of ever attaining to my accuracy and deadliness. Seeing a fish about 300 yards up stream (he had an eye like a telescope) he besought me to come and catch that one too, as he had hardly had time to observe my methods. He said it was a privilege to watch me. I did not say what I would do until we reached the rising fish, when I told MacArthur that he must have a go at it. I pointed out that he had not taken a rod on this river to watch me catching fish, but to learn to do it himself. I insisted on his trying for this trout.

The place in which it lay was situated twenty yards across the stream under the overhanging branch of a willow, and on the far side of a thin line of rushes and weeds. The rushes and the branch were so disposed that the only possible chance of getting a fly to the fish was to shoot it out of gun through a gap some to inches wide. I said, "This is not a particularly easy cast. But, remember, if you hook him you must bustle him. Though you break you mustn't give him his head. This is your only chance. You recollect what I told you about raising your rod high in the air and walking backwards into the meadow? This is an occasion when you must do that."

MacArthur asked me if it was possible to cook a fly properly at that distance. This seemed to be the only doubt that troubled him. I told him (because he had on a dry, well-oiled, and well-made fly, which would cock itself quite independently of the person who throw it) that it was quite possible. "For you, perhaps," said MacArthur, and as he began to get out line I could feel the blushes chasing each other up and down my body. The next moment MacArthur's fly passed through the gap which I have described, and lit, cocked to a miracle, on the only square inch of water where it could have served any useful purpose whatever. The trout hurled itself on to the hook. MacArthur struck, raised his rod high in the air and began to walk backwards steadily into the meadow, just as I had told him to do. The trout, paralysed by astonishment, followed obediently, wriggled itself bodily over the weeds and through the rushes, swung in the deep, safe water for a second, and made off up stream like lightning. But he was well hooked, and there was never any cause for alarm. MacArthur reeled him in, let him run, reeled him in again, and, after the usual fuss and bungling with the net, I got him to land—2 1/4 pounds. MacArthur was dumb with delight. When I had recovered the power of speech I said: "You now see how easy dry fly fishing really is. Any man who can cast as you do may fish a chalk stream with every prospect of success." I advised him to go up the river and practice on his own account. "All you have to do," I said, "is to avoid drag and pull in your slack, and forget that you ever thought there was anything difficult about this game."

The really remarkable feature of this story is that at the end of the day MacArthur admitted that the capture of his first trout was a fluke, whereas it was not; it was the masterly cast that did it. MacArthur, though he had never fished a chalk stream, knew more about casting than nine dry fly anglers out of ten that you will meet in conversation. But though he brought back two other fish, he had acquired a respect—a quite proper respect—for the many which he had failed to take, and in the light of this experience he was inclined to belittle his first supreme performance. He was enchanted with his sport, but by no means puffed up, and he was as ready as ever to sit at my feet and hear me talk, in spite of my having caught nothing more. Subsequently, during that season, he beat my take every time, and I think he must have modified his view of my dexterity. But he never let me see this. Which shows, first, what a magnificent nature is MacArthur's, and, secondly, that a first-rate wet fly angler who approaches a chalk stream with the proper rod and line, and takes an instructor in whom he has implicit confidence, can do as well as anybody, if he will only follow that instructor's hints to the letter. But I have yet to hear of the dry fly man who mastered wet fly fishing in a season, or five seasons. Two things are necessary to both arts, an apparatus and manual skill. But to the wet fly game must be added knowledge. And the greatest of these is knowledge.—W. Quilliam, in The Field.

## DISTANCE SENSE OF THE BLIND

It has long been known that some-blind persons can move about in places that are entirely strange to them with a remarkable degree of certainty and without coming into collision with any large object. Half a century ago Spallanzani discovered that bats can steer clear of obstacles in total darkness. In order to make sure that the sense of sight was not employed he blinded some bats and found that they flew about as confidently and safely as before.

This experiment proved that warning of the presence of objects is received through some part of the surface of the body other than the eyes. In the case of blind persons it was thought that at one time this warning was given by sound waves reflected by the objects, but this theory is disproved by a simple experiment. When a blind man's ears are stopped completely the sense of distance remains, although it is greatly diminished. This shows that the sense of distance is not identical with the sense of hearing, and that a distinction must be made between the sense of distance and the directional power of the blind. This power depends chiefly on the sense of distance, but involves also hearing, smell, the temperature sense, and perhaps still other factors.

It is a noteworthy fact that the sense of distance is not possessed by all blind persons, but is found only in a few and to very different degrees in these. The blind possessors of this sense locate it in and near the forehead and say that the sensation is vague and somewhat resembles a light touch. From the experiments of Kunz, Woolfillin and others, it appears very probable that the distance sense is a function of the sensory fibres of the first branch of the nervous trigeminal, which ramifies through the face. It is still unknown whether the distance sense is served by special nerves or by fibres which also serve the pressure and other senses. An investigation of the conditions which favor this sense would be very valuable, practically as well as theoretically, for thorough development of the distance sense would make the lives of the blind far safer and more independent than they are at present.

## The Barefoot Dancer

Some of the good Sunday-school teachers of the Puritan towns of the United States are working themselves up to a fever heat at the idea of the advent of Miss Duncan in her revival of the classic dances of Greece. The dances themselves are modest in the extreme, but the whole trouble lies in the fact that Miss Duncan is to dance in her bare "tootsies," which inexplicably shocks the Sunday-school teachers, many of whom have probably viewed the Salome dances without any misgivings at all. In an editorial, Musical America thus comments on the event and its significance:

Isadora Duncan will be with us during the coming season. She should be met on every hand with an understanding of what she is striving to do. She is not competing with the dancers of the Broadway shows. She will be incomprehensible and dull alike to the unspeakable chappie who frequents the theatres and to the reputable theatre-going business man who is oblivious to the glory that was of Greece. She makes no appeal to prurience.

Miss Duncan has studied to reproduce the expressive dance of ancient Greece, as others have striven to rise to its ideals of sculpture or drama. She must undoubtedly have studied out the spirit and meaning of the ancient religious dances, for in a Bacchic dance she imitates the motions which would occur in playing the instruments sacred to Dionysus, and a Pyrrhic dance she takes the severe attitudes of the warrior.

Intrinsically beautiful as are the motions and attitudes of Miss Duncan to any eye sensitive to beauty, she will be seen understandingly only by those who have some slight conception, at least, of the ancient Hellenic world of beauty from which she draws her inspiration and her models. It is a pity that Miss Duncan should have to fight her way in America against the ignorance and stupidity of Puritocracy.

Sunday, September 26, 1909.

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# Robbery Under Ground



AN ORIENTAL EPISODE

by R. L. POCOCK

Da-Siao-Tung is the native name for a cinnabar mine in central China which has been worked for centuries by the primitive methods known to the native miners. With fire they cracked and loosened the solid rock and with hammer and mallet they chiselled it out bit by bit, until the mountain, in which the deposit of cinnabar lay in horizontal formation and which forms a wedge with perpendicular sides between the fork of a great canyon which cuts deep into the hill-studded plateau of Wen-Shan-Chiang, the place of "ten thousand hills," was drilled with passages like a rabbit warren and hollowed in places into great chambers, inside which could be put a good-sized church and inside those to which the daylight could penetrate whole families built their huts and passed their lives.

