VOL L. NO. 186

ELECTION MAY

The Kootenay Liberals May

Break Promise of Smith

THEY SEEK TO AVOID ONUS

Were Delayed By Provin-

cial Government

Face to face with defeat, and ready to take any measure which may assist their chances, the Liberal organization

in the Kootenay constituency, contrary to the promises of their candidate in accepting the nomination, have decided to postpone the election in that riding.

And aware of the stigma which mus attach to such action, a desperate effor

is being made to east it upon the pro-vincial government, basing their con-tention upon a false statement to the effect that the voters' lists are not

ceived duplicate lists.

If the election is delayed until after polling day in the rest of the country, the Liberal organization will

e compelled to assume the blame for

this grossly unfair action. The correspondence in the matter between Smith Curtis the candidate, F. J. Deane, the Liberal campaign

manager and Hon. Dr. Young, the pro-vincial secretary, reveals the plot in all its details and demonstrates the falsity

of the contention of the Kootenay Liberal camarilla.

Hon. Dr. Young expressed great in-

a telegram from F. J. Deane at Nelson. The provincial secretary resolved early in the day and before the announcement of the date of the federal election that all should be in readiness and that no complaint upon this score should be made with any justice.

All was in readiness, and on the proclamation from Ott wa, the world of princing the lists had been completed paroughout the riding.

hade of soft

th neat trim-



WS

t on the premolstered furnicouches are isfaction.

n oak frame.

uine No. I throughout.\$60.00 1 horsehide,\$52.00

n horsehide.\$48.50 asote. \$32.50 n Pantasote.\$28.00

English taprial through-.\$32.00 edge. .\$22.50 pring edge.\$22.50

edge...\$21.50 edge...\$21.50 spring edge.

.....\$21.50 spring edge.\$20.00 th hard edge,\$19.00

with plain\$16.50

.....\$16.50

Cream at

The Semi-Weekly Colonist,

VICTORIA B. C. FRIDAY OCTOBER. 2, 1908

Killed by Dynamite.

Caused by Burning of Bridge,

Monument to Simon Fraser.

CROWDED MEETING

Mr. Borden Criticizes Govern-

ment's Rural Free Deliv-

ery Scheme

nce which greeted Mr. Borden here

this evening tested the capacity of the

opera house. Mr. Borden dwelt with

LEADERS ADDRESS

out August and with the announcement of the date of the election was almost completed. Wires were sent by the provincial secretary to every printing office charged with the work to pursue all speed in completing the order. This was done, the lists mailed to the returning officers, and to Ottawa and orders filled.

On Sept. 11, less than a week after the receipt of the letter printed above and a week before the dissolution of parliament, Hon. Dr. Young wired Smith Curtis as follows:—

"Nelson Columbia finished, Revelstoke, Rossland, fourteenth. Balance next week. Ymir may be delayed for few days."

But Mr. Curtis was evidently not worrying about a reply to that letter for he was out of town and he had left no address. The following was received in reply from the telegraph manager at Rossland.

"On the 11th I wired you as follows:

"On the 11th I wired you as follows:
(quoting the above telegram). On the following day I received notice from the telegraph company that the message had not been delivered, as you were out of town and your address not known. I beg leave however to confirm the above and to say further that the Ymir lists will be out this week."

week."
Next day came the announcement that the election would take place on Oct. 26th.
The lists in Kootenay were ready with the exception of Ymir upon the day of the announcement. And Ymir was completed two days later.

After explaining the above, Hon. Dr. Young remarked:

ready in time.

This action is taken despite the fact that every returning officer in the Kootenay riding has been supplied with voters' lists and the King's printer and the departments at Ottawa have rejected duplicate lists.

What was my surprise to receive the following from F. J. Deane, the Liberal campaign manager this morning, two weeks after my letter

"Provincial Secretary, Victoria.

"Returning officer has applied to seyeral collectors of votes for voters lists
and been informed none are available. He made applications as result of in-

elections in Kootenay inevitable. Must enter emphatic protest, Please instruct deputies to see lists are supplied earliest possible date.

F. J. DEANE."

To this Hon. Dr. Young has replied: F. J. Deane, Nelson.

"Every returning offer in four pidning has been supplied with value."

Hists. Ottawa also has been supplied.

"Yours 11th. Gurtis, signed Young undeltwered, party out of town, address unknown."

On Sept. 15th, or the day before the dissolution of parliament and the announcement of a general, election Hon. Dr. Young wrote Mr. Curtis as follows:—

Hyderabad, India, Sept. 30.-The catastrophe that overwhelmed Hyder-abad, the capital of the Nizam's do-mains, and left in its trail thousands of dead, was one of the most sudden and most appalling of the many visitations on record.

In the Nizam's dominions are many In the Nizam's dominions are many lakes, the largest of which communicates with the river Musi. Tremendous rains caused the lake to overflow into the river, which in turn burst its banks. A flood of water sixty feet high swept down upon the city, carrying everything before it and completely devastating several quarters of the city.

mire of black mud, out of which arises a poisonous stench marked the spot where thousands of people lived. Bands of natives are now searching this poof or the bodies of their relatives, and the scenes are sickening. Many of the bodies have been recovered, and all of them are badly mangled. Many more bodies are buried in the debris of masonry and twisted iron.

The flood actually wiped out a dis-trict a mile long and half a mile wide.

SASKATCHEWAN CROPS

Somerville, Mass. Sept. 30.—Five hours after his marriage today to Miss Ella Paige Adams, a daughter of Chas F. Adams, the author, Walter Scott Sayer, of this city, died at Somerville hospital. Suit for Ten Thousand

Toronto, Sept. 30.—The Toronto club has entered action against the Imperial Bank for \$10,022 for alleged conversion by defendant of various cheques and orders the property of the Situation

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 30.—Harry Smith was killed and his brother, from Cleveland, Obio, was seriously injured in an explosion of dynamite at Westbrook. The brothers were engaged in

Mr. Borden Holds Successful Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 30.—The coroner's jury in the wreck on the T. H. & B. railway early Sunday morning, when three men were killed, declared in their verdict that the disaster was due to a half burned bridge, through, which the train plunged in the fog. The bridge had been burning for several hours, but the fog was so dense that it was not noticed. Meetings in Towns of Ontario

Montreal, Sept. 29.—"I have to tell ou, gentlemen, that this internal strife in the Liberal party must cease, for if the opposition carries more than ten seats in the province of Quebec, New Westminster, Sept. 30.—An immense gathering of old-timers of this district assembled in the city today to witness the unveiling of the monument to Simon Fraser, the first white man to navigate the river which bears his name. The Native Sons of British Columbia took an important part in the celebration. the Laurier government will be de-

These words were uttered by Mr. Brodeur at the Liberal convention in Soulanges county as a warning. There were three aspirants nomination, and on the first ballot Dr. Bourbonnais, the last member, got 34 votes out of 62, the remaining votes being divided between Dr. Daugh and Mr. Charand. Then Dr. Bourbonnais declared that he had the majority on the first ballot and would stand for parliament in any event. At this juncture Mr. Brodeur arose and called for harmony, warning them in the above words that the outlook for the

Mr. Borden's Success. Guelph, Ont., Sept. 29.—R. L. Borden's meeting here was in point of enthusiasm one of the best he has had. The attendance was small, but this was owing only to the fact that the greatest number that could be put into the opera house was eighteen hundred. A very large crowd outside were com-pelled to return home without hearing the opposition leader, it being impos-sible to secure another hall for an

opera house. Mr. Borden dwelt with rural free delivery in his speech, claiming that the scheme proposed by the Postmaster-General was merely an imitation. Money might well be spent in giving the farmers free delivery worthy of the name. The meeting was most enthusiastic.

Toronto, Sept. 30.—Hon. R. P. Roblin, who was to have spoken at Oshawa tonight, was compelled to cancel the engagement. He voice having played out.

Cornwall, Ont., Sept. 30.—Sir Wilfrid

Calgary, Sept. 30.—Geo. Wood and party arrived this afternoon; being taken about the city by the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Co. Mr. Wood is a large banker with interests in the States.

U. S. S. Tarlack Ashore. San Francisco, Sept. 30—The Merchants' Exchange have received a cable from Manila stating that the United States steamer Tarlack was caught in a gale on Sept. 23, and driven ashore on Borongan Island, one of the Samoans group. It is thought the vessel will be a total loss.

Jubilation in Winnipeg Yard Appears to Have Been Premature

Fought Over Liquor Vote. Gallipolis, Ohio, Sept. 30.—After Gallipolis and Gallit county had voted "dry" yesterday by 1,700 majority, Dr. Charles Parker, president of the coun-Charles Parker, president of the county anti-saloon league, fought a bloody fight with John North, a local saloon-keeper, over the election. Parker stabled North several times, and North may die. Parker was arrested.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 30.—The committee appointed by the lower house of the legislature which has been investigating charges made against Governor Hanley by Repreentative Kinsley, that the governor and tried to influence his vote in favor

MORAN BEAT HANLON

Richmond, Va., Sept. 80.—As a result of the shooting of N. M. Gregory, a prominent citizen of Buckingham county, an appeal has been made to Governor Swanson to aid in breaking up an alleged "Black Hand" gang. A communication received by the governor today reads: "Conditions here intolerable. Gang of assassins strongily entrenched three miles away. One citizen shot in back and other threat-aged. Causty supporties appear pow-

FIFTIETH YEAR

PROSPECTS THOUGHT GOOD

Expectation That Strike Will Be Called Off in a Few Days

Winnipeg. Sept. 36.—Contrary to the hopes and expectations of the interested public, the strike situation at the Canadian Pacific remained unchanged Canadian Pacific remained unchanged today, and no news of any adjustment of the dispute was given out. An inquiry was made this morning by the company to ascertain if possible, what was the reason for the blowing of whistles last night in the yards here, but no one could be found who had pulled a whistle or participated in the affair. Practically all the engines in the yard were heard from during the melee, and the disturbance was such as is usually heard only on the midnight of Dec. 31, when the old year is passing away. An explanation of the ac-Colliseum Rink, San Francisco, Sept.

30.—Owen Moran, English featherweight, tonight won the decision over
Eddie Hanlon, the lightweight, after 20
rounds of fighting. Moran had the better of the fight from start to finish, and only in one round did Hanlon have the advantage.

of Dec. 31, when the old year is passing away. An explanation of the action on the part of the engineers and the firemen was sought in vain this morning, although a locomotive engineer, who is in a position to know, said that the strike would be called off today and that the whistle blowing was in celebration of the event. The was in celebration of the event. The reporter was informed that a despatch to this effect had been received from

Munich, Sept. 29.—King Alfonso, accompanied by Queen Victoria, arrived here from Paris yesterday. They were warmly greeted by the populace, and will pay a visit to Prince Regent Leopold of Bavaria.

Black Hand Outrage
Richmond, Va., Sept. 30.—As a result of the shooting of N. M. Gregory.

And the same where the property of the propert DOTHE COAST SWETT

BY WILD BURGLAN

In significant data with the significant of an article of the coast of th

-Portland Men Make Contract

Portland, Ore., Sept. 29.-What occurred at the meeting of the long-shoremen from all parts of the Pacicoast here last week was learned this morning. A plan was adopted to amazamate all the unions from Vic-toria and Vancouver to San Diego, and a committee of nine, with plenary powers, composed of three members each from Oregon, Washington and California, was appointed to perfect and carry into execution the plans of

signed during the present season.

Directly at variance with the decision of the convention was a contract signed here today by the representatives of the stevedoring firms of this city and longshoremen's local union No. 6. This contract, which has been inder consideration since September 1; provides that vessels shall be handled at this port for a period of the next two years, regardless of labor troubles in any other port on the coast. It is agreed that the longshoremen will, during this time, not engage in any sympathetic strike, except where the grain handlers of Portland are directly concerned.

Electoral Reform League

Halifax, Sept. 29.—The organization of the Halifax City and County Electoral Reform league was completed at a meeting yesterday. The league will conduct campaigns of education.

The scale of wages is that which has prevailed here for several years. This is 55 cents an hour for all discharging and loading except lumber and flour in large sacks. Overtime is \$1 per hour. The rate for lumber is 50 cents per hour and 75 cents respectively. is 50 cents per hour and 75 cents over-time. The rate for wheat in large sacks is 60 cents an hour and \$1 per

FIRE AT MICHEL

Business Section of New Town Almost Obliterated—Reflection Seen in Fernie

Fernie, B. C., Sept. 29.—The new town of Michel was visited by a disastrous fire last night about midnight, the reflection of which could be plainly seen from here.

The whole business section of the new town, which is not more than a year old, was wiped out, including two stores, a blacksmith shop, two meat markets and a barn.

The cause of the fire is unknown.

PECULIAR INCIDENT

ticle Purporting to Have Bee Signed By Late Grover Cleveland Sold to New York Times

New York, Sept. 29.—District Attorney Jerome announced today that he would investigate the facts of the would investigate the facts of the sale to a New York paper of an article on the issues of the present campaign purporting to have been signed by the late ex-President Grover Cleveland. According to the New York Times, which originally published the article, F. S. Hastings, executor of Mr. Cleveland's estate, at first vouched for the genuineness of the article, but later withdrew the voucher. The Times has now submitted the matter to the district attorney.

WESTMINSTER FAIR OPENED BY PREMIER

--- Unveiling of Monument Today

New Westminster, Sept. 29—The annual provincial exhibition was opened today by Premier McBride.

Entries in all sections are large, the fruit display being especially attractive. The attendance was about five thousand. The principal attraction was the visit of the Capital lacrosse team of Ottawa. The match resulted in a win for the New Westminster team by seven goals to six in a whirlwind finish.

Tomorrow a monument to Simon Fraser, discoverer of the Fraser river. New Westminster, Sept. 29-The an-

The plan to engage in co-operative stevedoring business was turned down, the members of the various unions deciding to remain with the old firms during the life of contracts which were in force or should be Tomorrow a monument to Simon Fraser, discoverer of the Fraser river, will be unveiled by Premier McBride in the presence of surviving pioneers of the province and distinguished guests from nearby states and eastern which were in force or should be Canada.

U. S. Treasury Statement. Washington, Sept. 29.—Yesterday's statement of the treasury balance shows an available cash balance of \$178,698,200; gold coin and bullhon, \$31,300,805; gold certificates, \$35,48,470

Electoral Reform League

Ontario Bank Shareholders Toronto, Sept. 29.—The shareholders of the Ontario Bank will probably form a combination to resist the payment of double liability on their stock.

Youthful Murderer. Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Harry Hosmer, aged 31, while walking from Fine, St. Lawrence county, to his home, a mile distant, late last night, was held up by a highwayman, who took from him his watch and money, gagged him and made him walk through the woods, and there shot him to death. Lelie Coombs, aged 18, who was released from the state prison at Dannemorra after serving two years for burglary, confessed the crime to his parents, who surrendered the lad to the police.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE

winnipeg. Sept. 29—It is definitely stated today that the city is to reservative struct the passage supply. In doing so they were on grading to discover and Lorraine, upon the latter's retirement next year. Baron von Bulach's father was gentleman-in-waiting to the Emperor Napoleon III., and he himself took part in the war of 1870 as a volunteer on the French side. At the close of the campaign he followed the fortunes of Alsace, his native land, and entered the German civil service, into the work of which he threw himself with zest. He has upon several occasions sat in the Reichstag and in 1835 was appointed to his present post as Under-Secretary of State for the two imperial provinces.

Winnipeg. Sept. 29—It is definitely stated today that the city is to receive an offer for all the spower bonds from a New York firm. It is expected that the offer will be to hand before the next meeting of the city council. The firm in question is said to have already submitted an offer to Cecil B. Smith, chief power engineer, who advised that it be sent to the city council.

Old Russian Minister Dead

St. Petersburg, Sept. 21, 29—Charles Von Schwanebach, ex-controller of the Russian empire, and ex-minister of agriculture, has died at Meaning and in 1835 then administration. The C. servatives, therefore, had found it a cessary to obstruct the passage supply. In doing so they were elected that the offer will be to hand before the right and the rights of the public.

Before the Liberals and the reshts of the public.

Before the Tiberals were elected that the offer will be to the city ouncil.

The firm in question is said to have already submitted an offer to Cecil B. Smith, chief power engineer, who advised that it be sent to the city ouncil.

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Before the Tiberals were elected t

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

Thomas Shaughnessy Says C.P.R. is Not Negotiating for Pur-chase of Road

LAUDER WON OUT CONSERVATIVES OF OVER KID MERINO

Committee to Direct Movement Fine Display of Exhibits Made Calgary Pugilist Given Decis- F. H. Shepherd Candidate in ion After Fifteen Rounds -Notes of Ring Warmly Received

Caigary, Alta., Sept. 30.—Billy
Lauder fought Kid Merino last night
before an audience of three thousand
people. The referee, Alf: Fidler, of
Calgary, gave Lauder the decision after
a fifteen round contest. A number of
the supporters of Billy Lauder stated
that they were supported at the decision of the condidate addresses were

solemnized in the Congregatinal church today. Among those in attendance were Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Mrs. W. S. Cowles and Gifford Pinchot. President and Mrs. Roosevelt sent a great cluster of beautiful

Washington, Sept. 29.—The regular meeting of the cabinet was attended meeting of the cabinet was attended by all the members excepting Secre-taries Garfield and Root. No news of what transpired was given out, but one of the members who was asked whether the statement of Chancellor Day of Syracuse university was dis-cussed, said he believed he did hear Mr. Day's name mentioned.

St. Petersburg. Sept. 21.29.—Charles
Von Schwanebach, ex-controller of the Russian empire, and ex-minister of agriculture, has died at Magdeburg from heart disease. M. Von Schwanebach was an old and trusted controller tional era and one of Count Witt's principal opponents. He resigned his portfolio as minister of agriculture when Witte was made premier.

Mr. Roblin any the Globe
Brockville Sept. 29.—The feature of

SOOKE ENTHUSIASTIC

Nanaimo Constituency is

the supporters of Billy Lauder stated that they were surprised at the decision, because they considered the fight was a draw. Kid Merino stated that in the second round he broke a bone in the back of his right hand. Although Kid Merino weighed in at one hundred and twenty-three pounds and Lauder weighed in at one hundred and thirty-two, it was admitted by every one who witnessed the contest that Lauder had the fight of his life. Neither of the contestants were punished very severely. Kid Merino did not think that he had received a square deal.

Dead Set on "Uncle Jae."

Chicago, Sept. 29—The promised the condidate addresses were ency for the Dominion House. In addresses were delivered by W. H. McDowall and H. D. Helmcken, K.C. The former took a definite stand on the Oriental immigration question, advocating total exclusion; asserted that he was in favor of government ownership of railways, providing they were operated under an independent commission, and affirmed that the statements which had been made to the effect that he was beholden to the C.P.R. were without the slightest foundation. He pledged himself to do his utmost in the interests of the district, if elected, and at the conclusion of his remarks was accorded an enthusiastic ovation.