Many a fight and many a murder has taken place in the dark recesses of the underground city, where the human ants worked and quarrelled and fought as only a horde of Chinese with their quick child-like passions can work and quarrel and fight.

As the workings of the mine grew larger and larger, so the horde of workers grew more and more numerous, until, at the time that the "foreign devil" mining engineer came and saw and coveted the mines for his "foreign devil" company many a hundred men, women and children were directly dependent for their means of subsistence on the ore which they mined and sorted and treated in the Da-Siao-Tung.

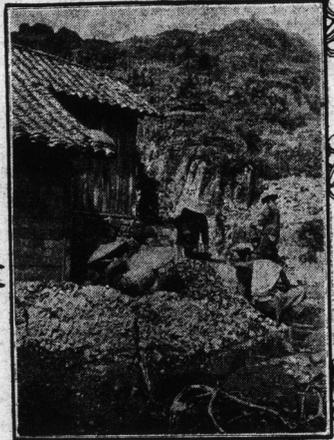
Small wonder then that it was not at first an easy matter to reconcile them to the change of ownership and the change of working methods when the "foreign devils" had made their bargain with the Chinese government and the Chinese owners, and came to take possession of the mine which had been worked by the latter and their ancestors many and many a generation before the coming of the "foreign devil out of the sea."

By degrees, however, those of them who were employed to carry on the work of extracting and treating the cinnabar ore by modern methods under the management of the foreign owners, who bought the mine and sent their engineers and overseers to work it, recognizing that they were better paid and better treated under the new management than under the old way before the coming of the whites, gained confidence in their new masters and worked willingly and well, and, although the change meant that there were fewer of them actually engaged in the workings than before, the community generally in the mining town adjacent to the workings was more prosperous and richer in this world's goods, good wages regularly paid without "squeezes" and without deductions, shorter hours, and better working conditions soon brought the Chinese to see that they were really better off than under the old system, and the company came to have a force of orderly, good-natured workers who never gave any very serious trouble.

Cinnabar dust, however, in that part of the world is much as gold dust here, good as cash, and the clean, red cinnabar used to be panned out by the natives in just the way that a gold miner pans out the yellow metal, and, exchanged in the market for copper cash or goods, a small quantity of it was comparatively valuable and easily secreted in the folds of a girle or a turban; consequently, pilfering was common and the custom was to search all the miners and coolies as they left work to prevent the loss by stealing becoming serious. Chinese here may have learnt that honesty is the best policy, even as some of them there came to learn it, but speaking generally, the Chinese there were only honest through fear of the consequences of being found out to be the reverse.

Pilfering was a matter of everyday occurrence and provoked little notice, punishment followed detection and the incident was speedily forgotten, but robbery under arms was a much more serious affair.

The penalty for armed robbery in China is death, and the Chinese, naturally an exceedingly ingenious people, have exercised their usual



COOLIES SORTING ORE

ingenuity in devising different ways of carrying out the death sentence. The popular idea is that criminals are executed in China by decapitation; so they are sometimes, but there are other ways of doing away with the undesirable, such as the cage (in which the victim has just room to stand with a cord round his neck and a certain number of bricks under his feet, of which one is removed each day until the end), and other still more revolting atrocities, the details of which are hardly pleasant reading, so that it will be apparent that an armed robber is usually a pretty desperate character who will do his utmost to elude capture.

On the other hand the Chinese soldiers, the equivalent of our policemen, are usually pusillanimous to a degree and best described by the one expressive Chinook word "culis." Their efforts to capture desperadoes are not usually very sincere, and the robbers are more often than not given plenty of time to get out of the way and comparatively seldom brought to book for their crimes. Consequently China is overrun with them, in the wilder districts especially.

Life in the foreign compound of the mining company operating the Da-Siao-Tung was more or less monotonous; as said, the capture of a petty thief trying to smuggle a small quantity of stolen cinnabar out of the mine concealed in his clothes was of too frequent occurrence to provoke comment, but there was certainly "something doing" when one evening at dinner, I, who was at that time in charge of the working of the Da-Siao-Tung, was disturbed by a messenger in hot haste from the mine about half a mile away, to say that there were six armed robbers in the workings and that, if we made haste, he thought we could catch them as he had seen them without their seeing him. It should be explained here that we were not working a night-shift at the time and that at night the mine was left in charge of a few soldiers who had their quarters inside the entrance. Walls had been built at the two main entrances of a height sufficient to prevent scaling, the ramifications of the old workings were extensive, and the mountain side was honeycombed with holes and openings, few of which showed on the plans of the mining company in their London office. It was through one of these old entrances that the robbers had made their way, and, in making his rounds, one of our watchmen had seen their light up in one of the richest stopes before they had been able to discover his, and, putting out his own, had been able to get a clear view of them without arousing their suspicions; they, on the other hand, trusted so implicitly to the usual capacity for sleep of the average Chinese night-watchman and his reluctance to clash with men of their kind if it could possibly be avoided that they had left no one to act as sentry, and were working away at the task of collecting as much as possible in the time at their disposal of the rich broken ore on the floor of the stope.

Knowing the ways of the wily Oriental, we were hardly sanguine of making a capture, it seemed so much more likely that the soldiers in charge of the mine at night had been squared, and that this visit to the compound was just a bluff to "save their face" when it should be discovered next morning that the rich stope had been looted, but still there was a possibility that the tale was right, and so the rest of the dinner was allowed to look after itself while I hurried aloft down to the mine accompanied only by my "boy," a former soldier who had also been an executioner at an earlier stage of his career,



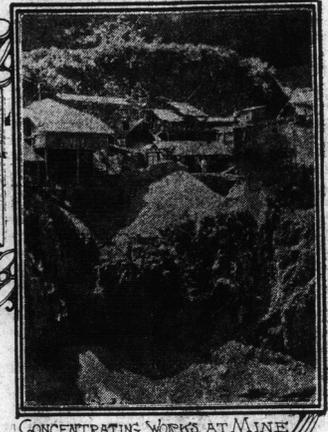
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES



A NATIVE MINE IN THE VICINITY



DA-SIAO-TUNG, MAIN ENTRANCE



CONCENTRATING WORKS AT MINE



THE AUTHOR AND ONE OF THE ORE SORTERS

and was one of the few Chinese soldiers I came across in my sojourn among them who seemed to be afraid of nothing.

It should have been explained that the compound in which the white men of the mine staff lived was supposed to be protected by a company of soldiers, in the pay of the company but under the command of a Chinese commander, of the rank (bought as usual with hard cash) of general in the Chinese army. It was the duty of this gentleman of rank to try and to punish all ordinary malefactors caught committing misdemeanors in the employ of the company, and of course by rights it was his job to undertake such an expedition as the present and do his best to catch the offenders and bring them to book. Although the men under his command occupied quarters inside the compound wall, the commander had a house in the native town about half-way between the mine and the compound, and the man who brought the message had given him the tale on his way to the compound, so that as I with my ex-executioner attendant hurried down to the entrance of the mine I overtook the commander with the eight or ten men he had collected to accompany him just outside; now this commander was a big man and had to do things decently and in order; the escape of a robber was a much less serious affair than any slight risk to his personal safety or interference with his comfort. Those who know the Chinese of the interior will be well acquainted with the old-womanishness, to coin a phrase to fit the meaning it is desired to convey, of the average Chinese gentleman. In the present case the commander and his squad had proceeded down to the mine with large lanterns going ahead and with no attempt whatever at secrecy or quietness, his excellency was unaccustomed to walking and was carried to the scene in his chair by coolies, his progress was necessarily slow, so that, if the robbers had not been so absolutely confident of being unmolested as not to leave a man to keep "cave" at the entrance and warn them of the approach of the enemy, they would have had ample time to receive warning and make good their escape.

In this case though, they had been just a little too cocksure and had left none on guard, which piece of bravado proved their undoing. Before leaving the compound, the mine interpreter, a Shanghai man with a great contempt for the local native and absolutely no fear of him, had been told to get two or three men together and hurry down to the other main entrance at the opposite end of the mine,

which penetrated the mountain from one side to the other, and to wait there in order to intercept the robbers if they tried to force their way out at that end. This entrance was protected with a padlocked door and stone wall too high to be scaled without a ladder, so that to carry out these instructions was an easy matter and entailed no danger.

Meanwhile at our end the Chinese commander proceeded to take up a perfectly safe position where there was no fear whatever of the miscreants seeing him if they sallied forth. He took from his "boy" a fearful-looking sword of enormous dimensions and hid himself securely in a little blind drive where he was perfectly safe, explaining that if the robbers came he would be able to jump out upon them.

This was quite to our liking, as we meant, if possible, to effect a capture, and did not want to be hampered with any such useless encumbrances inside the workings, as this commander would undoubtedly have proved to be. Some of his retinue were armed with percussion muzzle loaders and we had no desire to have them following us along narrow passages in the semi-darkness of a mine, lit only by the candles we were carrying, with these weapons pointing at the small of our backs; they were therefore instructed to line up at the entrance and stop all or any who should appear and try to pass, while the writer and the old-time executioner started into the mine, the former with a big Colt's 45 revolver, and the latter with the weapon of his former office.

Crawling quietly and carefully through hundreds of feet of narrow and low passages, peering carefully into every corner, we proceeded, until, in the heart of the mine, we entered the big chamber off which led the working in which we hoped to catch the robbers at work, though greatly fearing that we were on a wild goose chase and that they had long since taken the alarm and made good their escape. As luck would have it, they had not been alarmed, and, as we came round the last corner, we caught the glimmer of a light in the rich stope which was at about eighteen feet higher level than the main chamber and was reached from it by a ladder.

Hastily screening our own lights, the executioner performed a master stroke by crawling forward noiselessly in sandaled feet and calmly removing the ladder. Hardly had he done so before we heard voices and saw a light coming towards the chamber from the opposite end. This was a puzzler, we, of course, supposing it to be some of the robbers; the executioner, however, recognized the voice of the interpreter and told me so. I was thus enabled to concentrate my attention at once on the spot where the ladder had been, just in time. The robbers, hearing the voices, rushed to the jump-off to find the ladder removed, and to look straight into the barrel of the big Colt held well in the light of a candle.

It was a bloodless victory. The native has a vast respect for foreign firearms, and the writer knew enough of the local dialect to be able to make himself clearly understood when he shouted to them that the first man who made any movement to try and climb down would be shot. The interpreter came up with the reinforcements, being by no means contented to obey orders and stay at the entrance to prevent an attempt at egress, and the robbers, six in number, were caught like rats in a trap.

The first command was for them to throw down their arms to the floor of the chamber. After a show of reluctance cut short by a very voluble flow of Chinese from the interpreter, so voluble that I was unable to follow it, but which was apparently very persuasive in its eloquence, down came three ten-foot long spears and three murderous-looking knives of horrible proportions. These were grabbed by our men and promptly thrown down a winze to make sure. Unarmed, the villains were made to come down the ladder one by one and their hands securely tied behind their backs, when they were marched in triumph to the compound and thrust in durance vile to await judgment; word being sent to the brave commander, still lurking in his ambush at the entrance, of the successful capture.

This doughty individual was charged with the duty next day of conveying the prisoners to the prefect of Tung-Zen-Foo, the prefectural town about a day's journey away, who, very much to my own relief, decided partly at the request of the European manager not to visit them with the extreme penalty of the law, allowing them to escape with their

lives, but making these lives extremely unpleasant for them for a space in his jail before letting them loose once more to prey upon Chinese society.

## THE FRENCH HEROINE

The heroine of French novels has always differed from those of any other nation. She has been extreme always. Either she belongs to the upper ranks of life, where the trammels of conventionality may be carelessly ignored, or she was altogether beyond the pale of law and order. A few of the latest women novelists are endeavoring to alter these conditions. Their aim has been to invest the Frenchwoman of the bourgeoisie or middle classes with sufficient romance to render her attractive to the modern novelist. To some extent the example of a certain group of English writers has been followed, and recent French heroines are placed in circumstances similar to those feminine types who have been presented to the British public as embodying the aspirations and ideals of the middle-class heroine of today.

### The Bride and Her Dot

In France the women of the bourgeoisie have always enjoyed a certain liberty and something of an independent position, because of the dot provided by their parents. Even modern novelists do not leave this dot out of their calculations. In the average household the dot comes from sources that English people would scarcely have worked to the same advantage. To use types from real life is permissible as a side issue to the novelist's creation. A peasant woman in the South of France had made a success of growing mushrooms, and she bequeathed her mushroom tunnels to her granddaughters. The girls were infants when the grandmother died, and the parents rigorously set aside the revenue from the mushrooms. They educated their girls and set them in the way of earning a good income as teachers, and the girls placidly look forward to the time when, if still earning their own living at 40, they will be in a position to retire as rentieres.

In a quaint little town in the sunny South, too, a huge snail stretches over a shop door out of a gilded shell. Underneath is written "Escargots" (vine snails). Within the shop there is nothing to be seen but at certain seasons a stout and smiling elderly peasant. Her daughters were so well dowered that they married into the bourgeoisie, and now have good, comfortable homes, with large banking accounts. In her early years this woman was left a widow with two children and a very modest income. She went into the vineyards and gathered the vine snails, considered a delicacy in France, and sold them to such good account that she very soon established herself in the little shop with the gilded spail as a sign. Her business grew and grew. Women and children came from miles round bringing baskets of vine snails, which she bought for a trifle and sold at a profit in her shop. Gradually she supplied the neighboring towns. Still the business waxed prosperous, until today the baskets of vine snails have increased manifold.

It is with women of such practical spirit, such capacity for turning small things to account, that the novelists must perforce deal when they go to the realities of middle-class life for their heroines. The French girl of today has similar tastes to those of the English. Life in Paris, in a little flat, is a trifle more picturesque in its suggestions than in London, if, for a young girl, it is hedged about with more difficulties. The French girl who goes in for artistic work appears to find a congenial atmosphere more easily, and it is, to all appearances, less difficult for the writer, even of limited income, to form a salon and to find herself the centre of an admiring crowd, sought after by society, flattered, and over-estimated.