James Murray was voted to the

Chicago, Sept. 29.—The promised fight of the Anti-Saloon League of America against the re-election to congress of Speaker Cannon is almost at hand, according to a statement made by General Superintendent Baker of the league today Mr. Baker will speak at the opening of the Rock River conference tonight, and then enter Mr. Cannon's district.

Smith-Dietrich Wedding.
Farmington, Cenn., Sept. 29.—The marriage of Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, and Miss Gertrude Dietrich, daughter of Former Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, was the world say would be given the page of the property of the community, was well and favorably known, and he felt sure that anything he had to say would be given

dent and Mrs. Roosevelt sent a great cluster of beautiful roses.

Cabinet Meeting as Washington Washington, Sept. 29.—The regular twelve years and now was on its trial. Criticizes Government.

Discussing the acton of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's party, the speaker drew at-tention to the refusal to produce papers last session, when the opposition was bringing important charges against the administration. The Con-

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERS

The transport of the discovery of the control of the contr

Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children

Everything



The Home of the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive

CORRECT CLOTHING





been preparing for several months, with the result, that we can offer the largest, most exclusive and most choice stock of children's, misses,' and young ladies' coats, costumes, frocks, hosiery and underwear ever displayed in this city. It embraces all that is most durable and fashionable from the leading and most dressy cities, but we draw special attention to the wealth of smart frocks and coats from the foremost London (juvenile) tailoring houses. These garments are cut in the refined and simple styles inseparable from English tailored goods; the materials used are the most celebrated English navy serges, tweeds and box cloths; the prices will astonish you with their moderation. Here are a few, out of many

GIRL'S REEFERS-A splendid assortment in English navy serges and fancy box cloths, including the new, long reefers, officer style, from......\$4.00 MISSES' SUITS-As shown in center cut in this publicity, in navy blue, brown, YOUNG LADIES COSTUMES-English tailored coats and skirts as shown in the left hand cut, an extensive choice at prices ranging from...........\$11.00 CHILDREN'S COATS—In real English navy serges, box and fancy cloths, beautifully tailored and finished, a tremendous assortment, from......\$3.75 YOUNG LADIES' COATS-English cloth and English tailored in the very latest and most becoming styles, nicely lined from \$7.75, unlined from \$5.00 HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR AT CORRESPONDING VALUES

Angus Campbell & Co. Govern m'

FIRST PRIZE FRUITS Having purchased the entire exhibit of Thos. Bryden, who won the First Prize at the Fair, I now place these unmatched Fruits on sale.

VICTORIA FAIR

PLUMS, APPLES AND PEARS

Per basket, 25c, to \$1.75 per box. Somebody will be too late: let it not be you.

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

there were seven Liberal members in the House, and that all had spoken. But they were too late. Now live representatives were wanted from British Columbia at Ottawa, and they were going there this year. (Applause.) The speaker expressed the hope that Mr. Shepherd would be loyally supported by the electors of Sooke. If would be argued that the Liberals were going to be returned and that theregoing to be returned and that, there-fore, to vote against the party would be throwing away the franchise. He trusted that the residents of the dis-trict would not be so influenced. Their votes were worth something, and he knew that they would exercise their franchise as British subjects should, in a conscientious and intelligent manner. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Murray for his services as chairman. With the singing of "God Save the King," three cheers for the candidate and another three in honor of R. S. Borden, the gathering dispersed.

Japanese Troops in China Tokio, Sept. 28.—It is believed that Japan will withdraw a large portion of the Japanese troops now stationed in North China, leaving only a small number at Pekin and Tien Tsin.

Timothy Eaton Estate.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

MORRIS.—At Edmonton, Sept. 26th, the wife of H. C. Morris, Canadian Bank of Commerce, of a daughter. RUDD—At the residence, Washington Ave., on Thursday, 24th September, 1908, the wife of G. A .Rudd; of a daughter.

CUDLIP—In this city, on the 27th inst., the wife of P. G. Cudlip, of a daughter.

FRASER—At Portland, Oregon, at residence of Henry Shogran, Arthur Randolph Fraser, electrical engineer, fourth son of A. B. Fraser, Sr., of this city. Aged 38 years.

OAKES—At the family residence, 114 Niagara street, on the 26th, Peter Oakes, a native of Queens county, Ireland, and 69 years of age.

CATHOLET—On the 38th inst. at 1266

CATHCART—On the 28th inst., at 1266
Johnson street, Elizabeth, wife of
Henry Cathcart, sr., aged 68 years, a
native of Co. Antrim, Ireland. REAY—At the family residence, Sidney, on the 27th inst., George Washington Reay, aged 72 years, a native of Bir-mingham, Eng.

Timothy Eaton Estate.

Toronto, Sept. 29.—Final payment of \$102,581 has been made by the executors of the estate of the late Timothy Eaton to the succession duties department of the Ontario treasury. In all \$407,581 has been paid on the devolution of the property. The estate was proved at over \$5,520,000.

Football Player Killed

Waterbury, Cenn., Sept. 28.—Wilfred Balthaser, a Waterbury high school football player, whose spinal column was fractured during a practice game last week, fled yesterday.

Mining institute Excursion

Calgary, Sept. 28.—The members of the Mining institute excursion reached here last night and spent this morning in the city. The party were entertained by P. Burns of this city, and left for the east on the afternoon train.

Vatc Chewing Tobacco



B. C. SADDLERY C

VANVOUVE Offers a Choice Co every graduat Grea nd, Telegraphy standard mal nguages, taught

THE LOC

J. SPROTT, I

M. ROBERTS.

Royal Household, Lake of the Wood Royal Standard ... Wild Rose, per ba Calgary, a bag ... Hungarian, per ba Snowfiake, per ba Snowfiake, per ba Moffet's Rest per

Eggs— resh Island, per astern, per doz Cheese— Cheese-Janadian, per lb Neufchatel, each Cream, local, eac Butter-Manitoba, per lb Best Dairy, per Victoria Creamer Comex Creamer Comex Creamery Chilliwack Cream

Grape Fruit, per Oranges, per dos Lemons, per dos Figs, cooking, pe Apples, per box Bananas, per dos Figs, table, per li Raisins, table, p Pineapples, each Peaches, Wash, Peaches, Wash, Peaches, Okanag Plums, per bask Melons, Cal., each Prunes, per bask

Walnuts, per lb.
Brazils, per lb.
Almonds, Jordon,
Almonds, Cal., p
Cocoanuts, each ecans, per lb. hestnuts, per l

Cod, salted, per Halibut, fresh, p Halibut, smoked, Cod, fresh, per Smoked Herring Crabs, 2 for . Black Bass, per Oolichans, salt, Black Cod, salt, Flounders, fresh Salmon, fresh w Salmon, fresh re Salmon, fresh re Salmon, smoked, Shrimps, per lb

ickens, per lb ickens, per lb cks, dressed ms, per lb.

Anew

sensation.

A real

Home of he Dress eautiful Exclusive

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34.00

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1010 Govern m' Street

Bryden, who

ly Cash Grocer or. Yates & Douglas

iges, Deaths

dence, Washington v. 24th September

nd. Oregon, at resi-

ectrical engineer, Fraser, Sr., of this

Black

The big Chewing black Tobacco plug.

Watch pleasure.



EVERY BIT Trunks and Valises always on hand.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS VANVOUVER, B. C.

336 HASTINGS ST. ,W. Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewn, (on the six standard makes of maccines), and languages, taught by competent special-

J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal.
A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-Presiden
M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand.
G. SKINNER. Pitman Shorthand.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

| | * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * | |
|------|---|----------------------|
| | Plour | |
| | Royal Household, a bag Lake of the Woods, a bag Royal Standard | \$2 \$2 |
| | Wild Rose, per bag | 31 |
| | Calgary, a hag | \$1 |
| | Hungarian, per bbl Enowflake, per bag | \$1. |
| 1000 | Snowflake, per bag | 11 |
| | Moffet's Best per bhl | 97 |
| | Drifted Snow, per sack | \$6. \$7. \$1. |
| | Inree Star, per sack | \$2 |
| | Poodstuffs | CA. |
| | Bran, per 100 lbs | 計 |
| | Shorts, per 100 lbs | \$1 |
| | Feed Wheat per 100 lbs. | \$1 \$2 |
| | Oats, per 100 lbs. Barley, per 100 lbs. Chop Feed, best, per 100 lbs. Whole Corn, per 100 lbs. | 31 |
| | Barley, per 100 los. | . \$1 |
| | Chop Feed, best, per 100 lbs | \$1 |
| | Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs | \$2. |
| | 201 100 100 | 44 |

Red Cabbage, per lb.

Green Peas, per lb.

Beans, per lb.

Egg Plant, per lb. Tomatoes, per lb.
Beets, per lb.
Cucumbers, each
Carrots, per lb.
Sweet Potatoes, 4 lbs..... Dairy Produce

Fresh Island, per dozen 45 Eastern, per dozen 30 to 35 Cheese— Manitoba, per lb.

Best Dairy, per lb.

Victoria Creamery, per lb.

Cowichan Creamery, per lb.

Comean Creamery, per lb.

Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.

Alberni Creamery, per lb.

Fruit

Grape Fruit, per doz.
Oranges, per dozen
Lemons, per dozen
Figs, cooking, per ib.
Apples, per box Apples, per box
Bananas, per doz
Figs, table, per lb.
Raisins, Valencia, per ll
Raisins, table, per lb.
Pineapples

Walnuts, per lb. Brazis, per lb.
Almonds, Jordon, per lb.,
Almonds, Cal., per lb.,
Cocoanuts, each
Pecans, per lb.
Chestnuts, per lb.

nily residence, 114 n the 26th, Peter Queens county, Ireage. 28th inst., at 1266 y residence, Sidney, George Washington rs, a native of Bir-MINES

-New Incline
Sunk 30 .- Work on the spur track from Crow's R. to the be in operation At the mine a new as the spur is com-. R. & I. are makwith their new present shaft, and

THE VICTORIA COLONIES

THE SUFF RUSSIAN

Character Prince of the Colonies of t

The Store That Serves You Best.

Madam, Your Order for First of Month

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| | Ashcroft Potatoes, genuine, per sack \$1.50 | 0 |
| | Island Potatoes, per sack \$1.00 | د |
| 4. | All kinds of Apples, per box, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 | 5 |
| 10 P | Crab Apples, good color, 6 lbs | |
| | Plums & Prunes, per crate 750 | |
| | Okanagan Peaches, per box \$1.2 | |
| | French Castile Soap, per bar250 | |
| | Eocene Coal Oil, per tin \$1.7 | |
| | Pratt's Astral Oil, per tin \$1.6 | |
| | Large Tin Marmalade, each 75 | |
| | Carnation Cream, 2 tins | |
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DIXI'H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-date Grocers

1317 Government Street

We Guarantee

SAWS

THE HICKMAN TYE

HARDWARE CO., LTD.

FEW CUTTING REMARKS The purpose of a saw is to cut.

It should cut easily, cut cleanly, and cut with every movement.

I prefer an Atkins Saw. Its blade a "Silver Steel", recognized the world over as the finest cruicible itsel ever made in ancient or modern imes. It is hard, close-grained and ough. It holds a sharp cutting edge onser than any other Saw. Its lade tapers perfectly from thick to shin, from handle to tip. Thus it makes leeway for itself, runs easily

continue to the control of the war.

An Experimental at present was the people of the permission to sak the people of the permission to sak the people of the province whether they wanted the people of the p

The Attinable most from the people were freeling themselves from this, and that the communications and the would be not communicated to communicate the communication and the work of the movement of the right to obtain an expression form the people were freeling themselves from this, and that the time ship saidly remembous advancement had portant step being the procuring from the pool were freeling themselves from this, and that the time ship saidly remembous advancement had portant step being the procuring from the people were freeling themselves from this, and that the time had arrived for a right have been the procuring from the people were freeling themselves from this, and that the time had arrived for a right have been the procuring from the people were freeling themselves from this, and that the dime had arrived for a right have been the procuring from the people were freeling themselves from this, and that the dime had arrived for a right had been the procuring from the people were freeling themselves from this, and that the dime had arrived for a right had been the said that the country from the people were freeling themselves from the people were freeling that the procuring from the people were freeling to be a supportant at step being the procuring from the people of the proving from the people of the proving freeling for the proving from the people of the proving freeling for the proving freeling f

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIS

Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

A NOTABLE SPEECH

The Canadian Club Wednesday had the opportunity of listening to a notable address. The speaker was Mr. Moreton Frewen, a gentleman, whose opportunities of observation nave been as extensive as his fame as an authority on financial questions. Before making any special reference to the subject of his remarks, we would like to say a word in appreciation of the value of such addresses. They serve to take those who hear them out of the rut into which we are all likely to drop. There was not a man who heard the club's guest yesterday, who did not feel a new stimults. Mr. Moreton Frewen may be said

the country of any account of the country of the co

occasion pointed out to its readers that the Oriental question, when considered from an economic point of view, is not so much as to what we will do with the Orient, but what the Orient will do with us. We have mentioned the vast resources of China. The history of the world shows that coal and iron are the real shews of commercial war. These China has in abundance, and they are not confined alone to China among Oriental countries. We have pointed out that the utilization of these and other natural resources through the instrumentality of cheap labor was an incalculable menace to the prosperity of the Occidental nations. The monetary policy of Europe and America is intensifying the acuteness of mis menace. On

The Colonist endeavors to give its readers as fair an idea of how the political situation is as is possible from the perusal of the eastern papers. We make allowance for partizan bias, as far as we are able. While it must be admitted that the public meetings. be admitted that the public meetings addressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier have been very large, the most friendly critic must concede that he has not critic must concede that he has not said very much at any of them that is calculated to strengthen the waning confidence of the people in his administration. There is a touch of pathos in some of his appeals. They seem to be those of a man, who feels himself dragged down by associates, whose political course he has been unable to control. When he asks to be allowed to finish the Grand Trunk Pacific, a work with which he says he hopes his

for the first time their franchise, to employ it to bring about a better state of things than Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues have given us during the past four or five years.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

dental nations. The monetary policy of Europe and America is intensifying the acuteness of mis menace. On this point we must refer readers to Mr. Frewen's own language, for it would be impossible, in any summary that could here be given to convey the point as clearly as he does.

The appeal of the speaker to us as Canadians to force this question upon the attention of the government of Canada is timely. It cannot be made an issue in the present election. It may never become a political issue, and perhaps ought not. But it is timely that Canadians, and especially those of us who live on the western threshold of the Continent and whose expectations of prosperity are so closely interwoven with everything that relates to the industrial and economic development of the Orient, should devote much consideration to this exceedingly important matter, and make an effort to understand it in all its bearings. We do not forget that an able speaker, completely in touch with his subject, can present a case in a manner that carries conviction with it, and yet have told us only one side.

The Toronto News prints a review of the general business situation, which is of special interest as it appears in a paper published in a city where it is possible to feel the pulse of trade with much certainty. It tells us that in the Eastern Provinces the farmers have had a prosperous season. The Ontario grain crop has been exceptionally good, and a shortage of wheat abroad has had a stimulating effect upon prices. The dary output has been large and prices have been good; the recent drouth cut down the provinces the News says it is "the largest on record, the bulk of the wheat grades high and prices are exceedingly important matter, and make an effort to understand it in all its bearings. We do not forget that an able speaker, completely in touch with the crops, because the liquidation during the past year has been much more rapid than was expected. The financial situation is further relieved.

To all questions there are two sides, otherwise they would not be questions. We may have our own views on this one; they may or may not be these advanced by Mr. Moreton Frewen; but no one will dispute that the question as presented by him is one calling for close study, and that, if it shall be found on investigation that he has correctly diagnosed the situation, it is our duty to employ whatever influence we possess towards the advancement of the cause of which he is so able a champion.

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK.

The Colonist endeavors to give its readers as fair an idea of how the political situation is as is possible from the perusal of the eastern papers. We are all the political situation is as is possible from the perusal of the eastern papers. good crop to place the country where it was a year ago. A gratifying feature of the case is the comparatively small number of failures that have been reported. The News thinks that the United States is in no bad way financially notwithstanding many disquieting incidents. The crops there have been good, and the disturbing effect of the presidential decition will fect of the presidential election will only be temporary.

MILITIA EXPENDITURES

In asking Mr. Templeman for an explanation of the reason why the promise to keep up the military force at Work Point had not been fulfilled,

throughout the Dominion. This elicited a great deal of praise from Mr. Curtis' friends, and even his opponents gave him credit for pluckiness. But some one seems to have funked. Perish the thought that it is the redoubtable Mr. Curtis. We shall not make a second guess, but it is clear that some one thinks it advisable that the constituency shall be kept open until latering in the season. Whether this is, because it is feared that Mr. Curtis may fall in the strife, or it is thought best to have some haven of retreat for some one, who may be rejected by another constituency, we do not know, and we do not suppose any one will tell us. The fact seems to be that the election is to be postponed and Mr. Curtis will have to play with loaded dice whether he will or no. It is bad enough to postpone it after such professions as were made by Mr. Curtis; it is worst of all to attempt to throw the biame

Are You Coughing Yet?

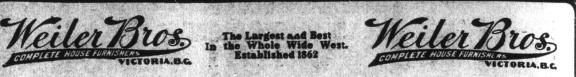
It is unwise to let a Cough run on, for frequent coughing naturally increases the irritation in the bronchial passages. If your are wondering what to take, suppose you try

BOWES' BRONCHIAL BALSAM

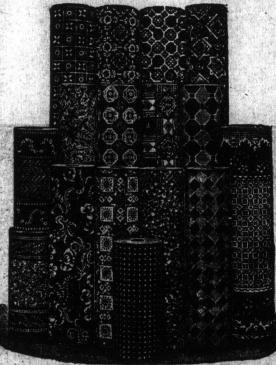
It has relieved others and will relieve you. We do not say it will cure your cough in one night, but a few days' use will cure a long-standing hoarseness, croup or bronchial cough. Recommended in all throat and lung troubles, asthma, whooping cough, etc.

Per Bottle, 50c Only at This Store

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government St., nr. Yates



The Dalai Lama The despatches tell that the Dalai Lama is yet a wanderer, having related to return to Lhassa since he left it after the arrival of Col. Young-nears the since he is now in the province of Chi-li, which seems that he is a very long way from home. The Dalai Lama is a presson of much importance. He is the head of that branch of Buddhism which finds acceptance in Tibet and throughout Mongolia. It was founded about A.D. 638, or at least that is the date at which it began to play any rominent part in Tibet, which seems to have been its original home. The head of the cult was at one time called the Grand Lama, but the same to the Grand Lama, but the same called the Grand Lama the s



the floor and its covering. Linoleum is an incomparable material for the floor. It makes a surface that is restful to stand and walk upon, which means much to the busy housewife who treads this floor so much each day.