In France the state schools offer good opportunities to women, but, as judged from the pictures of writers of today, the life is more grey and dull than the life of the English school mistress. This, as suggested, might arise from the lack of imagination in the women themselves. Women novelists show how frequently as a school mistress the French woman of very humble origin may raise herself by dint of sheer hard work and ambition to a considerable position. In France, as in England, there are scholarships that give sufficient opportunities to students to improve their chances. From simple and obscure villages they enter for the state examinations. They find their way to Paris to study at the Sorbonne.

# THE

(By Sir Ray Lankester.)

A very beautiful kind of mon at Felixstowe) is the troglodytea, which has a tached to a rock or stone i floor of the pool, on the la pands its thin, long, raylik dark brown and white, and yellow. As soon as you to into the sand, and its very The most beautifully color ones are the little Coryna across), which you may fin jewels, each composed of e and creamy pink and lilac surface of slabs of rock at Channel Islands. One of facts in natural history is little things live in the d of fish or crab, has ever when you turn over that s demonstration of the truth statement that many a ge rene is concealed in the depths of ocean! A splen Weymouth Dianthus, so dredged up in Weymouth six inches long, and has small tentacles arranged around the mouth. It is bright salmon-yellow color. When kept in an aquariu its disc on the glass wall slowly moves, allows piec come torn off and remain s. These detached pieces de mouth, and grow to be anemones.

If the disc were spread to little anemones witho they remained in continuu we should get a compo animal, made up of many nected at the base. This a whole group of polyps anemones. They grow i like, or "encrusting" ma hundreds and even thous each with its mouth and their inner cavities and be are the "coral polyps," o old writers, of so many further feature of grea "coral" is the production of calcite or limestone, whic the surface of the adhesi formed in deep, radiating to the soft animal from a deposit of calcite is contin "stock," or "tree," and anemone-like animals die, ter is left, and is called "co ly this white coral shows surface, which correspond discs of the soft sea and which deposited the hard common group (represent coast by the so-called "found growing on the ov low-tide rocks) the hard not form cups for the m which secrete it, but take poring central or axial branched tree (sea-bush) fleshy mass of polyps are the case with the preciou of the Mediterranean (w "undersold" actually in markets by a similar re usually offered as the gen is not!).

On the British coast y find coral-forming polyps sisting of two or three y anemone-polyps united a group of hard calcite cup Balanophyllia) is not un at a few fathoms depth, to the Norwegian fiords, where you have good fat order to get really luxuri beautiful Lophophelia whic the North Fjord near Sta shrub-like masses of a fo white marble cup standi an inch long and two-thir and the stems giving sup of clinging growths (a pleura) and sheltering worms and starfish.

But these, beautifu nothing, so far as mass of growth are concerned the reef-building corals the tropics. There the glomerated sea anemone hundreds of tons of sol mile of sea bottom from build up reefs, islands, a rock. They get the cald seaweeds and shell-ma whelks, and microscopic the sea—the water of th it ready in solution for gets it from the rivers a away and dissolve the o now raised into mountai itself dissolving again i ing creatures have so ca it. Sea water or fresh v bionic acid gas dissolved stone and chalk—it be "hard." Neutralize th (as is done in the well for softening water), a

# THE CORAL-MAKERS AND JELLY FISH

(By Sir Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S.)

A very beautiful kind of sea-anemone (common at Felixstowe) is the Daisy, or *Sagartia troglodytea*, which has a very long body attached to a rock or stone far below the sandy floor of the pool, on the level of which it expands its thin, long, ray-like tentacles, colored dark brown and white, and sometimes orange-yellow. As soon as you touch it it disappears into the sand, and is very difficult to dig out. The most beautifully colored of all sea-anemones are the little *Corynactis* (half an inch across), which you may find dotted about like jewels, each composed of emerald, ruby, topaz, and creamy pink and lilac agate, on the under surface of slabs of rock at very low tide in the Channel Islands. One of the most puzzling facts in natural history is that these lovely little things live in the dark. No eye, even of fish or crab, has ever seen what you see when you turn over that stone. It is a simple demonstration of the truth of the poet Gray's statement that many a gem of purest ray serene is concealed in the dark unfathomed depths of ocean! A splendid anemone is the *Weymouth Dianthus*, so named because it is dredged up in Weymouth Bay. It is often six inches long, and has its very numerous, small tentacles arranged in lobes, or tufts, around the mouth. It is either of a uniform bright salmon-yellow color or pure white. When kept in an aquarium it fixes itself by its disc on the glass wall, and often, as it slowly moves, allows pieces of the disc to become torn off and remain sticking to the glass. These detached pieces develop tentacles and a mouth, and grow to be small Weymouth anemones.

If the disc were spread out and gave rise to little anemones without tearing—so that they remained in continuity with the parent—we should get a composite or compound animal, made up of many anemones, all connected at the base. This actually happens in a whole group of polyps resembling the sea-anemones. They grow into "stocks," "tree-like," or "encrusting" masses, consisting of hundreds and even thousands of individuals, each with its mouth and tentacles, but with their inner cavities and bases united. These are the "coral polyps," or "coral-insects" of old writers, of so many varied kinds. One further feature of great importance in a "coral" is the production of a hard deposit of calcite or limestone, which is thrown down by the surface of the adhesive disc, and is also formed in deep, radiating "pockets," pushed in to the soft animal from the disc. The hard deposit of calcite is continuous throughout the "stock," or "tree," and when the soft sea-anemone-like animals die, the hard, white matter is left, and is called "coral." Very commonly this white coral shows star-like cups on its surface, which correspond to the lower ends of discs of the soft sea-anemone-like creatures which deposited the hard coral. In a less common group (represented commonly on our coast by the so-called "dead men's fingers" found growing on the over-hanging edges of low-tide rocks) the hard coral material does not form cups for the minute sea-anemones which secrete it, but takes the form of a supporting central or axial rod (sea-pens), or branched tree (sea-bushes), upon which the fleshy mass of polyps are tightly set. This is the case with the precious red and pink coral of the Mediterranean (which is now being "undersold" actually in the Mediterranean markets by a similar red coral from Japan, usually offered as the genuine article, which it is not!).

On the British coast you do not, as a rule, find coral-forming polyps. A small kind, consisting of two or three yellow and orange-red anemone-polyps united and producing a small group of hard calcite cups (*Caryophyllia* and *Balanophyllia*) is not uncommon at Plymouth at a few fathoms depth. But you have to go to the Norwegian fiords or else far out to sea where you have 300 fathoms of sea water in order to get really luxuriant white corals—the beautiful *Lophohelia* which I used to dredge in the North Fiord near Staranger, as branching, shrub-like masses of a foot cube in area, each white marble cup standing out from the stem, an inch long and two-thirds of an inch across, and the stems giving support to a whole host of clinging growths (among them *Rhabdopleura*) and sheltering wonderful deep-water worms and starfish.

But these, beautiful as they are, are nothing, so far as mass and dominating vigor of growth are concerned, in comparison with the reef-building corals of the warm seas of the tropics. There these lime-secreting conglomerated sea-anemones separate annually hundreds of tons of solid calcite per square mile of sea bottom from the sea water, and build up reefs, islands, and huge cliffs of coral rock. They get the calcite—as do calcareous seaweeds and shell-making clams, oysters, whelks, and microscopic chalk-makers—from the sea—the water of the sea which always has it ready in solution for their use. And the sea gets it from the rivers and streams which wear away and dissolve the old limestone deposits now raised into mountain chains, as well as by itself dissolving again in due course what living creatures have so carefully separated from it. Sea water or fresh water with a little carbonic acid gas dissolved in it dissolves limestone and chalk—it becomes what we call "hard." Neutralize the dissolved carbonic acid (as is done in the well known Clark's process for softening water), and down falls the dis-

solved calcite as a fine sediment. These alternating processes of solution and "precipitation" are always going on in the waters of the earth and sea.

The name "jelly-fish" has reference to the colorless, transparent, soft, and jelly-like substance of the bodies of the animals to which it is applied. There are a number of marine animals, besides the common jelly-fish, belonging

to its transparency—it would encounter unsuspecting, jerkily-moving water-fleas, unwarned by any shadow cast by the impending glass-like monster of half an inch in breadth slowly approaching from above; and as soon as they touched it they were paralyzed (by microscopic poison-threads like those of the sea anemones), and were grasped and swallowed by the mobile transparent proboscis (like that of an elephant, though certainly smaller,

the little jelly-fish, if removed from the tank and placed in a tall glass jar filled from the tank water, spent its whole time in swimming upwards to the surface by the alternate contraction and expansion of its disc-like body—and then dropping gently through the whole length of the jar to the bottom, when it would again mount. On the downward journey—owing and having the mouth opening at its end, instead of a nostril), which hangs from the centre of the disc-like jelly-fish.

Very young fishes are often colorless and glass-like. Young eels of different kinds exist as flat, colorless, glass-like creatures (called *Leptocephalus*) of three or more inches in length, according to species. Absolutely only the two black-colored eyes are visible as the creature swims in a glass of water. It is a puzzling fact that, so far as is known, these very transparent, colorless young eels only come by rare accident to the surface—and exist in enormous numbers at a depth of 500 fathoms, where they were hatched; their parents, in the case of the common eel, having travelled hundreds of miles from fresh-water rivers and ponds in order to breed here—they breed nowhere else. We know that the sun's light does not penetrate below 200 fathoms—so that one is led to ask, "What is the good of being transparent if you live at the bottom of the sea, at a greater depth than this?" There is also a very beautiful prawn, which I dredged in Norway in 200 fathoms, which looks like a solid piece of clearest, colorless glass. And then there are some very beautiful stalked creatures (called *Clavellina*), fixed to the under side of rocks in the tidal zone, which are absolutely like drops of solid glass an inch long. One cannot easily imagine how colorless transparency can be of "life-saving value" to these varied inhabitants of the dark places of the sea-bottom—any more than we can assign any life-saving value to the brilliant, gem-like coloring of some of the sea-anemones which live in the dark on the under-surface of rocks.

The most probable view of the matter is that neither the colorless transparency of the one set nor the brilliant coloring of the other has any value; it just happens to be so, and is not harmful. So, for instance, some crystals are colorless, some blue or green or yellow or red, without any advantage to them! On the other hand, we know that a large number of the animals which live in the dark unfathomed depths themselves produce light, that is to say, are phosphorescent, and it seems probable that at great depths, though there is no sunlight, the sea bottom is illuminated—we can only vaguely guess to what degree—by the strange living lanterns, fish, crustaceans, worms, and even microscopic creatures, which move about in quest of their food, carrying their own searchlight with them. Another suggestion is that the eyes of these inhabitants of the dark may be more sensitive than our own, and even be affected by rays invisible to us. This, however, is not probable, since whilst there are among them some with enormous eyes, we find that at the greatest depths (two to four miles) even the fishes have no eyes at all, and at a depth of a mile there are many shrimp-like creatures in which the eyes have been completely transformed into peculiar "feelers," or otherwise aborted. So that we cannot suppose there is a possibility of developing the eye of the dwellers in deep-sea darkness to a degree of sensitiveness greatly beyond that of terrestrial animals. A limit of obscurity is reached when it is of no use having an eye at all and eyes cease to have life-saving value, and accordingly are not maintained by natural selection.

The transparency and colorlessness of marine animals which float near the surface is, on the other hand, obviously useful, and to this group our jelly-fishes belong. Not only do they escape observation by their transparency and general absence of color, but some actually have a blue transparent coloring which blends with the blue color of the sea. Such are the gas-holding, bladder-like sac as large as your fist called the "Velella," both of which float, and even protrude above the surface, so as to catch the wind. Others are only semi-transparent, and others are marked with strong red, brown, or yellow streaks. Many of the smaller kinds of jelly-fish have eyes which are bright red in color.

The animals to which the name "jelly-fishes" is now more or less strictly applied are (as that fine zoologist Aristotle knew) in their structure closely similar to the sea-anemones, but even simpler. They are called "the Medusa" by naturalists. Their disc-like bodies are largely formed by a jelly-like material, on the surface of which are stretched delicate transparent skin, nerves, and delicate muscles, whilst in the middle of the disc, on the surface which faces downwards as the creature floats, is the mouth, leading into a relatively small pouch cavity excavated in the jelly, from which a delicate system of canals is given off, and radiates in the jelly of the disc. There is, as in the sea-anemones, only one continuous cavity. The edge of the disc is beset with fine, sensitive tentacles, sometimes many feet in length, and the lips of the mouth are often drawn out into a sort of depending trunk, or into four large tapering lobes, or lips of jelly, which, with the longer tentacles, are used for seizing prey. The commonest jelly-fish on our coast—so common as to be "the" jelly-fish par excellence—is often to be seen left on the sands by the receding tide or slowly swimming in quiet, clear water at the mouth of a river in enormous numbers. It is known as *Aurelia*. It is as big as a cheese-plate, and the four pouches connected with the stomach are colored pink or purple, and appear in the middle of the circular plate of jelly, like a small Maltese cross. The reproductive particles (germ-cells and sperm-cells) are produced in that colored region, and escape by the mouth. There is a fringe of fine, very short tentacles round the edge of the disc, and they, as well as the great lobes of the mouth, are provided with innumerable coiled-up stinging hairs or "thread-cells," similar to those of the sea-anemones, which led Aristotle to call both groups "sea-nettles." Eight stalked eyes are set at equal intervals around the disc.

Usually accompanying the floating crowd of the common and abundant *Aurelia* are a few specimens of a very unpleasant kind of *Medusa* of a turbid appearance, often called "slime balls" by fishermen, from six inches to a foot in diameter. The tentacles on the edge of the disc of this kind of jelly-fish are very long and elastic, stretching to several feet, even yards, in length, and are provided with very powerful stinging hairs. The tentacles not infrequently become coiled around the body of a bather; the stinging hairs are shot out and the little sacs in which they are rolled up, and the result may be very painful to the person stung in this way and even dangerous. There are two other common large jelly-fish on the English coast, one with a wheel-like pattern of brown pigment on the disc, and the other with the mouth lobes very large and bound together like a column.