Easy to keep the floor clean when covered with Linoleum. Saves much labor in this respect. Where there is so much walking, you should put good qualities. Try the Inlaid style. In this, the pattern runs through to the back, and you therefore have no unsightly, worn patches. For Pantry, Bathroom, Vestibule or Kitchen it is the ideal floor

We stock nothing but the best English makers, and handle only "First" quality-'Seconds' never find a place here. Investigate our Linoleum values.

Do You Keep in Touch with the New China Arrivals

Do you keep in touch with the new arrivals in the China Store? New lines are continually being added to this interesting department, and if you would keep posted on the new goods you should make frequent visits to this department. Many quaint new pieces suitable for plate rail, etc., are here. New china tea sets and dinnerware and useful odd pieces and an endless variety of other items much too numerous to itemize here. You are welcome to come and gaze to your heart's content.

Do Not Fail to Visit Our Big Showing of Fall Carpets

New Rugs Now on Show

The Second Floor is teeming with an immense range of new Rugs and Squares. Hundreds of fine samples are now ready for your inspection, and you are asked to come and see this exhibit.

The range is wide and the prices correct in every instance. Quality is the first thought, and you will find each and every rng, from the moderately priced to the finest Turkish, representing the very best in its class. Why not come in today?

Complete Range of Morris Chair Styles Now Shown on Our 3rd Floor-Come and See These

If you are looking for something really worthy in that most popular of the Easy Chair line-the Morris Chair-you should see what we have to offer you in these. Just at present we are displaying a most complete range, and invite your inspection of a stock the equal of which we feel confident you won't find elsewhere in the city. Come up to our third floor and see these chairs and "try" them there.



See the New Arrivals in Madras Muslins Exceptionally Fine Display of Newest Ideas in Muslins Now Shown



---OF---

HOMES

HOTELS

CLUB3

Want to learn how to increase the attractiveness of your home through the medium of dainty curtains. Then come to our Drapery Department and let the salesmen explain how casily this may be done with Madras Muslins and similar materials.

Ready for you today is a shipment of dainty Madras Muslins direct from the largest Scottish manufacturer - Britain's largest manufacturer of these favorite materials. Cream and colored lines predominate in these latest additions, and attractive designs are shown.

Fringed lines are also shown, also Madras Brise Bise-a pleasing curtain material 27 inches in depth, with deep flounce. Such materials as these, when used thoughtfully, create an atmosphere of beauty that cannot otherwise be obtained. Each

season they have grown in popularity and our sales greatly increased. We should be pleased to show you many pieces in these materials and explain their many uses and points of especial merit. Come up to our second floor, and ask the salesman to show you some Madras Muslins.

Famous "McLintock" Down Quilts

Blanket Values of Merit

THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.G.

MAKER3 --OF--FURNITUR ? ANDOFFICE HITTING; That Ar Bett a:

And feeling

Arion Club

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As a res chair was t Greig actin The fol Jay, the property for

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kitchen is! in the home. the kitchen all the other ortant, then, Linoleum is or the floor. stful to stand ins much to treads this

clean when Saves much there is so put good le. In this, o the back, unsightly, Bathroom, ideal floor

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Merit

MAKER3 -OF--ANDOFFICE HITINGS

That Ar Bett a:

The Arion Club—A Pioneer Musical Society

The soul of music slumbers in the shell, Till wak'd and kindled by the Master's spell, And feeling hearts touch them, lightly pour
A thousand melodies unheard before.

—Godfrey.

> N the "Arion Club," Victoria's celebrated male choir, which is just entering its seventeenth season; a picture of whose active, or singing members is produced above; this city enjoys the distinction of having the oldest male organization in the Dominion of Canada, or for that matter on the Northwest con-

laston and W. Greig being appointed to draft suitable bye-laws.

It is doubtful if the promoters of this little meeting ever dreamed of the success which was to attend their efforts, or the important position the Club was ultimately to fill in the musical life of Western Canada.

The first Club concert was given in the Institute Hall, View Street, Wednesday evening, May 17th, 1893. It was opened by the singing of the Club's Motto:

tinent of America. To most Victorians, the and since that date all Club concerts or func-Arion Club has for so many years been iden- tions have been opened with the singing of

derie, engendered by the numerous mutual concerts and entertainments in which the two clubs have participated. The "Orpheus Club" were heard in this city
last year, when they were the guests of
the Arion Club," at a big concert given in the Victoria theatre, and won general admiration by their fine performance. E. Wolff afterwards took charge of the musical part of the Pollard Juvenile Opera Company so well known in this city, while A. S. Aspland joined the Operatic stage with great success. Of the rest of the "old brigade," W. Greig, J. E. Martin (affectionately known as "Jemmie"), and Ross Monro (at one time lieutenant-colonel of fornia, on October 23rd, 1899. The news was vicissitudes in its early years. A feature of

prevails a very fine feeling of camara- first asked the club to complete the number without him. At the time no one imagined that it would never be his lot to lead the Club again; but such was the fact. Mr. E. H. Russell stepped into the breach, and conducted the remainder of the programme, and by a touching co-incidence, the next number on the programme was Sir Arthur Sullivan's beautiful number "The Long Day Closes," ending with the appropriate words

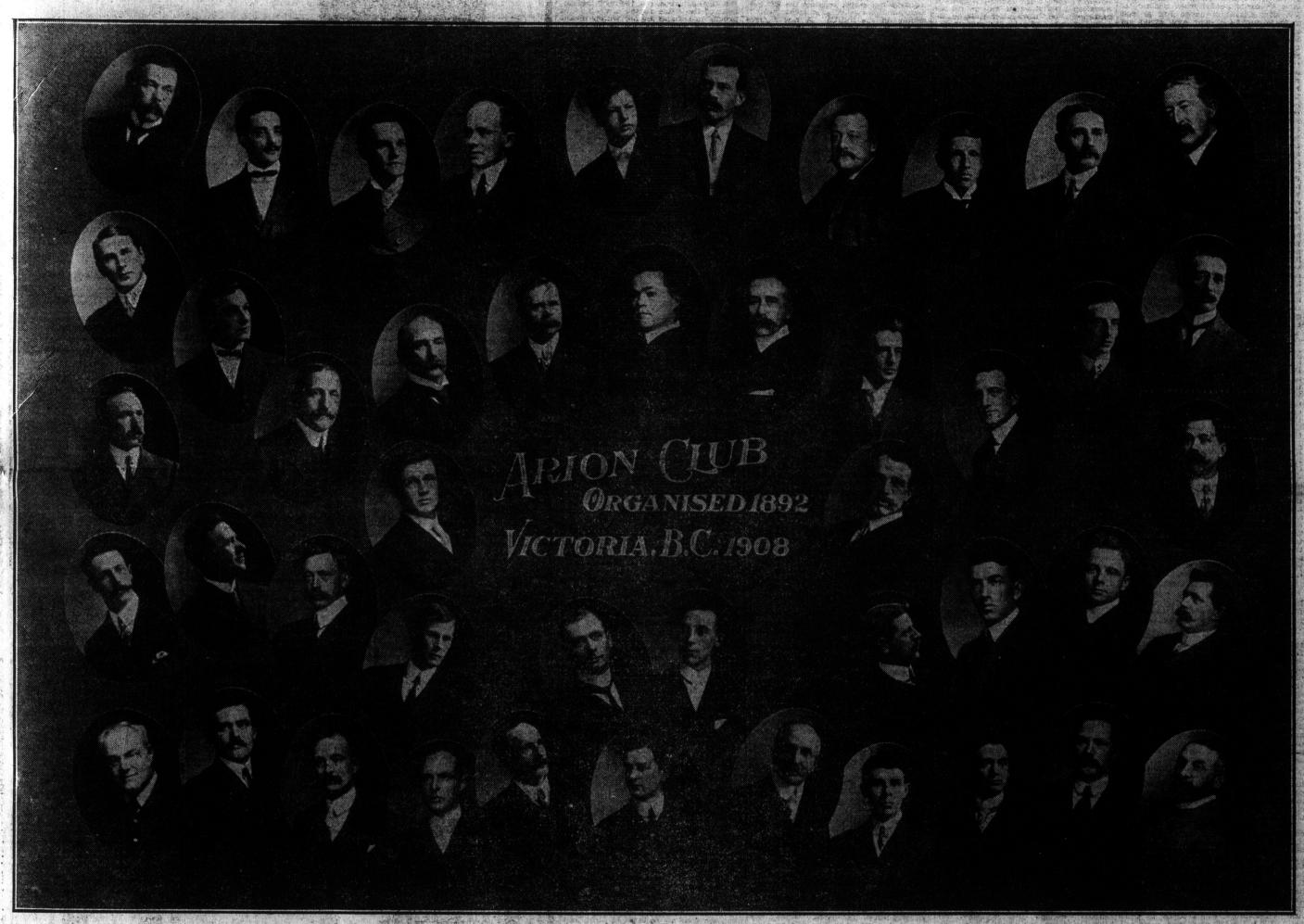
"Thy book of toil is closed The long day closes."

His death, which was regarded as a public loss in Victoria, occurred in Rivermore, Cali-

in the City, and this standard has been rigidly

maintained

The Club gives three concerts each season, which are open to any one who desires to become an Associate member of the Club, by subscribing for the series, the fees being quite nominal, and all money used solely for providing the best possible concerts. No salaries are paid except for professional soloists and orchestral work, the members of the chorus and officers each and all subscribe regularly to the funds, besides devoting their time to carrying on the work. Having organized at the commencement of Victoria's darkest period, in a financial sense, the Club had to face many



On February 15th, 1893, the following letter was received by a number of Victoria's best male vocalists:

Dear Sir—In response to a widely expressed request, Messrs. Geo. Jay, Herbert Kent and the undersigned, as a provisional committee, have called a meeting of those likely to become active members, for the purpose of organizing a male voice Glee Club in this city. The meeting will be held at the office of Messrs, Yates, Jay and Russell, on Thursday next at 8 o'clock p.m., when a plan of organization and other details will be submitted by the committee. Should you be desirous of becoming an active member, you are cordially invited to attend. In any case, I would beg the favor of a reply, stating whether or not you would be willing to join, so that the committee may know exactly the number of probable members. I remain, yours faithfully,

WM. GREIG. Secy. pro. tem.

As a result, a meeting was held in the office of Yates & Jay, Bastion street, at which the chair was taken by Herbert Kent, the late Wm. Greig acting as secretary.

The following motion was moved by Geo. Jay, the present city magistrate, "That those present form themselves into a Club for the study of music for male voices," and being seconded by Godfrey Booth, the present manager of the local branch of the Northern Crown

tified with the musical life and history of the city, that it will no doubt interest our readers to learn the origin and history of the Club.

this motto, which is in effect "Behold how good a thing it is for brethren to dwell tog gether in unity." The following gentlemen made the chorus:

First Tenors—J. C. M. Keith, K. J. Middleton, E. H. Russell, A. J. Thomas, E. Wolff, S. Y. Wootton.

Second Tenors—A. S. Aspland, J. S. Fleyd, W. S. Goodwin, A. Hood, J. Kingham. First Basses—E. A. Jacob, Herbert Kent, J. E. Martin, R. R. Munro, W. H. Peagram,

F. Wollaston. Second Basses-G. W. Booth, E. Grizzelle, Geo. Henwood, Geo. Jay, C. W. Rhodes and P. Wollaston.

Conductor—William Greig.
The Club was also assisted by Miss Heathfield, soprano; a name full of pleasant associations to those who attended concerts in those days. Of the gentlemen who participated in the concert, Messrs. J. C. M. Keith, E. H. Russell, B.A. (the present conductor), A. J. Thomas, S. Y. Wootton, W. S. Goodwin, Herbert Kent, G. W. Booth, G. Henwood, and P. Wollaston are still the valued veterans of the chorus. Messrs. J. S. Floyd, J. Kingham, E. A. Jacob, F. Wollaston and Geo. Jay, though not on the active list, are still valued members of the Club. K. J. Middleton has moved to Tacoma, where he has founded the "Orpheus Club." an organization identical to tions to those who attended concerts in those

things which haunt the memory longest, and will most readily recall the past, melody has first place. Of the truth of this saying, strong proof is found in the fact that many familiar pieces of Club music are associated in the minds of the singers with those members whose voices (now, alas, silent), once joined them in well remembered chorus or solo, and the memory of those who are "no more," is yet green in the affections of their old comrades. Of all those connected with the Arion Club," their first conductor, the late William Greig, did more to found and firmly establish it, than any other. A man of very considerable musical genius, poetic temperament, and great personal charm, he united the members in a profound love of music for itself; and to his great and unselfish work the "Arion Club" of the present day is a monument. His high personal character, and delightful wit, made of him a valued friend, and did much to cement the Club members together. He led the Club until the illness which preceded his death. On April 5th, 1899, during the performance of the second concert of the seventh season in the Institute Hall, he was overcome with faintness, which he pluckily fought off until the last num-ber on the first half of the programme was seconded by Godfrey Booth, the present man-ager of the local branch of the Northern Crown Bank, was carried; Messrs. Geo. Jay, P. Wol-

the local militia) have passed into the "great received at a Club practice, and caused the beyond." It has been said that among those most profound sorrow, the practice breaking most profound sorrow, the practice breaking up after singing Mendelssohn's "Forever blessed." An affecting tribute to his memory occurred on the occasion of the next concert. The Club sang Kreutzer's beautifully pathetic "Home" in his memory; this having been his favorite number. When the Club rose to sing, the audience, moved by one of those sudden and spontaneous impulses which occur at times, rose with the singers, and remained standing during the singing of the piece, which was re-ceived with the tribute of that most eloquent emotion, sympathetic silence.

By many it was feared that with the death of Mr. Greig, the "Arion Club" would pass out of existence, but chiefly owing to the able leadership of Mr. E. Howard Russell, B.A., who has conducted the Club ever since, they have marched steadily along the road of im-

provement each succeeding year.

The first concert was an invitation affair, the members themselves bearing all expenses personally. To this simple fact, the secret of the Club's long-continued success may safely be attributed. Many another organization with high sounding titles, and great ambitions have come and gone during the intervening years, but of them all the "Arion Club" remains, its

the concerts is the elaborate programmes, containing the words of the songs sung; and at one concert, there not being sufficient funds, it was proposed to curtail expenses by omitting the programmes. This was not to be stood. and the members of the chorus put their hands in their pockets and found the money required. On another occasion, there was no money for professional soloists which were required, and again the singing members "paid up"; at one time funds were so low that the members had to give a special concert to make up the deficit. This is the spirit that breeds success, and today the Club can afford to laugh at their earlier struggles; for having shared the hard times of Victoria's past, it now justly partici-

pates in her present progress and prosperity.

The greatest blow the Club sustained was at the commencement of last season, when it was found that the Institute Hall would no longer be available for their concerts. This meant engaging the Victoria theatre, which involved over quadruple expenditure. At the first blush it appeared an impossibility, but the Arion Club had faced reverses before, and nothing daunted faced the necessary preparations for the season's work, issuing an appeal for increased membership; and with such good will did Victorians respond to their call, that the list of Associate members was almost trebled, and the theatre packed to its capacity,

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

Henry Young

Company

FISHING SCHOONER
STRIKES PRINCESS

THE WITH When the brain came together, the strike of the princes was required to the strike of the strike o

The shock was a very light one, hardly perceptible to those unprepared for something amiss save by the stoppage and vibration following the reversing of the engines.

"When the engines were reversed," said one of the passengers, I went out from where I sat in the smoking-room and saw a vessel held under the stem of the Princess, her position showing clearly by the angle that she had been trying to get across our bows. We

MINBOUT FLATE
AND BRUGET HEATE
AND BRUGE

Henry Young Company

Attractive Showing of New Autumn Blouses

One of the first things that strikes a looker, when viewing our fine display of Fall Waists, is the distinctiveness of the styles-the radical difference to those shown generally. Every Blouse exhibited here is designed, cut, fitted and finished by sartorial artists. Correct style is well illustrated in every handsome model. We itemize a few:

MERCERIZED VESTING BLOUSES. A charming silky looking material that will give undeniable satisfaction in wash and wear, well tailored in latest yoke and tucked effect, long sleeves, separate stock collar of same fabric, sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42. Prices \$3.25 and \$3.75

WHITE PIQUE BLOUSES. An exceptionally stylish line, exquisitely tailored from the best imported pique, box-plait design, finished with straps of self and ornamental buttons. Sizes 34, 36,

"MADAME BUTTERFLY" BLOUSES. A delightful fabric, white with black pin stripes, very

WHITE VESTING BLOUSES, also other fashionable models in white, stripes, checks, etc., all sizes, Prices \$2.25 and\$2.60

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty A large and expert staff. Well equipped rooms Thomson's Glove-Fitting Corsets



FEARS FOR SAFETY OF NEWLY WED COUPLE

Wreckage of Launch of W. Shaw Found on Lawn

seemed as T read the very details that he had mentioned. It was only a dream, of course, but a remarkably true one."

SPOKE MANY STEAMERS

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS

Nine Vessels Exchanged Signals With Dominion Station at Gonzales Hill Yesterday

The growing number of steamers equipped with wireless telegraphic apparatus operating in nearby waters is indicated by the fact that yesterday is in charge, spoke with nine steamers, and received messages from two others which spoke with Estevan. The steamers lyo Maru, Quadra, Iroquois, Chippewa, Salvor, Governor, Humboldt and U.S. warships Milwau
The launch with the Shaws on board

(From Thursday's Daily)

The steamer Tees, which reached port yesterday morning from Cape Scott and way ports of the west coast of vancourer island with 736 barrels of vancourer island all considerable alarm is entertained at Quat-sino for the safety of Mr. and Mrs. William Shaw of this city, owing to the find of the top of a launch recognized as theirs by a prospector at Lawn point after the Shaws were long overdue. Leaving Victoria this summer in a single-masted Columbia river boat fitted with a 3½ horse power engine, the Shaws went on a honeymond trip around Vancouver island by way of the east coast to Quatsino. Mrs. Shaw was Miss Berridge of this city. Shaw located the gold properties at Klaskino inlet and the properties from which the richest ore yet taken on Vancouver island has been mined are exciting much interest.

The launch with the Shaws on board (From Thursday's Daily)

the return of Capt. T. H. Worsnop, the return of Capt. T. H. Worsnop, the general manager, from Mexico on Tuesday, there was trouble when the Georgia reached the outer wharf. The purser, chief officer and others resigned. The Georgia has a light cargo, including 80 tons of box shooks from Anacortes loaded here, and four passengers, C. C. McNeill, British consul at Colima; C. G. Seaton, A. M. Jones and S. Dominguez embarked.

NINGCHOW REACHES PORT FROM LIVERPOOL

Look for this Trademark



This trademark makes every man : judge of fine hand-tailored garments.