The common *Aurelia* is remarkable for the fact that the young which hatch from its eggs attach themselves to stones and rocks on the sea bottom, and grow into little white tube-like polyps, about half an inch long, quite unlike their parent, with a crown of small tentacles surrounding the mouth, whilst they are fixed by the opposite end of the body. Then a very curious thing happens. The little polyp becomes nipped at intervals across its length, so that it looks like a pile of saucers—a dozen or more. And then the top saucer swims away as a minute jelly-fish, the next follows, and so on, so that the whole pile separates into a number of freely-swimming young, each of which gradually grows into a full-sized *Aurelia*. I have only once had the chance of witnessing this beautiful sight, and that was many years ago in a tank at the Zoological Gardens (they have no such tanks now), where the poppy-like young (called *Hydratuba*) spontaneously put in an appearance, and proceeded to break up into piles of little discs, which separated and swam off as one watched them. The French poet, Catulle Mendes, imagined a world where the flowers flew about freely and the butterflies were fixed to stalks. His fancy is to some degree realized by the swimming away of the young jelly-fish from their stalks. There are a host of very minute jelly-fish, measuring when full grown only half an inch or less in diameter, and originate as buds from small branching polyps, one kind of which is common on oyster-shells, and is called "the herring-bone coralline." The dried skins of these coralline polyps (which are horny) are often to be picked up with masses of seaweed on the seashore after a storm. The little jelly-fish are the ripe individuals of the polyps and produce eggs and sperm which grow to be polyp-trees. These, again, after growing and branching as polyps, give rise to little jelly-fish here and there on the tree, which, in most kinds (though not in all), break off and swim away freely.



A Fine View of Hill and Road Close to Loch Lomond, Just Now the Mecca of So Many Eager Holiday-Seekers

to different classes, which are glass-like in transparency and colorless—so as to be nearly or quite invisible in clear water, and some, too, occur in fresh waters (larvae of gnats, notably *Cerethra*). The transparency of these animals serves them in two different ways—some are enabled by it to escape from predatory en-

emies; others, on the contrary, are enabled to approach their own prey without being observed. The latter was obviously the case with the little fresh-water jelly-fish which appeared in great abundance some years ago in the lily-tank in Regent's Park. The water was full of small water-fleas (minute crustacea) and

## EDUCATED COWS

### Do Music and More Milk Go Together?

These are the days of scientific farming. Nevertheless it will come as a surprise to many to hear to what a degree of perfection the higher education of the cow has been carried by an American lady. Mrs. Howie by name, who has a farm in Wisconsin.

This lady, it is said, stimulates the milk-giving capacity of her large and amiable pets by playing suitable music to them. She finds that the happy and sympathetic feelings engendered by the harmony produce a particularly abundant flow of rich and pure milk.

Not only does Mrs. Howie's plan contribute to the happiness of herself and her bovine friends, but it leads to very excellent practical results, for there is probably no woman in the neighborhood who can show so large an income from dairy farming as she.

Evidently there is commonsense as well as sentiment in her plan. It has long been recognized that anything which frightened the cow, as thunder and lightning or harsh noises and actions, injured the quality and flow of the milk. Why then, should not soothing the animal by agreeable sounds improve the quality and flow of the fluid? This is the reasoning upon which Mrs. Howie has proceeded, and it has been amply justified by results.

For long she maintained that the farmer did not turn the cow's love of music to practical advantage. He should know, she said, that the cow is a slow, quiet, peace-loving creature. Harsh and violent sounds disturb her serenity and her digestion, while soft, low harmonies promote her well-being. Is not "chewing the cud" a phrase synonymous with placid happiness and contemplation?

Following out these ideas, Mrs. Howie plays soft, low harmonies to her cows, gener-

ally upon the mandoline. Every cow hears at least one tune at milking time. A favorite with nearly all the stable is the old, sentimental song, "In the Gloaming," with its soft, low melodies. The result of playing this soothing tune to one of the cows has been to increase her yield of milk by one third.

Mrs. Howie gained a profound knowledge of music and the arts and the refinements of life before devoting herself exclusively to cow culture. She was formerly a Milwaukee society woman, and followed the usual round of society life until circumstances led her to take up farming. Some inquirers who had heard of her experiments in music and cow culture obtained an introduction to her, and visited her the other day at her farm, where they found her in the midst of her pets.

"I never approach them without a kindly word," she declared as she sat chatting with a black-nosed cow, "and, if that is codding, I certainly am a coddler; but any fancier who studies cow nature along with scientific cow feeding will coddle them, too. Yes, I love my little—they come next to my family; in fact, I may say they are my babies, for you see my children are all grown up. I believe that the stronger the maternal instinct in a woman, the greater are her chances for success in cattle raising. You see a cow is a mother nearly all her life, beginning at two years.

"I tell every man or woman who has ambition to become a stock fancier that it is not enough to invest in blooded animals and to study methods in scientific feeding. One must have a large reserve fund of love upon which to constantly draw, quite apart from the sentimental side of it; for you may take my word for it, every kindly stroke, every tender word, every bit of attention and appreciation bestowed upon the gentle creatures will come back to you in dollars and cents."

## SERVANT'S SENSE OF ORDER

Mrs. Smith was engaging a new servant, and sat facing the latest applicant.

"I hope," said she, "that you had no angry words with your last mistress before leaving?"

"Oh, dear no, mum; none whatever," was the reply with a toss of her head. "While she was having her bath, I just locked the bathroom door, took all my things, and came away as quiet as possible."

## LOVE'S DELAY

For nine long years he had been wooing the fair daughter of the farm. "Jennie," he mused, as they sat on the old rail fence, "I read the other day that in a thousand years the Lakes of Killarney will dry up." Jennie clutched his arm excitedly. "Oh, Tom!" she exclaimed. "What's the matter, lass?" "Why, as you promised to take me there on the honeymoon, don't you think we'd better be getting ready that they don't dry up before we get there?" N.B.—The next week the wedding bells rang in the village church.

## CHANGE OF CONVICTION

For three weeks he had borne all the horrors of house-cleaning without a murmur. Then his patience gave way.

"And you," sobbed his wife, "you used to tell me I was your queen."

"Yes," he said, with a wild glare in his eyes; "but when a man finds his queen has used his best tobacco-jar for pale oak varnish and his meerschaum pipe for a tack hammer, he begins to grasp the advantages of a republic."



LONG, MAIN ENTRANCE

ing these lives extremely un- for a space in his jail before use once more to prey upon

## FRENCH HEROINE

of French novels has always ose of any other nation. She e always. Either she belongs ks of life, where the trammels ty may be carelessly ignored, gether beyond the pale of law, ew of the latest women novel- ing to alter these conditions. en to invest the Frenchwoman sie or middle classes with suf- to render her attractive to the ader. To some extent the ex- in group of English writers has and recent French heroines are instances similar to those fem- have been presented to the as embodying the aspirations e middle-class heroine of today.

## Bride and Her Dot

the women of the bourgeoisie enjoyed a certain liberty and independent position, because vided by their parents. Even ts do not leave this dot out of ns. In the average household from sources that English peo- cely have worked to the same use types from real life is per- ide issue to the novelist's creat- nt woman in the South of de a success of growing mush- bequeathed her mushroom tun- nd-daughters. The girls were the grandmother died, and the sly set aside the revenue from They educated their girls the way of earning a good in- rs, and the girls placidly look time when, if still earning their o, they will be in a position to es.

little town in the sunny South, ll stretches over a shop door out ll. Underneath is written "Es- snails). Within the shop there e seen but at certain seasons a ng elderly peasant. Her daugh- ell dowred that they married oise, and now have good com- with large banking accounts. ears this woman was left a went into the vineyards and ne snails, considered a delicacy sold them to such good account soon established herself in the e gilded snail as a sign. Her and grew. Women and chil- n miles round bringing baskets which she bought for a trifle profit in her shop. Gradually e neighboring towns. Still the ed prosperous, until today the snails have increased manifold. women of such practical spirit, for turning small things to ac- e novelists must perforce deal to the realities of middle-class heroines. The French girl of to- tastes to those of the English. in a little flat, is a trifle more ts suggestions than in London, g girl, it is hedged about with es. The French girl who goes work appears to find a com- here more easily, and it is, o, less difficult for the writer, income, to form a salon and to e centre of an admiring crowd, y society, flattered, and over-

the state schools offer good op- women, but, as judged from the iters of today, the life is more than the life of the English s. This, as suggested, might lack of imagination in the wo- s. Women novelists show how a school mistress the French humble origin may raise herself er hard work and ambition to a position. In France, as in Eng- scholarship that give sufficient to students to improve their m simple and obscure villages the state examinations. They to Paris to study at the Sor-

# Newest Style Creations, Women's Fine Costumes

The Women's Suit Section this year is one of the most popular places of the store, for the simple reason that the showing which is to be seen here is the very newest that we are able to procure. Our buyers who are at present in the principal style centres make it a point to rush their purchases through to us as quickly as the express service can bring them, thus ensuring you of only the latest and most authoritative effects of the season.

**Women's Costumes**  
WOMEN'S COSTUMES, made of fine Venetian, in brown, skirt pleated yoke effect, long coat, 40 in. long, with side pockets, trimmed with jet buttons. An exceedingly stylish suit. **\$25**

**Women's Costumes**  
WOMEN'S COSTUMES, made of Panama, in striped effect, pleated skirt trimmed with jet buttons. Coat is 52 in. long, satin lined and trimmed with jet buttons, fitted back. **\$35**

## A Truly Wonderful Display of Fine Millinery

To visitors and ladies attending the Fair, we extend a most cordial invitation to visit this department, which is situated on the second floor at Government Street end. The very latest modes are to be seen here—direct importations from New York, London and Paris, as well as clever creations turned out from our own work rooms. Whether it be a hat at a modest price or one of the very best and most stylish, here you will find it. One of the features which can be emphasized is the thorough workmanship and exclusiveness of our ladies' head dress. Beautiful, new Outing Hats to **\$2.50** suit every face at from, - - - - -

**Special Values in Ladies' Flannellette Drawers, 25c**  
Friday we are offering an exceptionally fine bargain in flannellette drawers. These are just the thing for the coming chilly weather. They are well made, and of extra fine quality flannellette. Priced specially for Friday at **25c**

**Kimona Special, 50c**  
Friday at **50c**  
Just imagine being able to procure a fine serviceable Kimona at such a remarkably low figure. The material alone would cost this price, much less the making. They are made of German flannel in very pretty designs. Extra special for Friday's selling, at, each **50c**

**Women's Wool Underwear, 90c**  
Marked Specially Low at **90c**  
A better line of fine wool underwear could not be found elsewhere in the city at this price and we venture to say that the stock shown at this store is the largest to be found in the city. This line consists of vests and drawers, which sell regularly at \$1.25 per garment, but Friday they are marked at, per garment, **90c**

**Women's Skirts, \$3.50**  
Priced at **\$3.50**  
A specially fine line of Skirts are being shown at \$3.50. These are in a number of very pleasing effects and styles, just the kind for street wear. They are of the newest effects, with pleated fronts, circular cut. Priced for Friday **\$3.50**

**Ladies' Collars**  
LADIES' FANCY COLLARS of Duchesse ribbon, trimmed fancy gilt buckles in sky, pink, tan, brown, sultan, Alice and navy blue, 50c and **75c**  
LADIES' STOCK COLLARS, of Duchesse satin, trimmed fancy gilt buckles and small gilt buttons, colors sky blue, Alice, reseda, wines and green, \$1.25 and **\$1.00**  
LADIES' SILK CORD TIES with gilt and silver beaded ends, colors Alice, reseda, rose, violet, purple, brown, navy and black **50c**

**Now Is the Time to Purchase Good Bed Clothing**  
COTTON COMFORTERS, cotton filled comforters 66x72, covered with art print, medium and dark colors. Special, each **\$1.25**  
COTTON FILLED COMFORTERS, 72x72, covered with art print, medium and dark colors. Special, each **\$1.50**  
COTTON FILLED COMFORTERS, 66x72, silkline coverings. Special, each **\$2.00**

**Kitchen Furniture**  
**Kitchen Chairs**  
We have a large stock of kitchen chairs for you to select from, and we feel confident that you cannot find "better value for the money." These chairs are very strongly built, and will stand any amount of rough usage. The prices range from 55c each.  
**Kitchen Treasure Table**  
Every housewife needs a Kitchen Treasure. Why? Because of its usefulness and compactness. The "Spencer" Kitchen Treasure consists of a well finished table 4ft 6in. by 2ft. 6 in., with drawers, two large bins, pastry board, etc. Well finished and well set up. Only **\$6.00**

**Buffets in the "Early English" Style**  
Worth \$25.00—Today **\$18.75**  
Extraordinary value in a well constructed and artistically finished Buffet, with the usual number of drawers, cupboard, etc. Has fine overhanging back, with large bevelled British plate mirror, 30 in. x 12 in. A limited number only. The price is **\$18.75**

**Suites of Dining Room Chairs in "Early English" Style**  
Worth \$28.50—Priced at **\$22.50**  
To meet the demand for Chairs during Exhibition Week, we are offering for special sale a Mission finish Suite, comprising 1 Arm and 5 Side Chairs, of exclusive design, with carved legs, morticed box seat, splendidly upholstered and well finished. Specially priced at **\$22.50**

**Have Your Upholstering Done Here**  
Maybe you have a nice piece of furniture in the house that looks a little shabby through the upholstery being worn out. If so, we can and will make it as good as new. Our Upholstering Department is under the direction of an experienced upholsterer, whose capabilities are beyond reproach. Every bit of work done is of the "wear well" and guaranteed sort. Satisfaction an assured fact. A trial order solicited. Ring up Carpet Department.



## The Newest Styles in Fall Footwear

The popularity of our showing of stylish and reliable footwear comes as a recognition of the unbeatable values presented. They are the best goods for the money it is possible to get, and it is well to remember that we stand behind every pair of shoes we sell. Any complaint as to wear has only to be mentioned to us and the utmost satisfaction will be cheerfully given. This season we are carrying a larger stock than ever before, including complete showings of such well known shoes as the "Edwin C. Burt," New York; and the famous American "Queen Quality" Shoe for Women, while for men we have the popular "Quite Right" brand of shoes and a host of others.