When he finds the Fit-Reform Wreath, he has found everything

that constitutes the best in tailoring. Cloth, trimming, workmanship, style, fit and wear—all are included in the guarantee that goes

with this trademark. It is a good thing to look for and a mighty good thing to find-and you will always find it in the genuine Fit-Reform Suits and Overcoats, made

by the founders in Canada of hand-tailored garments.



ASHO

Steamer Fas Marrett Pol

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Wireless Give dent and Re ing Qu

When the stea Seattle for Skag ret Point, Pende ing Active Pa yesterday at 4. board hanging the steamer w for assistance, looked through a faraway bead r a passing distress signal the accident the aid is quic Alaska ports of fog of early mo less telegraph forced out int couver heard th Haughton, sup in" earlier tha ment on Gonza wreck, wreck, ashore and ne you send assist A few minut a.m., Mr. Haug eritish Colum and word was Sound Tugboat malt the steam made ready an salvage pumps and the tug L operator on the and came passengers

> ward section, in the effort t vessel. She re bow and swu side to the sh angle, and the er was water t When the Ar yesterday mori lotte island, pa sel about 7.30 a ferring the pas off and Capt. sistance could was that salva ing from Victor taking all the boldt seemed to in the trees the way into a lite was close to starboard side how. The A starboard side how. The A way, and passe ing to the sce terwards the is be used in lig also passed, bo The tug Lou fore noon and ing for high arrived about arrived about

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after part ren

ward and kept being kept dow discharged on

Steamer Hu tempt was ma last night. Th both standing alongside ass cargo, In con low tide, there run out of ov was not const was not cons to stay on b officers, fearin list over, orde night. The tempt to float this morning. The list will is extremely be is extremely herests at an autered that shape The Humbo steamer of 1, ommanded by She was built sen of Eurek owners, the H pany, Max E under chartes steamship co. 231 feet long feet deep, and Cala. She walron Works of HUMBOLDT RUNS

ASHORE IN DARK

v Young mpany

Steamer Fast on Rocks at Marrett Point, Pender Island, at High Water

SALVAGE STEAMERS AIDING

SALVAGE STEAMERS AIDING

Wireless Gives News of Accident and Results in Aid Being Quickly Given

General Good of the Steamer of the Hertzian waves that other listeners might hear and send aid. Mr. E. J. Haughton, superintendent of the Do-minion government wireless stations in British Columbia, who was "sitting in" earlier than usual at his instrunent on Gonzales hill, heard the mes-

after part remained free of water. The steamer's pumps were connected forward and kept engaged, the water being kept down well. The cargo was discharged on the rocks from the formal steamer's pumpled the work being helps being the work being the work of t

B. C. FRUIT IS GOING APPROVE OF SYSTEM UP-TO-DATE THEATRE TO GREAT BRITAIN

Shipment

Japanese Immigrants Found to Have
Been Using Fraudulent Passports
to Enter Canada

WILL INAUGURATE

in" earlier than usual at his instrument on Gonzales hill, heard the message from the air, announcing "Wreck, wreck," and he tapped out an enquiry which the operator on the firequois answered with the information that the steamer Humboldt was ashore and needed assistance. "Where is she?" asked Mr. Haughton. "On Marret Point, Pender island, and she is fast," replied the Iroquois; "can you send assistance?"

A few minutes afterward, at 7.20 a.m., Mr. Haughton was in telephonic communication with Mr. Bullen, of the British Columbia Salvage company, and word was also sent to the Piget Sound Tugboat company. At Esquimal the steamer Salvor was quickly made ready and she left with a scow, salvage pumps and a wrecking crew, and the tug Lorne steamed away at full speed from the outer wharf. Meanwhile the wireless telegraph operator on the fishing steamer Edith had heard the wireless telegraph operator on the fishing steamer Edith had heard the wireless telegraph operator on the fishing steamer Edith had heard the wireless telegraph operator on the fishing steamer Edith had heard the wireless telegraph operator on the fishing steamer Edith had heard the wireless telegraph operator on the fishing steamer Edith had heard the wireless telegraph operator on the fishing steamer Edith had heard the wireless telegraph operator on the fishing steamer Edith had heard the wireless telegraph operator on the fishing steamer Edith had heard the wireless telegraph operator on the fishing steamer Edith had heard the wireless telegraph operator on the fishing steamer Edith had heard the wireless telegraph operator on the fishing steamer Edith had heard the wireless telegraph operator on the fishing steamer Edith had heard the wireless telegraph operator on the fishing steamer Edith had heard the wireless telegraph operator on the fishing steamer Edith had heard the wireless telegraph operator on the fishing steamer Edith had heard the wireless telegraph operator on the fishing steamer Edith had heard the wireless telegraph operator on t Emigration frauds whereby Japanes

BEUTRAL ZONE MADE

ANG BUNDARY LINE

ANG BUNDARY

OF SURFACE DRAINAGE PLANNED FOR VICTORIA

R. M. Palmer is Completing All Measure Submitted to Rate-Victoria Musical Society Urg-No Additional Street Lights
Arrangements For Its payers Passed on Small ing Public to Show Inter-Can Be Installed Till Plant est in Scheme

at a rental which would pay a fair rate of interest on the capital invested. For the purpose of ascertaining whether or not Victorians would support the idea above referred to, you are asked to advise our Director and Treasurer, Mr. George Phillips, if you would favor such a plan, and should a company be organized, would you be willing to contribute by way of subscribing for a limited, number of shares in such a company. If sufficient favorable replies are received a meeting will be called to discuss the scheme.

CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS

More Support From Public Ne-

cessary if Tranquille Sani-

tarium is to Prosper

(From Wednesday's Daily) A short meeting of the Anti-Tuber, culosis society was held vesterday arteration at the city hall when A. S.

sincere desire of everyone who has at heart the great work of lessening the ravages of the white plague, a more systematic campaign for funds must be

undertaken. A great work is now being done by all the local societies, and

too much praise cannot be given to those who have so earnestly labored towards the institution of the sani-tarium and its successful operation,

but it is imperative that more money

Barton, who has recently returned from Tranquille, the site of the sanitarium, spoke on the necessity of a more active campaign for funds with which to further the great work now being undertaken. Hr. Barton stated that everything at Tranquille is in almost satisfactory condition so far as present means would permit, but if the institution is to progress and fully meet all requirements, which was the sincere desire of everyone who has at SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR

Suggestion From Winnipeg on LOCAL FIRM TO fully Considered

The question of properly caring for and educating the feeple minded children of the province, and those suf-Mr. Barton stated that there are now visable for them to attend the public

LIGHTING PLANT NOW AT UTMOST CAPACITY

is Increased

To secure for Victoria a new and up-to-late theatre worthy of the city and one which will afford accommondation to any theatrical company however large is the object of the members of the Victoria Musical Society. Circulars signed A. C. Flumerfelt, president of the society, and George Philips, director and treasurer, are now being sent out to all the leading citizens of this city explaining the scheme and point out the necessity of Victoria possessing some more adequate theatre of the council on previous occasions, but as yet nothing has been done, though in previous reports made done, though in previous reports made by the city electrician, Matthew Hut-chinson, the necessity of an increased capacity at the plant should additional lights be installed has been pointed out.

Fifty of the new long-burning, enclosed type of lamp, which will suplant a like number of the old style lamps installed here years ago, have

just arrived in the city from the plant of the Canadian General Electric company, together with the necessary switchboard and transformers to oper-ate the lights. When these latest arrivals are installed there. will be 200 of the new style lamps out of a total of 350 lights now in commission. The new lamp will result in a great saving of labor besides giving a much greater light. They will require to be trimmed but once every eighty hours of burning in the winter time, or once every five days, and in the summer months the work of trimming will have to be done but once every two weeks. This will mean that where, under the old system of lights, a trimmer could attend to but fifty or sixty lights he

cular has been sent out explaining the idea of the Victoria Musical Society:

The committee have under consideration the possibility of building a new theatre in Victoria, and have been in communication with Mr. E. R. Rickets, manager of the theatre, on the subject.

It must be obvious to all our members that the present building is absolutely inadequate to our requirements. The seating capacity is so ilimited that the engagements of the eminent Artists figuring upon our programmes involves considerable financial risk and allows very little margin for safety even if large audiences are secured for each concert.

Apart from our own work, Mr. Ricketts states that after the present season great difficulty will be experienced in persuading the best theatrical companies to come here because of the small stage and imited seating capacity.

The cost of a new building, including land, is estimated at \$150.000, and it is proposed to make an endeavor to rise this amount by subscription among the theatre and concert goers.

Mr. Ricketts is prepared to enter into a fifteen years lease of the building at a rental which would pay a fair rate of interest on the capital invested.

For the purpose of ascertaining whether or not Victorians would supposed.

called to discuss the scheme.

CIAL SCHOOLS FOR

AFFLICTED CHILDREN

to be operated, as the present machingery is, by steam. The reason given for not increasing the electric lighting plant ere this was that the council was waiting to see what should be done in the matter of the water supply as it was expected that in time there would be obtainable sufficient water power to operate the lighting

REPAIR THORDIS

cures Work on Norwegian

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Buying **GROCERIES**

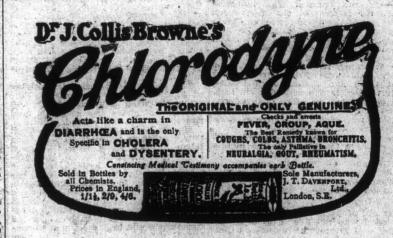
Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

COPAS & YOUNG VICTORIA, B. C

Northern Interior of B. C.

Miners and prospectors going into Telkus, Omenics or Inginees Campi will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Sheens River and headquarters for outfitt ing for above points.

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



Wholesale Agents, Lyman B ros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

NOTICE ____

CHAS. DAY & CO., LONDON,

Are The Sole Export Bottling Agents For

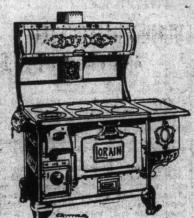
John Jameson & Son's Whiskey

And on each LABEL must be found the following Notice and mature:

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would remest the attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on all Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

Win fameson Hon!

We Have Just Recrived a Carload of



Lorain Ranges

DO YOU NEED A RANGE?

The Lorain is a work of art. Do not fail to see a Lorain. Let us tell you about its

And you will enthuse with

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

A SNAP THAT IS A SNAP

COLUMBIA 10 Inch Disc

RECORDS

Reduced from 75c to

50c Each Twelve-inch Discs only 85c.

FLETCHER BROS. Columbia Headquarters.

THE LADIES OF METCHOSIN are given ing their annual Harvest Home festival and dance on the 7th October. The

a mighty find it in pats, made garments.

Hosiery

ark

kes every nd-tailored

Fit-Reform

everything

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oria, B. C.

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fernie was speakide glances which that there was words which did urface. Soon the rded when Coun-his attitude with ence question. He lution made and expressed by his ppened to be the alluded (laughn to explain that of high -green

Councillor McGrebe for Councillor gh fence on the eed that Councilment would be tter was laid over riod before taking

Fire Halls

yesterday on the fire hall to be f Douglas street gston street hall,

imself working.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

The regulation as to dogs running at large within the fire limits will not be enforced until the beginning of next year, when the new tags will be issued. That the council is opposed to changes being made in the time for receiving tenders for the last water high-pressure pumps was indicated when the request of the J. Neilson company of Winnipeg for an extension of time in order that that concern might receive quotations from Old Country firms, was turned down. The tenders are to be in on October 5, but the Winnipeg firm asked for further time. Alderman Fullerton declared that there had been enough trouble over tenders in the past, and, in fact, the council had so often changed the terms of tendering that it was getting so that responsible firms were chary about submitting them. so that responsible firms were chary about submitting them.

Alderman McKeown believed that

Alderman McKeown believed that some of the tenderers for the pumps would in all likelihood have gone to considerable expense in sending in their tenders, and it would not be fair to them to now extend the time further to accommodate some other firm. Oppose Proposed Plans.

Oppose Proposed Plans.

Several property owners on Pemberton road who are averse to the proposed local improvement work on that thoroughfare, have requested the council to make some change in the scheme of improvement. The city intended to grade and macadamize the street from Fort street to Rockland avenue and lay permanent cement walks on both sides. Some of the owners suggest that as the road is narrow the sidewalk be laid only on the east side of the street from the end of the present cement walk to Rockland avenue, placing only a curb on the west side, while ment walk to Rockland avenue, placing only a curb on the west side, while the roadway be macadamized, the surface being treated with tar. It is also suggested that the city do not consider the laying of boulevards as it would involve the sacrifice of a number of fine trees and any steps taken by the city to remove the trees will be strenuously opposed. The proposition is also made that each of the owners on the west side of the road shall look after the ground in front of their reon the west side of the road shall look after the ground in front of their respective properties. To the above suggestions the council gave consideration at the Friday night's meeting of the streets, bridges and sewers committee, and in the meantime the work will be dropped from the list of works which the council passed upon last Monday evening. Monday evening.

Monday evening.

J. Musgrave, agent for the owner of property on Government street, entered a protest against the assessment levied on the property for the new block pavement. The owner has been notified that his share of the cost of the new pavement is \$282.50, spread over ten payments. Mr. Musgrave contends that when the question of the reblocking of Government street was discussed an agreeement was entered

discussed an agreement was entree was discussed an agreement was entree with the distinct between the owners and the city whereby the city was to pay the first was the length of time which the old was the length of time which the old with the seement of the called upon to pay the first was the length of time which the old with the called upon to pay the first was the length of time was ever appointed an again was the length of time which the old with the called upon to pay the first was the length of time which the old with the called upon to pay the first was the length of time was the length of the called upon to pay the first was the length of the called upon to pay the first was the length of the called upon to pay the first was the length of the called upon to pay the first was the length of time which the old with the called upon to pay the first was the length of time which the old with the called upon to pay the first was the length of time that he should not be called upon to pay the first was the length of the called upon to pay the first was the length of the called upon to pay the first was the length of the called upon to pay the first was the length of the called upon to pay the first was the length of the called upon to pay the first was the length of the called upon to pay the first was the length of the called upon to pay the first was the length of the called upon to pay the first was the called upon to pay the first was the called upon to pay the first was the called upon the pay the called upon the pay the called upon the called upon the pay the called upon the called upon the pay the called upon the pay the called upon the called upon the pay the called upon the called upon the called upon the cal now be governed by these lines. She suggests that the city should re-erect the wall and the cost thereof, and she will allow the wall to be set back to the line established by the present city the stable of the s

engineer.
Owing to the fact that the work of laying the salt water high-pressure mains is now being done and a sufficient number of valves to be installed with the mains, cannot be borrowed from the water works department ow-ing to the rapid work being done in laying the mains for the water works

from the water works department owning to the rapid work being done in laying the mains for the water works service, it was decided not to call for tenders, but to get quotations from all the local firms in a position to supply some agent and city engineer will assign a service to bids and let the contract.

The following local improvement works were reported upon by the city engineer, adopted and will be proceeded with: Permanent sidewalk on the east side of Houghton street, between Denman street and Pembroke street, to cost \$712 of which the city's share still be \$237; permanent sidewalk on the south side of Collinson street, between Vancouver street and Rupert street, total cost \$7136.40, citys share \$23,6485.

Tearing Up Streets

In order to avoid the tearing up of reads after the work of improvement.

In order to avoid the tearing up of reads after the work of improvement.

Mark Fisher & Sons vs. Dodds.—An in the admirability of the plaintiff, and H. D. Hense of the plaintiff and H. D. Hense for the defendant.

Taylor Pattison Mill Co. vs. Piggott.

Taylor Pattison Mill

MORE REGULATIONS
FOR CITY'S CANINGS

The Grant of the company with be asked on the three declaring the first makes and the company with the season of the season of the company with the season of the company with the s

Government street was given its final

Government street was given its final reconsideration and passed.

Mayor Hall informed the council that mandamus proceedings have been taken by Lee Mong Kow to compel the city to grant him a building permit for a one-story building which he intends erecting on Yates street between the new Merchant's Bank building and the Sylvester Feed company's premises. The council recently refused to issue the permit, the building inspector stating that such a dwafed structure would be a detriment to surrounding values. As Lee Mong Kow is absent in the east the proceedings will probably be allowed to stand over until his return.

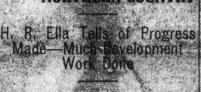
"We ought to fight it to a finish" declared Alderman Mable, but Alderman Hall was of the opinion that the city could not stop the erection of the building so long as it was properly built.

"You can make a bold bluff to ston."

by a florist and gardener for goods supplied and work performed, the amount claimed being \$193.20. The defendant asserts that the account put in is an incorrect one, and that \$100 covers the true indebtedness, which amount has been paid into put in is an incorrect one, and that \$100 covers the true indebtedness, which amount has been paid into court. Moresby & O'Reilly for the plaintiff and McPhillips & Heisterman for the defendant.

mittee. The bylaw to authorize the raising of \$5,959 for the repaying of Fort street between Douglas street and Covernment street between Douglas street and

Those who have become members of the newly incorporated licensed vintners' association are: Harry H. Molony, Fred Carne, Luke Pither, D. Stewart, H. Siebenbaum, J. M. Hughes, Lund & Anderson, Roht. Chadwick, W. S. D. Smith, Andrew Rusta, J. W. Ambery, E. J. Smith, J. B. H. Rickaby, W. H. Grant, H. W. Eickhoff, Ed. McAvoy, Wm. Harrison, G. G. Meldram, Gustave Moorman, Gold & Johnson, Phil Crombie, Mrs. H. Hindmarsh, A. R.



MANY PASENGER

Government stered was given the find and the council states by the stered was given the find and the council states by the stered was given the find and the council states by the stered was given the find and the council states by the stered was given the find and the stered was given the ster

struck off the rolls of licensed dentists in this province, on account of alleged unprofessional conduct as disclosed in the sensational case in which he was involved last spring. The action was taken by the governing body of dentists, under the provisions of the Dential act passed at the last session. A.

deceased are requested to send full particulars of the same duly verified to the undersigned before 1st November, 1908, after which date the executrix will proceed to distribute the estate having regard only to such claims of which she shall shave notice.

I. A. BEVERIDGE, 10 Mayburn Cres. Partick, Scotland. TAND ACT

Form of Notice. Victoria Land District—District of

TAKE NOTICE that the Sanich Lumber Company, Limited, of Sidney, B.C., intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at high water mark about 500 feet east of the southwest corner of Block 15, Sidney Townsite, Saanich District, British Columbia, thence east 300 feet, thence north 1035 feet, thence north 31 degrees 15 minutes west 1100 feet, thence in a southerly direction following the high water mark to point of commencement. SAANICH LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, J. C. Billings,

> MINERAL ACT (Form F.)

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

TAKE NOTICE that L Thos. Parsell, Free Miner's Certificate No. B23086, acting for myself and as agent for L. N. Anderson, Free Miner's Certificate No. B23833, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section, 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certifiate of Improvements. Dated this 29th day of July, A.D.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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

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

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements. for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

mprovements. ROY C. PRICE,

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I. James A.

Moore, 'free miner's certificate No. B
13858, intend, sixty days from date
hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder
for a certificate of improvements, for
the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant
of the above claim.

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

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

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Eagle No. 4 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where 10-cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

ROY C. PRICE,

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—Eagle No. 5 miner claim, situate in the Quatsino miner division of Rupert district. Where cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A.

Moore, free miner's certificate No. B
13853, intend, sixty days from date
hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder
for a certificate of improvements, for
the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant
of the above claim.

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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

mprovements.

ROY C. PRICE.

Agent.

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

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

1908.

NOTICE.—Red Cross No. I mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miners certificate No. B 18353; intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—Victoria mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located. West Arm of Quatsino Sound.—TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant the purpose of obtaining a Crown gran of the above claim. And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.— Red Cross No. 3 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Red Cross No. 4 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A.

Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

ROY C. PRICE,

claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where lo-cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound, TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—F. H. C. No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE that I, James A.

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

NOTICE.—Eagle No. 6 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13553, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

ROY C. PRICE,

NOTICE.—F. H. C. No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining claim, situate in the Claim, situate in th CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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IMPROVEMENTS ROY C. PRICE,
Agent.
By of August, A.D.

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ROY C. PRICE. Agent.
y of August, A.D. IMPROVEMENTS

No. 2 mineral Quatsino mining istrict. Where lo-Quatsino Sound. hat I, James A. certificate No. B otice that action ROY C. PRICE. Agent. ay of August, A.D.

E SIMPLE LIFE



WITH THE POULTRYMAN EGGS AND THEIR FOOD VALUE

> OMEONE has poetically described eggs as-

Treasure houses wherein lie Locked by angels' alchemy Milk and hair and blood and bone. The lines were no doubt de-

lation of the egg to the chick hatched from it, for enclosed within the shell is not merely the germ, with its marvelous power of development into a new individual of its species, but also a store of food, suited to the requirements of infant life, and sufficient to provide the chick with the "hair and blood and bone" with which it emerges, fully armed, into the outer world. Indeed, to the great majority of feathered infants (the pigeon being one well known exception) the contents of this storehouse is the only milk that nature provides. The inference is an obvious one, that, containing as they do, ingredients naturally adapted to the carliest stages of animal life, eggs should constitute an appropriate article of food for children, and we shall see that chemistry lends its support to this inference, though it likewise confirms the observation of experience, that bad cooking (which, in the case of eggs, is usually overcooking) may materially alter the condition of the food, and render it so difficult of digestion as to be utterly unsuited for the

use of the young.

Like all succulent foods, eggs contain a large proportion of water. The quantity amounts to about seventy-four per cent of the total weight of the contents of the shell, not including the shell itself, which is of course much drier. Thus, water constitutes very nearly three-fourths of the contents of the egg, the proportion of water being almost exactly the same as in the flesh of a broiler, but considerably greater than that in the flesh of a fullgrown hen. The water of the egg is unequally distributed between the white and the yolk, the former being seven-eighths (accurately, 85.7 per cent), the latter only about one-half water (50.9 per cent). From this standpoint, then, the yolk of the egg is a much richer food than the white-just as solid meat is richer food than soup. To get the same weight of solid food from white of egg as from one pound of yolks, we should have to take one and thece-quarters pounds of white. We shall see lacer that there is another sense in which the yolk of the egg is to be regarded as a richer food than the white. Our present point is merely that, for weight, it is a more concentrated, a less watery, food than the white.

But although the yolk is the more concentrated portion of the egg, it is the smaller of the two in size and weight. I wonder how many egg-eaters have ever stopped to compare the relative quantities of the two divisions of the egg. Doubtless most of us know that the white is the larger, but how many have any idea how much larger? As a matter of fact, the white is, on the average, rearly twice the weight of the yolk. In other words, roughly, one-third of the edible weight of the egg is yolk, and twothirds white. More exactly, the average figures are: Shell, about 12 per cent of the whole egg; white, about 58 per cent of the whole egg; yolk, about 30 per cent of the whole egg; or, of the edible portion the white constitutes 66 per cent, and the yolk 34 per cent.

Taking these figures in conjunction with the respective proportions of water in white and yolk, we see that, of the total solids of the egg, about one-third is contained in the white and two-thirds in the yolk; for the yolk forms one-third of the contents of the egg, and about one-half of the yolk is solid matter, so the solid matter of the yolk constitutes one-sixth of the total weight of the egg contents. And, of the white, which constitutes two-thirds of the total weight, only one-eighth is solid matter; accordingly, the solid matter of the white comprises one-twelfth of the total contents. The yolk solids, therefore, weigh twice as much as the white solids; or the yolk contains twothirds, and the white one-third, of the solid matter of the egg, exclusive of the shell.

If the solids of the yolk and white were identical in composition, then the food value of the yolk of an average egg wou'd be about twice that of the white. But the solid matter of the two is by no means identical, and, to explain the difference, it will be necessary to define some chemical terms, probably not understood by some of our readers, though doubtless familiar to many.

If we were to remove all the water from an egg, or from a chicken, or a piece of meat, we should find that the remaining substancesconstituting the "dry matter" or "total solids" -could be divided into two classes, those which will burn, and those which will not. The former constitutes the organic substances of the egg or meat, the latter the inorganic substances or "mineral matter." When the dried egg or meat is burned, the mineral matter is left behind as an ash, while the organic matter is left behind as an ash, while the organic matter disappears (being converted into gases, which pass off into the air). But if, instead of burning out the organic matter, we were to extract the dried substance with ether or gasoline, we should find that a part goes into solution while the remainder remains undissolved. The part which dissolves in the ether or gasoline is the fat. Fat is one sort of organic matter.

matter (ash), but also a quantity of organic matter, more abundant than the ash, and quite different in composition and properties from the fat. In the case of the pieces of meat, the organic matter left undissolved by the ether is the lean of the meat, the muscular fiber of the animal. It consists of what we call protein or nitrogenous organic matter. Fat contains carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, but no nitrogen. Protein is about one-sixth nitrogen, the remainder being mostly carbon, hydrogen and signed to express tersely the re-

> placement of worn-out cellular tissue; second, the production of heat and muscular work. For the purpose of the second of these functions, the supplying of heat to keep the body warm, and of energy to enable it to work, fat is the most concentrated, the richest, of our foods. One pound of fat supplies nearly two and a half times as much energy (in the form of heat or work) as one pound of protein or one. pound of sugar or starch. On the other hand, protein alone can build up new muscular tissue in the growing child, or replace the used-up tissues of the body of either child or adult. Protein is thus the most essential, the most indispensable food. It must form a part of every diet. One could not live on fat alone, nor on sugar or starchy foods. Fat this valuable mineral ingredient being more pork requires, as accompaniment, either some lean or a vegetable rich in protein, such as that of milk. Egg-yolk contains, also, a

per cent. of binding material-similar to that in hoofs and horns—is entirely made up of mineral matter of the same composition of limestone, the mineral matter of the egg, like that of other foods, comprises only a small proportion of the total weight. The ash of the white only amounts to about 41/2 per cent., and that of the yolk to only 3 per cent., of the total dry matter. But as the total dry substance of the yolk is, as we have seen, nearly twice that of the white, the yolk actually yields a somewhat larger quantity of ash than the white. What is more remarkable and Food has two functions: First, the re- more significant is that the ashes of the two divisions of the egg are entirely different in composition. Those of the white are alkaline, those of the yolk are acid. The ash of the white consists chiefly of common salt, and the allied substance, potassium chloride. The yolk ash, on the other hand, is rich in lime and exceedingly rich in phosphoric acid.

Phosphate of lime being the chief constituent of bone, egg-yolk is a food peculiarly adapted to the formation of bone, and therefore an appropriative food for growing chil-Gren. Excepting milk (which has over twice as much) no other food contains as large a proportion of lime in its ash.

In respect to phosphoric acid, egg-volk stands at the head of the list, the proportion of than twice as great in the ash of yolk as in

The undissolved residue contains the mineral shell, which, with the exception of about four It is probable that in China there has been much work done in the way of selecting birds for laying qualities. In no other way can we account for the large egg laying powers of Chinese geese and Pekin ducks. We have previously said in these columns that if . ever the water fowls are developed to lay as many eggs as do our land fowls the effect on the poultry business will be marvelous.

Up to the present time the large laying power of our barn yard fowls have given them the lead. Water fowls have not been kept so much for eggs as for flesh. But water fowls are healthier than land fowls, and if water 'be plentiful are more easily taken care of. When a river of clean water is the yard in which fowls spend their time, it is easy to keep that yard clean. It is also probable that water fowls appeal more to the sense of beauty of the ordinary man than hens. The large egg producing power of Chinese geese can certainly be greatly developed by selection and careful feeding. With the admirable start that has been made it should be easily possible to bring selected strains up to the 200-egg limit within the next ten years.

AYLESBURY DUCKS

Aylesbury ducks are to England what the Pekin ducks are to America. They are to them the ideal duck, and no amount of reasoning, or, for that matter, proof, will convince the English farmer that Pekins even rival the

tion that is just at the surface of the ground, or a foot or so below it. It is seldom that the bottom end rots at all. Years after a post has been in the ground, the part buried deepest will come up as sound and free from decay as the day it was put down. It is kept from decaying by the absence of the same elements that prevent seeds from germinating when they are planted too deeply. Timber decays, that is, the cells and tissues of the wood are broken up, by the growth of a fungoid organism, a fungus that eats into it just as mildew forms, and grows, on old bread. And it feeds on that part of the post only where it may be reached by the other elements necessary to its growth, viz., heat, moisture and some times light. That is, it works in the wood just at the point where the post comes through the ground. A post sunken deep, seldom rots at the bottom, and rarely if ever is one seen decayed at the top. It is at this vulnerable point, at the ground surface that decay sets in, and this is the part that needs treatment most, if anything is applied to check rotting and lengthen the years of usefulness of the post.

The materials ordinarily used for this purpose are some substances that will seal up, as it were, the minute openings or pores of the wood, that will soak into the interstices between the outer cells, preventing moisture from entering, and the fungus from gaining a foothold. Tar is sometimes used, hot tar, into which the posts are placed and allowed to soak for some time before setting in the ground, or the posts are sometimes charred. The effect of charring is to consume the outcell layers affording nothing for the fungus organism to feed on, and if carefully done, charring gives about as good results as any other treatment in preserving the timber. Nowadays creosote is the preferred treatment. It gives rather better results than any of the others, at least experiment stations that have made tests with different methods recommend this. It seems to be coming into something resembling general use down in the States, where timber is less plentiful than here, and posts higher in first cost.

Between round and split posts there generally a difference of several cents each in favor of the split kind. But the difference in price does not represent the difference in value between the two. General experience is that round, sound, cedar posts, cut from green trees will last considerably longer than posts split from dead timber, as split posts usually are. Split posts are as readily, but not so perfectly treated, with preserving materials as round posts, and when everything is taken into consideration are not so economical to use.—Farmers' Advocate.

LIME AND WOOD ASHES FOR POOR SOILS .

Good wood ashes contains about 35 per cent. lime and 50 per cent. potash and a small amount of phosphoric acid. It will thus be seen that in comparison with lime we get something in wood ashes which we do not get in lime. If a soil is abundantly supplied with potash, and all that is needed is lime, then it would be cheaper to purchase lime rather than to supply the lime through wood ashes. If in addition to the lime the soil also needs potash and phosphoric acid, then it might be advisable to use wood ashes, but it would be cheaper to use lime and supply the potash through muriate of potash or sulphate of potash.

It is well to apply lime in the fall of the year, but there is no reason why it cannot be applied in the spring. About 1,000 pounds per acre is a fair application. It should be evenly distributed and if put on with a drill can probably be distributed better than in any other

out cover it becomes air-slaked, or carbonate of lime. This does not necessarily mean that it will lose much or any of its value. It is a milder form of lime, but it will still posesss power of correcting acidity and of supplying plants with the necessary lime for food.

It should always be remembered that lime is not a complete fertilizer, that where lime is used it is especially important that the various elements of fertilizers, as nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, be also used. To test the soil to see if it is sour, purchase 5 cents' worth of blue litmus paper at the drug store and press this paper against the moist soil; if the paper turns red it indicates that lime is needed.

0---AROUND THE FARM SPLIT VERSUS ROUND POSTS

its origin, and there they have been bred and

given preference over all others. In England

those who raise ducks for the market select

the Aylesbury because their markets prefer

them, just as our American breeders choose

the Pekin because our home markets prefer

them. As far as the relative merits of the two

breeds go, there is no considerable difference,

the Pekin being larger and having a richer

color skin. The Aylesburys have often a white

skin, when dressed, and our markets always

prefer yellow-skinned poultry. Both breeds are

hardy, and rarely ever is a young duckling

lost. Pekins thrive without water save for

drinking, while the Aylesburys seem to suffer

for the want of a pond or stream to swim in.

Pekin ducks reach twelve pounds, while an

Aylesbury duck rarely ever reaches eight. Ad-

mitting that there is but little difference in the

breeds, we should advise keeping the one that

meets the wants of the buyers-for therein

lies the roadway to our success.—Farm News.

S a general rule, despite their greater cost it pays to use round posts of fair size in fence building. Split posts, invariably are from dead timber, and the fungus growth that produces decay finds entrance into the wood much more readily in case of split posts than round. Round posts presents a

better appearance too, if that is any consideration, they make a rather neater looking job of fence building and they last considerably longer, which is the main point after all.

Fence posts rot most rapidly in the por-

Carbonate of Lime If lime is piled up in the open air or with-

PLENTY OF WATER NEEDED

Ewes immediately after their lambs have

been weaned should be confined in a spacious yard for a short time, where they may be sparsely supplied with vetches, clover, grass, or some herbage of the kind. They ought tobe so confined for a week, and during that time their udders be drawn out a few times if very much distended. Three advantages are gained by thus confining the ewes. Firstly, they are kept from wandering back to their lambs; secondly, they are kept from feeding too freely; thirdly, they are held close at hand to be attended to if required. Although ewes may to advantage be kept short of food to encourage the drying up of their milk, yet they must not be kept short of water for drinking purposes. As with the dams so with the lambs, they must have a free run to drinking water. The lamb's food should, however, be



neither contains more than a very little of the indispensable nutrient, protein.

The organic matter of the egg consists of these two important nutrients (protein and fat), but the relative quantities of the two are very different in white and yolk. The organic matter of the white is practically all protein (albumen), with the exception of a minute quantity. The yolk, on the other hand has twice as much fat as protein. If we leave the water out of consideration, we find the proportion of the dry matter in white and yolk to be as follows:

Protein. Fat. Ash. White94 2 4 p.c. 65 2 p.c.

Remembering that the yolk contains twice as great a weight of total solids as the white, we get a better idea of the relative quantities of each class of solids in the two divisions of the egg by multiplying the second line of the above table by two. On doing so, we find that the white and yolk of an egg have about equal quantities of ash (the yolk actually somewhat the larger quantity—see below), and that the yolk has two-thirds as much protein and sixtyfive times as much fat as the white. We can compare the energy-producing powers of the two by multiplying the fat in each case by 21/2 (more accurately, 2.4) and adding the protein. Doing so, we find that the yolk has nearly four times the value of the white. From this very important standpoint, then, nearly four-fifths of the nutritive value of the egg is concentrated in the little yolk. In energyproducing value, or "fuel value" (as it is often termed), egg yolk is about the equal weight for weight, of wheat flour, roast beef, or medium fat mutton, while the white is hardly equal to a poor milk. The egg, as a whole, is about equal in fuel value to its own weight of

very lean beef.
When we leave out of consideration the

sorbed and utilized for the enrichment of the Aylesbury. It was there that this breed had blood. Hence, eggs are good food for anaemic persons. Regarding their value as food for children, we cannot do better than quote Hutchinson's words: "The great richness of yolk of egg in fat, in lime salts and in organic comounds of phosphorus and iron make it a peculiarly valuable food for young infants, especially those who are suffering from rickets, for it is just those very compounds which a child needs, and a rickety child needs them most of all."—Hutchinson, Food and Dietetics.

RIPE TOMATOES GROWN IN VICTORIA

Though rich in protein and fat, eggs, like meat, do not contain any of the other great class of organic food substances, viz., carbohydrates, but the protein and fat are present in eggs in a condition in which they are readily combined with food materials rich in carbohydrates, so as to form a properly balanced ration. Among the food materials rich in carbohydrates are flour and other cereal products, rice, sago, tapioca, cornstarch, etc.

Both yolk and white flow readily, and are

asily mixed into the batter of cake or pudding. Moreover, the white has the valuable property of being readily beaten into a froth to render cakes light or to form soft icings. This adaptability to a variety of treatments is one of the characteristics which render eggs so acceptable to the cook; who produces many delicious dishes owing their protein and fat largely to the eggs contained in them, but supplementing this protein and fat with such carbohydrates as sugar and the starch of flour, rice, sago, etc.-Prof. J. F. Snell.

GEESE

Chinese geese are said to be the most prolific producers of eggs of the goose family. Those that have them say that some of the

geese produce as many as 120 eggs in a season.

EGG PRODUCTION BY CHINESE

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND

ECENT events, both in England and in India, have tended to accentuate the misgivings long felt in informed quarters as to the want of effective provision for promoting the welfare of the young Indians who

come to this country year by year in increasing numbers to complete their studies. Impressed with the seriousness of the problem, Lord Morley, within 12 months or so of going to the Indian Office, appointed a departmental committee, consisting of two members of his council-Sir William Lee-Warner (chairman) and Mr. Theodore Morison-and Sir Curzon Wyllie, his political A.D.C., to take evidence and make recommendations on the subject. Witnesses were examined, not only in London, but also at the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh, and the committee placed themselves in possession of every point of view, examining many of the students themselves, as well as their tutors and professors. Certain negotiations with societies interesting themselves in Indian students had to be entered into, and it was not until the close of last year that the report was submitted to the secretary of state. Correspondence with the governor-general in council ensued, and has no doubt been partly responsible for the delay in taking action; but there is reason to believe that after the current vacation steps will be taken to give effect to those recommendations, at least, which depend for their initiation and continuance on action in this complicated, but the main features of the problems the committee was called upon to consider may be briefly indicated.