In the ladies' section there are several new styles shown. In many cases the casts and patterns show a decided change from last year. We detail a few.  
A STRIKINGLY SMART BOOT is one made of a combination of brown cloth top with bronze kid vamp. Two buttons. High Cuban heel. **\$6.00**  
CRAVNETTE CLOTH, the new material for shoes has proven immensely popular. We have it in button style, grey and brown **\$5.00**

A VERY GENTEEL BOOT, in patent coltskin, with black suede top, perforated vamps, lace. High Cuban heels. **\$6.00**  
LADIES HOCKEY BOOT of tan oil grain leather with waterproof sole. A splendid boot to wear in wet weather. **\$5.50**  
LADIES' LEATHER LINED BOOT, with heavy Goodyear welt soles. A splendid shoe for winter wear, of vici kid, at **\$4.00**  
Of velour calf, at **\$4.50**

LADIES' LACE BOOT, dull kid tops, patent colt or vici kid vamps, without toe caps. High Cuban heel. Edwin C. Burt. **\$4.00**  
LADIES' LACE BOOT. Plain vici kid, self tops, broad orthopedic toes and common sense heels. **\$4.50**  
LADIES' LACE BOOTS, for heavy out-of-door service, with waterproof sole. Made of tan, oil grain leather. A more practical and serviceable boot cannot be made of leather. **\$5.50**

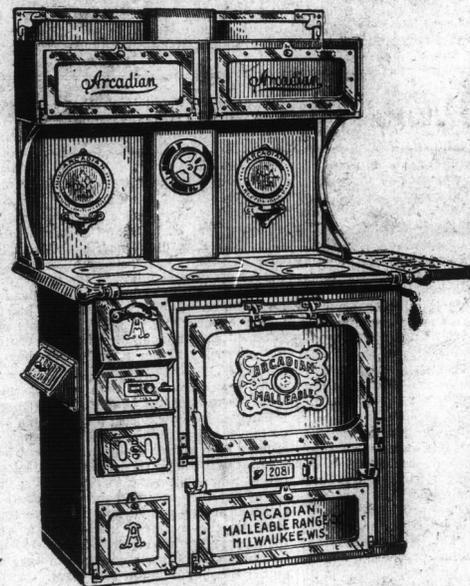
## Triumph of the ARCADIAN MALLEABLE RANGE

**IT COOKS AND BAKES BETTER**  
The Arcadian accomplishes magnificently what has been the long cherished wish of all housekeepers—A Range That Will Bake Perfectly Always.

In the marvelous operation of the Arcadian Range, with the impregnability of its joints, the absolute and quick control of the fire, and the air, gas and dust-tightness of its oven, the full strength and exquisite natural flavor of the foods are preserved unimpaired. The results are even the lightest, sweetest and most nutritious foods, and the same are decidedly more palatable.

The Arcadian Malleable-Charcoal Iron Range is built like a locomotive boiler—perfectly tight. No false drafts, which are so destructive to good baking and cooking, can enter its body as in the case of other ranges—the cast iron ranges which are of part steel and part cast iron construction. The Arcadian Range obeys the slightest command of the operator in responding promptly to the manipulation of the dampers or registers controlling the draft and will heat quickly and cool off rapidly, as desired.

By the positive control of the heat, the uniform heating of the oven, you are enabled with the Arcadian Range to cook and bake any article of food with absolute certainty of getting, at all times, excellent results.—THE CHOICE OF GOOD HOUSEKEEPERS.



## New Cretonnes From 25c to \$1

We have just received and unpacked a splendid assortment of beautiful cretonnes. These are in a number of very pretty designs, including floral, stripe and Continental effects. Nothing better for brightening up the home than some of these fine goods. Prices range from **25c to \$1.00**

## New Arrivals in Suit Cases

Stamped Imitation Crocodile Leather Suit Cases, brown, tan and black, lined canvas, riveted leather corners, 3 hinges, clasps, lock **\$1.95**  
Grain Imitation Leather Suit Cases, tan shade, extra deep, strong and serviceable, clasps, lock **\$2.65**  
Oriental Grass Matting Covered Suit Cases, riveted leather corners, steel frame, clasps and lock; very light weight **\$3.50**  
Stamped Leatherette Suit Cases, tan shade, steel frame, inside shirt flap; clasps and lock **\$3.75**  
Grained Imitation Leather Suit Cases, extra deep and roomy, steel frame, 2 straps; clasp and lock; very useful shape **\$4.50**  
Real Leather, tan shade, Suit Cases, stitched and riveted; lined canvas on steel frame; shirt pocket inside; clasps and lock **\$6.75**  
Imported English Dispatch Cases, same shape as small suit case, and very handy for papers or toilet articles: 16, 14, and 12 inches, \$5.75, \$4.75 and **\$4.00**  
Leatherette Hand Bags or Grips, stamped in imitation; suitable for carrying small articles: \$3.00, \$2.65, \$1.50, **\$1.35**  
Gladstone Bags, Club Bags, Kit Bags, Trunks, Canvas Telescopes—at all prices.

## Hand Mirrors

On Friday and Saturday we are showing an assortment of Hand Mirrors of a value and quality unsurpassed anywhere at prices ranging from **25c to \$1.25**

We call your attention specially to our **35c Line**

These are on view at our Patent Medicine Department, where you can save money on all your purchases.

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

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

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

## MANHATTAN GIVEN UP TO FETTER

Great Hudson-Fulton Celebration in Full Swing  
York—Air Ascendancy  
Water as Feature

## PARK AND MONUMENT RECEIVE DEDICATION

Elaborate Plans for Entertainment of Visiting Officers  
Reception Today at Grand Reception in Opera House

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The day today is a prominent element in the Hudson-Fulton celebration. The eye of the city is turned toward the blue sky patches tall buildings, where, before the day is over, they hope to see the birdlike machines of Wright and Glen H. Curtiss. The day is a day of great interest, not only because of the exhibition today far from the city, but because of the presence of the army department of the Governor's Island. The day is a day of great interest, not only because of the exhibition today far from the city, but because of the presence of the army department of the Governor's Island. The day is a day of great interest, not only because of the exhibition today far from the city, but because of the presence of the army department of the Governor's Island.

While the ships had no part in today's programme, they and men were not the only elements in the celebration. The day is a day of great interest, not only because of the exhibition today far from the city, but because of the presence of the army department of the Governor's Island. The day is a day of great interest, not only because of the exhibition today far from the city, but because of the presence of the army department of the Governor's Island.

**Balloon Race Postponed**  
The dirigible balloon race, York to Albany for the World prize was definitely postponed tomorrow owing to the able weather.

## AUSTRALIA IMPRESSIONS BY CANADIAN SP

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Melbourne correspondents of the results of the Congress here of Commerce of the Empire. A body of Canadian delegates undoubtedly won chief honors. One of their number, shut, greatly distinguished, his gifted speech even in the creation.

## ONLY SIX SAVED OUT OF ELEVEN

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 23.—Survivors out of a crew of eleven aboard the Winter Quarters ship, the remaining 12 men perished, according to a report by Capt. Delino of the steamer Rico, which arrived here today.

## Out of Danger, Chief Conservative Whipped

LONDON, Sept. 27.—George the chief Conservative whip, of danger as the result of a

## THE NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Successful provincial fair history.

W. C. Wells withdraws as lieutenant-governorship.

Dr. Wilson of Nelson re Medical Council.

Four teams remain in bicycle race at Brighton.

Spanish war office declares against Moors a complete New York given over to Hudson-Fulton anniversary.

Harry Whitney, Dr. Cook's polar controversy, left box at Etah.