When the practice of sending young Indians here to complete their studies began in a small way, some four decades ago, the sojournzens, and they came with introductions and of the religious sanctions and customs observ-

access to English society. But as the stream augmented and the quality became less uniformly satisfactory these conditions changed. The young men began to form their own social circle, and thus to cut themselves adrift in large measure from the beneficial influence of contact with English life. In too many instances idle and unsatisfactory habits were formed, as was to be expected in the case of young men thousands of miles from home and friends, and thrown, without supervision, into temptation. More frequently they found their chief zest, outside the range of their studies, in political discussion in which emphasis was aid upon the imagined "wrongs" of India. Some six years ago Sir Charles Lyall publicly deplored the tendency of these young men "to gather into groups in a sort of alien commun-, aloof from the common life of England," and said it produced an embitterment of feeling, which many Indians took back to their native land, and which constituted a great public mischief. "It is a mischief," he added, "both to the people themselves, among whom a spirit of alienation and dislike is spread; and it is a mischief also to us in preventing or delaying the promotion of progress or reform."

Diligent, if handicapped, efforts to combat this evil tendency have been made for some years past by such institutions as the National Indian Association and the Northbrook society. and these have been reinforced by the genercountry rather than in India. The subject is ous exercise of private hospitality by sympathetic Anglo-Indians. But these efforts were not so constant and so effective as the current in the opposite direction. The extreme Radicalism to which youth is frequently given was reinforced in the case of many Indians by the absence of interest in healthy sport, of anyers were invariably the sons of well-to-do citi- thing in the nature of supervisory control, and

recommendations which frequently gave them ed in their own country. They consequently formed the right kind of material to work upon when a new and dangerous form of political propaganda arose among them a few years back—a propaganda actively promoting racial hate and preaching the overthrow, even by resort to violence, of the British Raj. Recent revelations in our columns have shown the inurious working of the leaven of "India House," and some indication of the extent of its ramifications may be gained by an estimate numbers.

It was stated by Mr. S. S. Thorburn, formerly financial commissioner in the Punjab, in a lecture at the Royal Colonial Institute in the spring, that the average number of Indians studying in this country is 400. This must, however, be an under-estimate. In Edinburgh alone there are said to be no fewer than 150. Indians, almost all of them engaged in the study of medicine. At Cambridge, the number Orientals on the undergraduate registers approaches 100, the great bulk of them Inans. There is a considerable, though smaller, number at Oxford, and some Indians are be found in industrial centres and technical lleges, such as Birmingham, Manchester. and Cirencester. But there are probably more Indian students in London than in all the provincial centres combined. They come here not merely for the study of one profession, as in the Scottish capital, but for all professions and callings, and particularly the Bar. The large number of Indians on the rolls of the Inns of Court may be gauged by any one who has the curiosity to look up the law examination and call lists of the last few years. But supposing we can add 50 per cent to Mr. Thorburn's estimate, it still remains a conspicuous indication of the growth of a violent and unreasoning attitude that so large a proportion of the total as close upon 100 should gather in London on May 10 last to celebrate

with joy the "national rising" of the Indian Mutiny, and to acclaim the memory of the Nana Sahib and other "martyrs." Youths indoctrinated with this seditious virus return to India much the worse for their sojourn in this country-more bitter against British rule, less respectful to parents and elders, and often with morals greatly deteriorated, and with their prospects in life more or less completely de-

In some degree, however, parents and guardians have themselves to blame when the boys on whom their hopes are centred and for whom they have denied themselves take to evil courses. Effective control of the young Indian student is only possible where the parents are wise enough and informed enough to entrust to some philanthropic body, such as the National Indian Association, or to some responsible friend here, the custody of the allowances of their boys and the task of acting in loco parentis. There must, of course, in all cases be a reasonable latitude, and no one suggests or desires that these young men should abstain from an interest in political affairs. Moreover, it is recognized that anything in the nature of direct official supervision is neither desirable nor practicable. The way of reform is not to put these young men into political leading-strings, nor officially to restrict their liberty. It lies in doing all that is possible to facilitate their educational progress and their general welfare, and in bringing them under wholesome and helpful influences. These requirements have been clearly kept in view by Sir W. Lee-Warner's committee, and it is understood that the main recommendation now before Lord Morley, and accepted by him, is intended to facilitate the primary object with which young Indians come to this country. They frequently are subjected to bitter disappointment by arriving here inadequately

equipped and ill-informed as to the requirements and conditions of their particular line of study. Not infrequently months are wasted because arrival has been at the wrong period of the year for the particular course contemplated; and it is in this dreary waiting time that injurious associations and bad habits are most likely to be formed. The unfortunate youths will seek the good offices of friends to whom they bring letters of introduction; but, however anxious these friends may be to help, their knowledge of ever-changing educational conditions is most probably imperfect and somewhat out of date.

It is intended to provide machinery for meeting the need of Indians in such matters both on arrival and at later stages of their sojourn. A tactful and experienced officer, familiar with Indian student ways and habits, is to be placed in charge of a bureau of educational and other information. It will be his duty to provide, not only the latest authentic information as to courses of study, but also confidentially to advise the young men as to the best centres for their several branches of study, having regard both to the means at their disposal and to the degree of specialized knowledge already obtained by them. For this provision to yield the results of which it is capable in good hands, it will be necessary to have some organization for bringing the existence of the bureau to the knowledge of parents and students. This organization will probably take the form of appointing provincial and district residents, working in conjunction with a committee of resident Indian "elders" here. The London committee will also be valuable as a medium of consultation and advice for the secretary of state and for the officer in charge of the bureau in regard to subsidiary steps for the promotion of the welfare of the Indian students.

New British Battleships

a large number of new ships will be completed for the navy and will be passed into service, including vessels laid down under the programmes for 1904-5, 1905-6, and 1906-7. Under the earliest of these programmes the battleship Lord Nelson and the armored cruiser Defence are both preparing for their official trials. The Lord Nelson was ordered from the Palmer company, at Jarrow-on-Tyne, in November, 1904, and was begun in the following May. She has run her contractors' trials, in which she has succeeded in reaching a speed of 19 knots-one knot in excess of the designed speed—and she is now being brought forward for her acceptance trials. Her only sister ship, the Agamemnon, was completed three months ago, and is now serving in the Nore Division of the Home Fleet, says the Times.

latory of the estimates it was said that the Lord Nelson would be completed before the end of the last financial year, no mention being made of the Agamemnon. The Lord Nelson will probably be commissioned at the end of November, or in December, when she will replace the Magnificent as flagship of the Nore Battle Squadron.

It is a curious fact that in the First Lord's

The armored cruiser Defence has been even longer under construction than the Lord Nelson, although she is about 2,000 tons smaller. She was laid down at Pembroke dockyard in February, 1905, and is now at Devonport preparing for her trials. By the time she is ready for the pennant-probably not before January next-she will have been under construction only a month less than four years. Her two sister ships, the Minotaur and Shannon, are both in the Fifth Cruiser Squadron, the latter being the flagship of the rear-admiral in command. These cruisers are noteworthy as formtleships before the Dreadnought.

Of the three battleships of the 1906-7 protrials, which she will run in the early part of ships mentioned:-October. She will be completed just within the limit of two years, in accordance with the statement of policy of 1905. The Temeraire, laid down at Devonport in January, 1907, and the Superb, begun at the Elswick works a month later, are more doubtful, and it is not likely that either will be ready for commissioning until the early spring of 1909, or three vears from the date when they first appeared in the estimates. More belated than these battleships, however, are the cruisers Inflexible and Invincible, sister ships of the Indomitable. Both of these ships are being built by contract, the Inflexible by Messrs. John Brown at Clydebank, and the Invincible by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., at Elswick. They were laid down in February and April, 1906, respectively, so that their two-year limit is already considerably exceeded. This, of troubles with which the shipbuilders of the north have had to contend. The Inflexible

URING the next three or four months reaching a speed of close upon 29 knots. These two vessels will ultimately join the Indomitable in the Nore Division, to which also the Bellerophon, Temeraire, and Superb will be attached when they are completed.

> The only other armored ships now under construction are the Collingwood, the St. Vincent, and the Vanguard, of the 1907-8 programme. There have been delays in the work on these ships. For instance, the launch of the Collingwood at Devonport, which was originally to have taken place in September, has been postponed to November 7, when the ship will be followed on the stocks by the armored cruiser which is to be built under the current year's estimates. The St. Vincent is to take the water at Portsmouth on September 10, the ceremony being performed by Countess Beauchamp. The contract for the Vanguard was not awarded to Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim until early this year, and it is unlikely that she will be launched before December at the earliest. The St. Vincent, by the way, will be succeeded on the Portsmouth slip by the battleship of the 1908-9 programme, the name probably being Foudroyant.

This completes the number of armored ships now under construction. It is significant that in the statement of policy of 1905 it was stated that, as four large armored ships would be laid down annually, and each vessel would be completed in two years, "there will be eight ships in course of construction in any one year either in the dockyards or by contract." In the three years 1905-6, 1906-7, and 1907-8 the number of ships provided for has been only ten, and yet at the present moment there are no fewer than ten armored ships in various stages of construction. Three months ago the number was fourteen. To the casual observer this would appear to be a more satising the connecting link between the old type factory state of things than having only eight of cruiser and the new, in the same way that ships building; but it is, of course, distinctly the Lord Nelson marks the last stage in bat- the opposite, being the result solely of the prolonged time required for construction. Its gradual increase may be seen from the followgramme, the Bellerophon, laid down at Ports- ing table, which shows the time elapsing bemouth in December, 1906, is preparing for her tween the laying down and launching of the

| | T - : 1 | | | nths o | |
|-------------------|---------|--------|----|--------|-------|
| | | down. | 51 | ocks. | |
| Dreadnought (b.) | Oct., | 1905 | | 4 | |
| Inflexible (cr.) | Feb., | 1906 | | 16 | |
| Indomitable (cr.) | Mar., | 1906 | | 12 | 617.4 |
| Invincible (cr.) | Apr., | 1906 | | 12 | |
| Bellerophon (b.) | Dec. | 1006 | | | |
| Temeraire (b.) | Tan | 1907 | | 7 | |
| Superb (b.) | Feb. | | • | 8 | |
| St. Vincent (b.) | Dec. | 1907 | | 8 | |
| Collingwood (b.) | Feb | 1008 | | 9 | |
| Vanguard (b.) | Apr., 1 | 908 (? |) | 10 (| ?) |
| | | | | | |

Passing to smaller craft, it may be noted that, while Germany is building six small cruisers, we have but two on the stocks. The Boadicea, which was laid down at Pembroke in July, 1907, and was launched in May last, is in a forward state, her two masts and four funcourse, is attributable largely to the labor nels having recently been stepped. The other vessel is also being built at Pembroke. Popular fancy at first credited her with the name of has already run her contractors' trials, and is Caractacus, but, as a matter of fact, she is to reported to have equalled, or to have surpass- be called the Bellona. She was laid down in ed, the performance of the Indomitable by, June, and she will be launched next spring, date of the ceremony.

The other five small cruisers of this year's programme have not yet been laid down, not have the contracts for their construction been have the contracts for their construction been awarded yet. The same is true of the sixteen destroyers included in the 1908-9 programme. The most remarkable of all vessels approaching completion is the destroyer Swift, of the 1906-7 estimates. Built by Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., this vessel, which has a displacement of 1800 tons and turbines of 30,000 hip, was designed for a speed of 36 knots. On her first trials she reached 38 3 knots—a record for any type of ship; but it is said in naval circles that it was hoped to get no fewer than 44 that it was hoped to get no fewer than 44 knots out of her—50 land miles an hour. Her propellers are being modified, and, even if she does not reach that stupendous speed, it is regarded as certain that she will top 40 knots.

Among other destroyers are the Ghurka and Afridi, belated units of the 1905-6 programme. Their three sisters, the Tartar, Mohawk, and Cossack, have been in service in the North Sea for some time, but these two have been more than ordinarily delayed by the labor troubles. The Amazon and Saracen, of the 1906-7 estimates, are well advanced, and contracts for the five destroyers of last year's programme (Crusader, Maori, Nubian, Viking, and Zulu) have been placed. All these vessels have displacements of 800-900 tons, and a uniform speed of 33 knots.

JOAN OF ARC

The Bishop of Orleans, Mgr. Touchet, makes an interesting statement in the Figaro, as to the state of the pleadings at the Vatican in the case of the canonization of Joan of Arc. There have been recent rumors to the effect that a favorable issue was not likely to be deferred. The Bishop of Orleans has no reason to doubt that the cause of Joan of Arc will eventually triumph.

The three points to be determined are: first, whether Joan of Arc has ever been the object of worship; secondly, whether Joan of Arc displayed to an heroic degree the cardinal virtues of fortitude, justice and temperance, with their adjuncts humility and chastity, and the theological virtues, faith, hope and charity; thirdly, whether she worked miracles after her death. The first point was quickly disposed of. A favorable judgment wes rendered in 1898. The arguments relative to the virtues of the candidate for canonization took a longer time. The procedure is elaborate. After a preliminary sitting, in which the question is discussed between the Advocatus Diaboli and the candidate's counsel in presence of the Cardinal pontente, another sitting is held before the Congregation of Rites, which is followed up by a solemn sitting called Coram sanctissimo, because it takes place in presence of the Pope himself.

All the proceedings are carefully recorded. entire volumes being filled by the arguments pro and con relative to the virtues of the candidate for sainthood. In the case of Joan of Are the question as to her virtues has been settled for some time. There remains the third point as to miracles, in which the procedure is the same as in the deliberations as to virtues. The two preliminary sittings have been held. and only the stage of the solemn sitting before the Sovereign Pontiff remains. Then will come the Pontifical decree de tuto-in other words, the solemn decision wherein the Pope will declare that the canonization can be proceeded with. It will only remain to fix the

The Immigration Puzzle

IR GODFREY LAGDEN, the late Commissioner for Native Affairs in the Transvaal, has a very important article on a great Imperial prob-lem in the Nineteenth Century for September: He calls it "Our Pro-

He points out that statesmen and writers on this problem arrive at a more or less common conclusion, which he puts thus:-

"1. That the Imperial view of the problem powerfully influenced by considerations relating to our trade and commerce; our duty and obligations to the people of India; our alliances and friendly relations with Japan, China, and other countries.

"2. That there is profound repugnance on the part of British colonists to Asiatic immigration, whether from British India or otherwise, based upon the convictions that fusion is impossible, that social and political equality are impracticable, and that territories won by British energy and enterprise should be debarred from invasion by Orientals whose characteristics and ideas make their presence injurious to indigenous nationalism.

"My plea for the dwellers in Africa, in respect of proposals made under authority for the organized immigration of British Indians on lines of permanent settlement, rests upon the following amongst other reasons:

I. All experience shows that the introduction of aliens into a colony with an indigenous population to meet temporary demands for labor, or for other purpose, without rigid provision for repatriation, has produced disastrous results wherever it has been attempted.

"2. Protectorates where the white race has established itself and can thrive, though in certain parts unsuitable for hard work or continuous residence may become centres of population and develop mining and other industries to an astonishing degree if discoveries are made and enterprise is set going.

3. East Africa—a case in point—is young and fulfils many of the conditions which attract the European race as regards altitude, climate, pursuits, and possibilities.

"4. The aboriginal races in occupation, whose cause stands in need of representation, are multiplying fast, and are forming an indigenous nationalism of their own under our guidance. We are stimulating them to improve and to be industrious; we have no right to cramp their material development and stifle their hopes by bequeathing their natural field of expansion to competitors alien in characteristics and language, with whom they cannot

"5. Preservation of the purity of races should be an aim. It is manifestly impolitic to graft the religious caste of Hindustan upon the wild African fetish.

"I wish in conclusion," says Sir Godfrey, to affirm that nothing in this paper is meant in any way to foster a sentiment of antipathy to Asiatics. We are entitled, however, to feel that our obligations to British Indians, with whose problems we warmly sympathize, 'should not be satisfied at the expense of the natives of Africa, and to claim that the whole-

some development of our Protectorates should not be fettered by reactionary policy. "It is criminal folly to deliberately create

problems in a new country in order to assuage them in another."

SHAW DECLINED

In the September installment of "The Reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill," in the "Century Magazine," Mrs. Cornwallis-West publishes a characteristic letter written to her by Mr. George Bernard Shaw. Mrs. Cornwallis-West writes:

"I had met Mr. Shaw a few times. He was tall, pale, thin, and ascetic-looking, with wonderful transparent eyes; his conversation was unconventional. Some correspondence passed between us apropos of a luncheon party to which I had invited him, and which he, used; but his refusal was couched in such Shawian terms that I felt justified in answering in the same spirit. He wrote: 'Certainly not; what have I done to provoke such an attack on my well-known habit?' To which I answered: 'Know nothing of your habits; hope they are not as bad as your manners.' I thought the matter would rest there, but to my telegram came the following letter:

"'Be reasonable; what can I do? If I refuse an invitation in conventional terms I am understood as repudiating the acquaintance of my hostess. If I make the usual excuses and convince her that I am desolated by some other engagement, she will ask me again. And when I have excused myself six times running,

she will conclude that I personally dislike her. "'Of course there is the alternative of accepting; but then I shall endure acute discomfort and starvation. I shall not have the pleasure of really meeting her and talking to her any more than if we happened to lunch at the Savoy the same day by chance. I shall get no lunch, because I do not eat the unfortunate dead animals and things which she has to provide for the other people. Of those other people, half will abuse the occasion to ask me to lunches and dinners, and the other half, having already spread that net for me in vair, will be offended because I have done for you what I would not do for them. I shall have to dress myself carefully and behave properly, both of which are contrary to my nature.

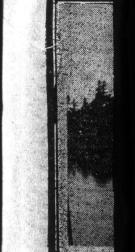
"'Therefore I am compelled to do the simple thing, and when you say, "Come to lunch with a lot of people," reply flatty, "I won't." If you propose anything pleasant to me I shall reply with equal flatness, "I will." But lunching with a lot of people—carnivorous people—is not pleasant. Besides, it cuts down my morning's work. I won't lunch with you; I won't dine with you; I won't call on you; won't take the smallest part in your social routine; and I won't ever know you except on the most special and privileged terms to the utter exclusion of that "lot of other people" whose

appetites you offered me as an entertainment. "Only, if I can be of any real service at any time, that is what I exist for so you may command me. To which you will no doubt reply, "Thank you for nothing; you would say the same to anybody." So I would, but it is a great concession to write it at such length to a lady who has bludgeoned me with an invitation to lunch. So there!'

DRINKWATE

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THREE HOURS CATCHAT DRINKWATER AND MEBRIDE CREEK

EAR the centre of Vancouver island lies Great Central Lake, a sheet of water which must appeal strongly to any lover of the picturesque who may have the good fortune to behold it in its present lonely gran-

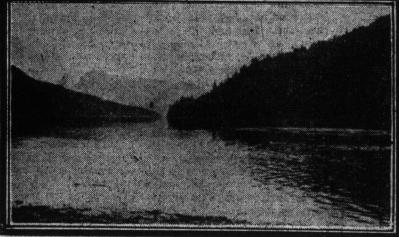
deur. That will perhaps be for a short time only, for the hand of the lumberman will soon he scarring its shores, and the disciple of the commercial spirit will prosaically proceed to bend it to his purposes. For the present it is a scene of beauty. According to the mapmaker, the lake has a length of 22 miles and its greatest breadth may be three miles. Its greatest depth is probably not known, though the coast chart makes it 100 fathoms.

Majestically picturesque seems the proper phrase for the lake's description. Throughout nearly all its length the mountains rise on both sides abruptly from the water's edge, and though none of the peaks immediately bordering it are of great height, they are in most cases sufficiently impressive. The most conspicuous is Thunder mountain, on the northern side, where the Indians locate the home of the thunder god. The similarity of its summit profile to the human head may account for this fancy of the natives. Back from the head of the lake run ranges of high jagged peaks, some of them bearing on their houlders fields of eternal snow and ice. In these ranges rise two considerable areams, McBride and Drinkwater creeks, which empty into the lake a large volume of icy water. Many other creeks race down the mountain





SOMASS RIVER LOOKING UP FROM ALBERNI



LOOKING DOWN THE LAKE FROM MCBRIDE CREEK

sides or wander through the few narrow valleys that open up the mountain wall on either side. The lake finds its outlet in the Stamp river, which joins the Sproat river to form the Somass, the grand stream admired by all who have visited Alberni.

Great Central is at present a veritable paradise for the angler, who can find in its waters trout of any size to suit his taste. Whatever may be their size, from a quarter pound to five pounds, they are strong fighters and afford great sport to the wielder of the rod. A peculiarity is the deep red color of their flesh, which has also a flavor that should satisfy any epicure. As in most lakes, the larger fish are more readily taken with the spoon or minnow, but the fly will also tempt many a lusty denizen of the lake and its streams.

There is less sport for the hunter than for the fisherman. Early in the season deer are scarce in the immediate vicinity of the lake, and the hills are hard to climb. Neither are grouse numerous. Bears can be found easily in several places along the shores; in fact, Bruin quite freely makes the country his home. To those who care for neither hunting nor angling, but love wild scenery, the lake must prove particularly attractive.

YOUNG PRINCES AT EXHIBITION

Prince Edward and Prince Albert of Wales paid a visit to the Franco-British Exhibition on Friday afternoon, accompanied by their tutor. After paying their shilling each, one of the first places they went to was the Scenic railway. They formed up in the queue, and one round of the exhilarating ride gave them an appetite for another. They remained seatand had another sixpennyworth. The hnstown Flood and the Spiral Railway were visited, and they subsequently bought toffer at Maynard's sweet stall. But the Scenic Railway had an irresistible attraction for them. They again joined the queue and had two more rounds. On stopping after the first journey they rushed up the platform and had the

tion, Prince Albert leading the way. Before leaving they noticed one of the picture postcard kiosks on the opposite side of the Court of Honor and bought a packet of post-cards. On opening it Prince Albert noticed on one of the cards a representation of the Scenic Railway. He remarked to Prince Edward, "You write on it that you have ridden 1.200 miles on this" (meaning the railway.) Afterwards they drove away in a motor-cab.

THE ARION CLUB

(Continued from Page Five.) for the season's concerts, turning what might

have been disaster into splendid success. It is interesting to remember that the first President of the Arion Club was Sir Matthew Bailey Begbie, British Columbia's celebrated Chief Justice, who held the position until his lamented death, being succeeded by Col. E. G. Prior, who held the office until (for the sake of expediency in running the Club) it was decided to keep that office among the active members. The Club associate membership to date has run into the thousands, and has included the various Lieut.-Governors of the Province, and nearly every one of prominence in Victoria during the last two decades; many of whom have since gone over to the "great majority." They have given nearly fifty regular concerts, three every year, also an immense number of special concerts, including several in Tacoma, Vancouver and Duncans, in which they added to their own and the City's fame. Their repertoire consists of a library of over four hundred different compositions, including most of the best there is in male voice music. During their existence they have also assisted in the social life of the city in three ways that redound to

First in a musical sense. Few good musicians have joined the ranks of local musicians

went by every short cut through the Exhibi- received assistance and encouragement from the Club members, either collectively or individually; more especially, those young Victorians, who, having left the City to study music in its various forms in the East or Old Land, have upon their return been successfully presented to the musical public of Victoria under the auspices of the Arion Club. It has also been part of the work of the Club to promote and assist in the bringing of really good Artists to the City in the past; at times

when money was scarce and success doubtful. Secondly for charity. Their first concert was repeated for the benefit of the funds of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital; which institution has received over a thousand doliars from collections at concerts given by the Club, under the auspices of different guilds affiliated therewith. For many years it was also their custom to give a concert in the hospital on Christmas afternoon for the convalescent patients, who were absent from home and friends, and this was continued until the crowding of the hospital rendered it an impossibility. The Protestant Orphans' Home has been financially benefited in a similar manner. In 1894, a big concert was given in aid of the sufferers by the Fraser River floods of that time, and just recently a highly successful concert was given in the theatre for the aid of those suffering through the Fernie conflagration.

Thirdly, in assisting at events of public importance. In the past the Club have taken an active part in most of the interesting and historical events of the city. At the opening of the magnificent local Parliament Buildings, which occurred on February 10th, 1808, the Club assisted in the opening ceremonies, and also at the opening of the Drill Hall. At the time of the memorable "send off" given the local volunteers in the Drill Hall on Sunday night, October 22nd, 1899, on the occasion of their leaving for South Africa, to fight the front seat of the car for the next trip. They in Victoria during the past years that have not battles of the Empire (many, alas, to return

also at the patriotic concerts given in the same place during the war in aid of the Mansion House fund. They also assisted at the public farewell extended to the last British troops to leave Canada, which event also occurred in the Drill Hall; singing among other things "The Soldier's Farewell." This brings recollections of the news of the death of so many of Victoria's contingent at Magersfontein. The news was received on the date of a Club concert, too late to make a change, and as a tribute to the memory of the boys who were dead, the Club rendered the same "Soldiers' Farewell," their audience rising and standing during its rendition. At the time of the first North Pacific Association regatta, they gave a big concert in the Victoria theatre in aid of the funds of the James Bay Athletic Association, which was packed to the doors. At this concert the prizes won were presented by Lieut. Governor Dewdney; and among other things the Challenge Cup went for the first time to the celebrated Victoria Senior Four (the big four). When Lord Aberdeen, then Governor-General, gave his official reception at Carey Castle, the Arion Club, at his special request, assisted in the entertainment. They also gave a concert in the Douglas gardens in aid of the then newly formed Tourist Club, another at the "made in Canada Fair," and in 1894, at the request of the city, a concert up the gorge on the evening of the Queen's Birthday celebration. The open air concerts given up the Gorge by the Club in their early years, before the advent of the noisy motor boat or street car, when they sang from a boat in the quiet calm of the night, are things never to be forgotten by those who heard them; and weeks before, every boat that could be hired, borrowed or stolen was in requisition for the

no more) the Club assisted in the programme,

On occasion the Club have sung privately for Sir Alexander McKenzie, President of the Royal Academy of Music; Dr. Torrington, head of the Toronto Conservatory of Music; and lately for Mr. Walter Damrosch, leader of the celebrated New York Symphony orchestra; on which occasion, it will be remembered, Mr. Damrosch expressed flattering surprise at the work of the Club, honoring them by the request that they sing with his orchestra on the occasion of his next visit. In short, the history of the Arion Club, is very much the history of local music in Victoria for almost the last two decades; for if the Club did not assist officially, in most events the members individually took prominent part. In addition they regularly correspond and exchange programmes and ideas with similar organizations both in the England, America and also Australia and New Zealand, in itself no mean advertisement of Victoria. It will be remembered that at the time of the first competition for the Governor-General's prize at Ottawa, the Ciub were specially asked to participate in the event, when the Colonist warmly advocated their being sent East; owing, however, to the prohibitive expense, the idea had to be abandoned, greatly to the regret of the Club's many admirers, who predicted that they would have had a splendid chance of obtaining the prize. Starting originally with twenty-five members, the Club have now forty-six singing members, as will be seen from the illustration, nearly double the original number, and embracing a majority of the best local male voices, the personnel of the Club being:

First Tenors—W. H. Binns, J. L. Forrester, A. T. Goward, J. C. M. Keith, T. Lewis, A. Muir, M. C. Reynard, Dr. A. J. Thomas,

W. H. Wilders.
Second Tenors—J. Brooks, J. H. Griffiths,
L. W. Hall, D. D. Muir, W. Spencer, S. Y. First Basses-W. S. Goodwin, A. S. Gore,

R. A. C. Grant, Herbert Kent, B. C. Mess, F. M. Russell, F. Waddington.
Second Basses—G. Henwood, G. Booth, J. P.
Marsh, F. Sehl, W. T. Williams, P. Wol-

Auxiliary Members-G. H. Redman, C. Charlton, S. Clegg, E. Fawcett, E. J. Hearn, A. J. Mortimer, T. Petch, P. R. Brown, Jr., J. F. Mason, J. W. Petch, D. Herbert, D. Kent, E B. H. Giraud, H. C. Gunson, C. Harrison, A. H. Kendall, W. McDonald, G. Olivier.

Conductor-E. H. Russell, B.A.

There exists among these members a de-lightful "esprit de corps" born of the mutual pride in their Club, its past achievement and splendid record, and also the joint struggles against adverse circumstances; for all concerts have not been successes. Death has taken, and circumstances removed many valued friends and good voices—colds and kindred complaints have played havoc at critical times with the voices of the singers; money (that prolific source of mortal woe) has been wanting to carry on the good work; but through it all the members have stood loyally together. When a member, or those dearest to him were removed by death, the others sent flowers and sung at the funeral, letting him feel that they shared in his sorrow; when a member married he was presented with a token of the Club's remembrance; and thus it is, that if circumstances compel an old time member to leave the City, he wishes to have programmes of the concerts sent him, and writes for news of the Club's progress; and when accident brings him to the City for a visit, he runs in for a Club practice; to be hailed with the singing of the Club Motto, and join for awhile again in the practice or talk of the "cays that were."

If one is unable, through lack of the necessary qualifications or time, to become an active member, they can still become an associate member; which not only enables them to attend the Club's delightful concerts for an absurdly nominal fee, but also assists in promoting local music and the shewing of what also gives them the distinction of being a member of an organization which is unique in Canada, the admiration of visitors, and of which Victoria is justly proud.

Most of the cremations in France occur in Paris, as the country people do not take to this method of disposing of the dead. America, the report says, has the largest annual number of cremations. There are thirty-six crematories in the United States, in which last year nearly

four thousand bodies were consumed. The greater number of the cremations in this country, it is claimed, take place in the case of foreigners. Germany has fifteen crematories, which last year incinerated nearly three thousand bodies. In the Argentine Republic there were 976 cremations, in Switzerland 721, in Great Britain 705 and in Italy 442.

A Peking correspondent says that China shows no relaxation in her anti-opium policy; but a formidable difficulty is the immense importation of morphia and hypodermic appliances. All the powers except Japan have given their assent to the enforcement of the clauses of the American and British treaties of 1902 forbidding the importation of morphia except for medicinal purposes, and the assent of Japan is expected daily. An imcan be done by Victoria's home talent; and perial edict has just been published, decreeing that Chinese who manufacture morphia or hypodermic appliances, or shopkeepers who sell morphia without a customs permit, shall be banished to "a pestilential frontier of the Empire."-London Times.

Discoveries at Knossos

COMMUNICATION from Dr. Arthur Evans appears in a recent issue of the London Times, in which that brilliant and indefatigable explorer tells the fascinating story of his latest archaeological campaign, during the spring of the present year, on the site of Knossos, in Crete, the seat of that ancient civilization, already mythical in the days of Herodotus, which is associated with the name

The future historian of Greece, however, will not write of Minos and of Crete in the sceptical vein of Grote, nor in the vague, tentative, and conjectural tone of Curtius. He will see in Crete the meeting-place of many and divers races, the melting-pot wherein, long before the Hellenic world, as we know it in history, began to exist, the civilizations of Asia and of the Nile Valley in Africa were fused, and whence they flowed in many diverging streams throughout the Hellenic world. Minos himself he will, no doubt, still regard as purely legendary. All that we know of him comes from the legend, and, if we eliminate from the legend all that pertains to his Divine origin and his superhuman character, there is nothing left of which history proper can take hold. But his name may still stand for a civilization which had its seat in Crete and its centre at Knossos, and which, as we now know, was highly developed long before the seventeenth century B.C., and must, from the nature of its material remains, have gone through a long series of phases and extended over a very long period of time. We can now trace its periods and its phases, its exits and its entrances, as it were, or perhaps we should rather call them the successive and almost imperceptible stages of its long development in the prehistoric ages. All this accession to our knowledge, or nearly all of it, we owe to the enthusiasm of Dr. Evans and to his trained archaeological aptitudes. . . His most recent efforts have been largely directed to the further excavation, not of the great Palace itself, but of a dependency connected with it by a line of paved way—"the oldest road in Eur-ope"—which now appears to have been a residence of great importance, with a frontage of more than 114 feet, and of such imposing dimensions as well to deserve the title of "Little Palace," which he gives it.

Another Palace dependency was also unexpectedly discovered by Dr. Evans in the course of his excavations in the Palace area proper. It is of a later period than that of the Palace itself, but its excavations proved to be singularly rich in archaeological results. "The space left between the well-preserved back wall of this house and the cutting beneath the inner line of the cryptoporticus had been largely choked up with massive blocks from this front of the Palace, probably at the time. of its final catastrophe. Here, too, were numerous other relics hurled by the same overthrow from the rooms and repositories of this part of the building. Fragmentary as many of them are, they make up a kind of epitome of the whole later civilization of the Minoan lords. We have here glimpses of vanished treasure, specimens of varied technique, sidelights on Minoan cult," and so forth. The full description is too long for citation, but its profound archaeological significance is unmistakeable. These finds, moreover, are only the unconsidered trifles of treasure which those who sacked the Palace originally, or those who in subsequent ages have ransacked its remains, either failed to discover or thought too worthless to carry away. Yet the wealth of abandoned or unconsidered relics still left in the debris so patiently explored by Dr. Evans is such as even the unlearned can understand and appreciate. The find includes a gold-mounted intaglio of lapis-lazuli exhibiting a man behind a lion, crystal bowls and boxes, specimens of what has hitherto been known as "renaissance backwork" on crystal, a box containing samples of tesserae for mosaic, silver bowls and other vessels, and a fragment of an ivory plaque of consummate workmanship and design.

CREMATION UNPOPULAR

In spite of the strong sanitary arguments advanced in favor of it, the practice of cremating dead bodies of human beings is but slowly gaining favor. This fact is confessed in the annual report of the French International Cremation Society at Paris. This society is doing its utmost to induce the French people to burn rather than to bury their dead. Owing to its efforts the number of incinerations is growing from year to year, but the increase is hardly

An Effect"—A Short Story

HEY met in Atlantis, a garden city in the county of Kent.

He was a young Canadian, with clear blue eyes—eyes as blue as the prairie skies in mid-July-a fair skin, tanned brown, and a frank, ingenuous smile; a man of few words and "horse sense"; well satisfied with himself, but keenly alive to new impressions.

She was an English girl, with a reserved manner, a melancholy expression, and all the possibilities of beauty and charm repressed or neglected. Her heavy, brown hair was always twisted into a hard knot under the shadow of a black ribbon bow, her dresses were hadly. cut and invariably made of dark material, the dull word "serviceable" seeming to be printed on every breadth; she rarely smiled; her eyes were the eyes of eighteen—childish, quick, in-quisitive—but her manners were those of a shy, slightly bored woman.

She was the youngest daughter of Professor Dicey, and he was Mr. Herbert Mayne, of Fort Mayne, British Columbia, Professor Dicey had been the school and college friend of Herbert's father, which explains the reason of the young man's appearance at Atlantis.

"My dad told me to rout you out," he had cheerfully told the professor, "just to let you know that he wasn't planted yet, and he hoped that you were also on the sunny side of the

The professor elongated his lips—he was a dry, learned man, with no sense of humorand trusted the son of his old friend would make himself at home. He feared Atlantis had few attractions to offer to the ordinary tourist. It was the haven of deep study and hard work. "That's all right, Professor," said Herbert

Mayne, "I can make myself at home 'most anywhere. Don't you worry about me."

"I regret that neither Mrs. Dicey nor my elder daughters are in Atlantis," added the

host. "Their interests lie in other directions. They pay me occasional visits." "But Miss Eulalia is a permanent boarder?"

asked Herbert, glancing at the silent girl. "Two-thirds of her time is spent in Atlantis," said the professor.

Herbert glanced at Miss Eulalia. She made him curious. There was a subtle attraction in her quiet, aloof manner. He was known, in Fort Mayne, as "the most popular boy in town," and Miss Eulalia's apparent indifference piqued his vanity. He mistook her painful shyness and diffidence for pride. He found himself, on the third day of his visit, getting a little nervous in her presence. He was under the impression that she was clever, and, in his own words, "a breezy boy is always scared of a brainy girl."

"How do you like working on the land, Miss Eulalia?" asked Herbert, when he found her gardening on the morning of the sixth day.

'It is a healthy occupation, Mr. Mayne, she replied. "I always work under my father's directions. We grow our own fruit and vege-

"Don't you go in for flowers?" asked Her-"My father does not care for flowers," re-

plied Eulalia. "So you're nothing of a botanist, eh?" "The science which treats of plants? Oh, yes, I've studied botany, but I never connect

it with flowers." "My word! Isn't it the same thing?" Perhaps it was the amusement in his voice, perhaps it was his keen, curious glance, and perhaps it was only the unconscious appeal of

youth to youth, but Eulalia suddenly blushed scarlet and answered freely:
"No! It isn't the same thing at all! Botany is dry and ridiculous—lists of words that make one's head ache-but flowers are lovely and indescribable. I didn't discover that until

we came to the country." "I have made a discovery myself since, I came to the country," said Herbert, quickly. "What is it?" she asked, looking up into his

face. "That you are lovely and indescribable

yourself-do you know it?" For a full five seconds they looked into each other's eyes, bewildered with the sudden emotion that his words had awakened, and

then a faint smile hovered over her lins. "Why did you say that? Is it true?" "I swear it is!"

"What is the use of being lovely?" she "The use?" he repeated wonderingly. "I don't understand you."

'My father finds a use in everything," said Eulalia. "He says utility is the motive cause of all, things. Perhaps you never think of Cause and Effect?"

"Can't say I do." The girl's expression puzzled him. It was like a child's trying to find words to explain a troublesome lesson

"I have always been taught to consider the subject," she continued slowly. "I have lived all my life under the shadow of—" she hesitited for a word and then brought it out with a burst—"a Cause!"

-?" said Herbert. 'For instance-"Well, my father believes in the Cause of Education and Utility. My mother has many Causes. When I was a child it was physical culture. She gave me a little hammer, I remember, on my seventh birthday. What do you think it was for?"

"To hit your poor little thumbs?" he suggested.

"No, to break the ice in my bath." "Anyway, it's all over now," he said consol-

"Is it? cried Eulalia. "Mother believes in Dress Reform, Look at me! I never wear anything pretty, and I love hats."

"Why don't you make a break and rig yourself out?" asked Herbert.

"I have no money."
"Say, you're bluffing! Not a single dollar to call your own?"

"Not a shilling," she answered grimly. "My sisters get a small allowance because they have learned to spend it with discretion. Emelie believes in the Temperance Cause. Adela goes in for Food Reform. Mary is an ardent Suffragist, but none of the others agree with her tactics, so they quarrel about it all day long.' "Pleasant fam'ly!" observed Herbert.

"You think we're horrid?" she asked, with a return to her usual manner. "I don't know why I said these things. It was very wrong of me, but you looked so kind—" "My dear child!" exclaimed Herbert.

He took her hand, in its big ungainly glove, and held it in both of his own. She resisted for a second, and then her little fingers curled round his, quickly, tightly, and were pulled away. She turned towards the house without a word, and was gone.

The weeks which followed were the most amazing and beautiful weeks of Eulalia's girlhood. She awakened to the possibility of happiness, realizing her own youth in the joys of companionship—friendship—love.

Herbert Mayne, quick and decisive in any-

thing he did, made no secret of his infatuation; but the idea of such a contingency did not en-ter Professor Dicey's head. He looked upon his daughter as a mere child, and the Canadian as a young barbarian, who had to be tolerated for the sake of an old friendship.

The more she saw of Herbert Mayne, the more Eulalia appreciated his strength of character and innate sincerity. He taught her to see the brightness of the world, learning himself to value the undeveloped depths of her affectionate nature.

It was not until the arrival of Mrs. Dicey, pubbling over with the Cause of the Simple Life, that a jarring note broke into the melody of that rare summer. Eulalia had not expected her mother. When that lady tramped into the garden gate—the cult of simplicity compelled her to carry her own bag and a couple of rugs

for sleeping out of doors-she found the girl sitting under the trees, with a strange young man stretched at her feet.

Eulalia sprang up and threw her arms round her mother's neck. "Herbert Mayne-my mother," she said,

trying to capture the rugs and bag—"I'm so pleased to see you, dear!" Mrs. Dicey was a woman of quick percep-tion. She glanced from Eulalia to the blue-

eyed Westerner.
"Eulalia," she said severely, "where is your usual composure? What has become of your simplicity? Eulalia-take off that hat!" Tears rushed into the girl's eyes. Herbert

saw, with a pang of rage, how her sensitive mouth quivered as she silently obeyed her mother's command. It was a hat of the Westerner's a broad-brimmed cowboy hat of fine grey felt; through the narrow silk band, on the left side, she had thrust a scarlet quill, and on the right was a handful of flaming red poppies.
"I am astounded!" said Mrs. Dicey, glaring

at the brilliant hat. "Miss Eulalia has an elegant taste in millinery," observed Herbert.

A great idea flashed into the girl's mind. She touched the poppies, as she slowly drew them out of the silk band, with caressing

fingers.

"In future, my dear, you will regard your-self as a member of the no-hat brigade," said Mrs. Dicey.

Her daughter did not answer. Her mind was revolving round the Great Idea.

Herbert Mayne, on the day following Mrs.

Dicey's return, made a formal proposal to the professor and his wife for the hand of Eulalia. He was firmly, coldly, deliberately refused, and took the refusal, as he had taken the other big

events of his life, calmly and cheerfully.

"I'm young," he said, "and Eulalia's younger. There's no need to rush it. Guess I'll go home and work. If she is true to me, I swear I'll be true to her."

On the day that Herbert left Atlantis, while Professor and Mrs. Dicey were still congratulating themselves on the departure of a man without a Cause, Eulalia announced that she was going to London. It was her intention to family-and try to earn her own hving. The of Eulalia. Herbert himself was little changed,

professor was indignant, but his wife was de-

"I knew you would weary of an idle life, spent in luxury!" she exclaimed. "When did you hear the call, my child? What are you going to do?"

Eulalia answered, with flushed cheeks, coolly and deliberately: 'I am going to trim hats."

"What?" cried Prof. Dicey, in amazement, "It is the only talent I possess," said Eulalia, still very bravely. "I hope to become a

"Miserable girl!" gasped her mother. "Have you no love for humanity? Have you no ideals? Have you no ambition?" "Yes," said Eulalia, "I love humanity and

I love Herbert Mayne. My ideal is to be happy and independent. My ambition is to make a perfect hat!"

Eulalia Dicey, breathing the air of freedom and filled with the hopes of youth, rapidly developed into a clever woman of business. Her family's outlook changed with her success, as is the way of family outlooks, from strong disapproval to amused tolerance, and from amused tolerance to inward pride. It was hard work and she had many disappointments, but her taste and originality, even in the days of her apprenticeship, marked her as an artist in all she did.

Her sister Janet, biding the hour of realized Socialism, became her partner. They engaged couple of rooms, about two years after Eulalia's emancipation, at the top of a bouse in the West End. Janet, who was very much older and very economical, interviewed the customers and kept the accounts, leaving Eulalia free to give her whole attention to the creation of hats.

It was summer once again when Herbert Mayne, following at last his numberless brief and devoted letters, read the simple legend on a small brass plate, "Eulalia. Hats," and climbed the stairs to Eulalia's showroom. Curiosity, excitement, delight, even a touch of dread, made him pause at the door. He thought of the nervous, inexperienced girl he had left behind, and he found it impossible to reconcile hire a room in the house where her sister Janet, the remembrance of her simplicity and helplesslived-Janet was the rabid Socialist of the ness with the clever achievements of the firm

and when he entered the room it was with all his old self-assurance.

Sunlight glowed through the delicately shaded windows; the coloring of the walls was pale and artistic; there were two or three hats -masterpieces on white stands, and him bowls of flowers.

A lady was standing in the centre of the floor, with her back to the light, so that Herbert could not see her face. Her long, soi: dress clung to her slender figure and trailed upon the ground; her hair was most elaborately arranged; she wore no jewels, but a cluster of vivid carnations was tucked into he belt-she was graceful, elegant, exquisite in every detail. There was a pulsing minute of silence between them, and then the young Canadian, with a voice that trembled in his shock of admiration and surprise, spoke her name—"Eulalia!"

She came to meet him, and their hands joined. He felt that she was trembling violently, and the girl whom he had known—the shy, loving, simple-hearted girl-looked out of her eyes, all unchanged by time and absence." "You're so wonderful, so beautiful!" he ex-

claimed, "I'm scared of you, Eulalia!" "Then you don't care for me any longer?" she said softly. "You don't want to marry me after all?"

The old thrilling note in her voice-the melody of love rippling under the wordsswept him back into the past. He saw her once more in the garden of Atlantis, and he thought of the Causes which had brought them together."

"Why did you do it, my dear love?" ne asked, when she told him the story of her work and struggles in London.

"To be worthy of you, Herbert," she answered quietly; "to prove that I could understand the enthusiasm of a Cause—the Cause of Happiness."-Peggy Webling, in M. A. P.

ELECTRICITY AND WATER

El Paso and Southwestern railway system in

America, experiments have been recently car-

In connection with the water service on the

ried out on the electrical treatment of water, with a view to the purification and softening of the supply. These experiments do not appear to have been altogether satisfactory to those who were responsible for them. This was not due to any failure on the part of the process to effect the purification desired, but to the excessive cost incurred. From particulars published in a recent bulletin of the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association, we gather that the incrusting solids in the water used amount to 23.43 grains per United States gallon, and that by the electrical process they are reduced to 7.453 grains per United States gallon. As the water in question is particularly well suited to the lime-softening process, and can, according to the report, be very economically treated in this way, without the aid of soda-ash or caustic soda, the electrical process seems to be unnecessary. With electricity supplied at 34 cent per horsepower-hour, the cost of treatment by the electrical method amounts to as much as 47.9 cents per 1,000 gallons. As, however, the price of electricity used for the process is soon to be doubled, an advance of about 71/2 cents per 1,000 gallons softened will be added, bringing the cost up to 55.4 cents, a price truly enormous. With certain improvements which are proposed, however, it is expected that this cost may be brought down to 45 cents per 1,000 gallons, which is looked upon as the lowest possible (nearly 2s. per 1,000 gallons). It is to be hoped that the company is a wealthy one. We cannot think, however, that the electrical treatment can in any way compete with lime and soda-ash for the purification of water. There is nothing new in the process, for it is practically the same as one we described four rears ago in these pages. We refer to the Davies-Perrett electric system of separating emulsified oil from feed-water, which we noticed on page 849 of our seventy-seventh volume. True, in one case the impurity eliminated was oil, and in the other case lime, etc., but otherwise the plants are—with the exception of details-identical. In the installation in America there are three tanks, each about 80 ft. long by 5 ft. 2 in. wide by 3 ft. 5½ in. deep, each of which is divided into twenty-five vats 5 ft. 2 in. long by 36½ in. wide. Every vat in each tank is filled with iron plates 3 ft. square by 1/4 in. thick, which are placed vertically and spaced I in. from centre to centre. These plates are so connected up that the electric current will pass from one to the other through the water. The electric action is most marked on the positive plates, which in a short time become bright, while upon the negative plates slime or sludge collects. The heavier matter drops to the bottom of the tank. The effect of the electrical treatment of the water appears to be that when the current passes from the plates through the water hydrate of iron is liberated, and this causes the deposition of the incrusting solids contained in the water. There are other theories, however, although action somewhat of the kind we have named is probably what really takes place. In the apparatus for extracting emulsified oil electrically, to which we have previously al-luded, it is probably correct that the atoms of oil cling to the particles of peroxide of iron as they come away from the plates. For the extraction of oil this electrical process may be admirable, but for softening water only the simple lime-and-soda method must be vastly

handier and cheaper.—Engineering.

The Reasons for the Russian War

T has often been alleged that war is a Amiral Alexeieff. The change in policy cor-capitalists' and tyrants' game in responded in time with the first visit to the which the people are but the pawns. Private interests and not the people's gain—these are the forces behind so many armies. No more terrible exposure of this has been made than that by Kuropatkin, Russia's Minister of eneral cheng, in northern Korea.

"One incredible scheme of Bezobrazoff föl-War, and Commander-in-Chief in Russia's great fight with Japan. He is publishing his story in McClure's Magazine, and here is a

summary of what he says: secured timber rights of fabulous value from the Korean government; in 1902 these came into the hands of Alexander Mikhailovich Bezobrazoff, a speculator and promoter with high connection in St. Petersburg. From that time on, Bezobrazoff-holding a minor office of a State Councillor—became a great and mysterious power behind the Throne of Russia. The reason for this was that this promoter was backed by the investments of the funds of the Russian Grand Dukes.

against her will into war with Japan. In the spring of 1902, Russia agreed to China to evacuate the territory of Manchuria within a year. Bezobrazoff fought this evacuation with all his power. "Mukden had already been abandoned," says Kuropatkin, "when suddenly everything stopped." The reason of this sudden change in policy is not far to seek. Manchuria was not evacuated because of the influence of Bezobrazoff and

was this promoter whose acts dragged Russia

"Prior to the conclusion of the treaty with China, in April, 1902," writes General Kuropatkin, "there was a difference of opinion between the commander of Kwang-tung (Admiral Alexeieff) and myself as to the expediency of evacuating Manchuria. I be-lieved that occupation of southern Manchuria would involve us in trouble with Japan on one side, through our nearness to Korea, and with China on the other, through our possession of Mukden. I therefore regarded the speedy evacuation of southern Manchuria and Mukden as a matter of extreme necessity.

'Admiral Alexeieff, on the other hand, as the commander of Kwang-tung, had reason to contend that occupation of southern Manchuria was important because it ensured the safety of railroad communication between Kwangtung and Russia.

This difference of opinion, however, ended with the ratification of the Russo-Chinese treaty of March 26, 1902. By the terms of that convention, our troops-with the exception of those guarding the railway—were to be removed within specified periods, from all parts of Manchuria. "The War Department regarded the

agreement to evacuate the province of Muk-

den with approval, and made energetic pre-

parations to carry it into effect, when, sud-

denly, everything was stoped by order of

Far East of State Councillor Bezobrazoff. The Yalu timber enterprise assumed more importance than ever, and in order to give support to it, and to our other undertakings in northern Korea, Admiral Alexeieff sent a force of cavalry with field guns to Feng-wang-

lowed another; and in the summer of 1903 there was submitted to me for examination a project of his which provided for the immediate concentration in southern Manchuria of an army of 70,000 men. His aim was to utilise the timber company as a means of creating a sort of 'screen' or barrier against a possible attack upon us by the Japanese.

"These measures were particularly serious and injurious to us, for the reason that they were taken at the very time when we were under obligations to evacuate the province of Mukden altogether.

"The Ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs and War (Witte, Lamsdorff, and Kuropatkin) all recognized the danger that would threaten us if we continued to defer fulfilment of our promise to evacuate Manchuria, and, more especially, if we failed to put an end to Bezobrazoff's activity in Korea. These three Ministers, therefore, procured the appointment of a special council, which assembled in St. Petersburg on April 5, 1903.

"It pleased his Imperial Majesty to say, after he had listened to expressions of opinion, the company formed for the purpose of exploiting the timber on the river Yalu must be a strictly commercial organization. I was then ordered to proceed to the Far East for the purpose of acquainting myself, on the ground, with our needs.

"After my departure the danger of a rupture with Japan, on account of Korea, had increased considerably—especially when, on May 7, 1903, the Minister of Finance announced that after having had an explanation from State Councillor Bezobrazoff, he (the Minister) was not in disagreement with him, so far as the essence of the matter was con-

"In the council that was held at Port Arthur, when I arrived there, Admiral Alexeieff, Lessar (Russian Minister in China), Pavloff (Russian Minister in Korea), and I cordially agreed that the Yalu enterprise should have a purely commercial character.

"In view of the repeated assurances given me by Admiral Alexeieff that he was wholly opposed to Bezobrazoff's schemes I left Port Arthur for St. Petersburg."

The Admiral was evidently playing a double part. While pretending to be in full sympathy with Kuropatkin's hostility to the Yalu enterprise, he was supporting Bezobrazoff's efforts to promote that enterprise. Bezobrazoff rewarded him, and fulfilled his

promise to "put many things into his hands" by getting him appointed Viceroy. Bezobrazoff & Co., kept on its aggressive

practice through the summer of 1903—in spite of the public ruling of the Czar—and were able to keep the armed forces of Russia, to which Japan violently objected, in Korea. The members of the timber company-many of them Russian army officers-were fire-eaters. "Acting State Councillor Bolesheff," says Kuropatkin, in a report to the Czar on June 24, "has a disposition quite as warlike as that of Bezobrazoff. If Admiral Alexeiff had not succeeded in intercepting a despatch from Bolesheff with regard to 'catching all the Japanese,' 'punishing them publicly,' and taking action with volleys,' there would have been a bloody episode upon the Yalu before this time."

"In September, 1903 (O.S.) the state of affairs in the Far East began to be alarming and Admiral Alexeieff was definitely ordered to take all necessary measures to avoid war," adds Kuropatkin.

"Then, too, our position was made worse by the form that Admiral Alexeieff gave to the negotiations entrusted to him. References were made that offended Japanese pride, and the whole correspondence became strained and difficult as a result of the Admiral's unfamiliarity with diplomatic procedure.-Public

THE PHILISTINES FURIOUSLY RAGE

It was inevitable that modern marriage and the competition of the sexes should form the chief topics of the Silly Season, for since the Suffragists began their militant campaign, every question immediately connected with Woman has been stirred up, aired, discussed, and bickered over. It is a strange thing that few people can ever use gentle language in discussing the doings of the gentle sex. Thus, in the symposium on "The Conflict of Sex," the most lurid sentiments are being employed by masculine correspondents, one gentleman going so far as to assert that never again will he give up his seat to a lady in an overcrowded railway carriage. This awesome ultimatum would be, I fancy, not irrevocable, for if the lady were but tolerably young and good-looking she would only have to look at him (so tame is civilized Man) for him to leap to his feet and assume the role of straphanger for the rest of the journey. These things are bred in the bone, and no amount of newspaper correspondence will make the modern young Englishman anything but courteous and kindly in his behavior to his feminine contemporaries. Possibly, poor man, he lets the steam off by inditing a furious letter at his club to the Daily Mail or the Daily Telegraph, and then goes home to be trampled upon by his wife or sisters in the old familiar manner.—The

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WATER

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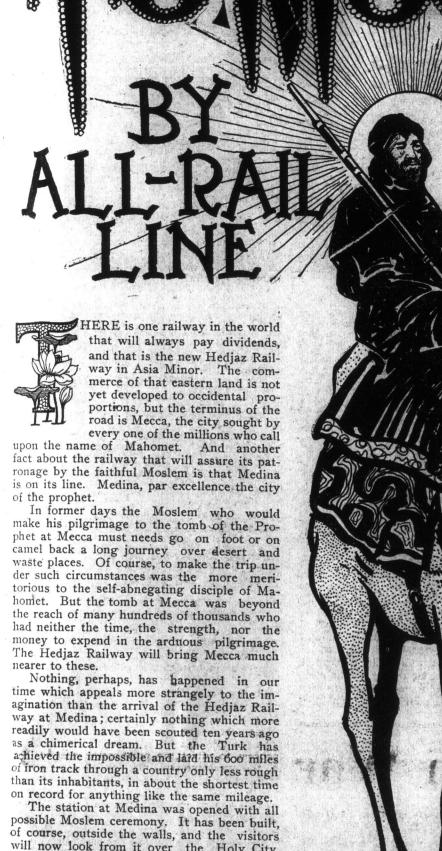
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will now look from it over the Holy City, much as the only avowed Christian not in Moslem service who is certainly known to have seen its minarets looked over it nearly 90 years ago. This was Captain George Forster Sadlier, who was sent in 1819 by the Honorable East India Company on a confidential mission to the famous Ibrahim Pasha, son of Mehemet Ali. The Egyptians had at last worn down the Wahabi resistance, captured the Emir of Nejd and his capital, and overrun Arabia down to the Gulf, and Sadlier was commissioned to concert measures with their general for the extinction of Gulf piracy. But when he landed he heard that Ibrahim had already withdrawn to the west, and he was forced to follow in his track from point to point right across Arabia till at last he ran him to earth at Medina itself. Sadlier was not allowed within the city, but was sent to Bir Ali to keep company with two or three Italians and Frenchmen in the Egyptian service; and he could get nothing out of the Pasha' except some trumpery presents. But when he came down to the Red Sea he had crossed Arabia from east to west-a feat which no other European not professing Islam is known to have achieved in modern times—and his eyes had seen Medina. It is said that Greeks have been employed

on more than one occasion to adorn and repair the Prophet's tomb; but these, like Ibrahim's doctors and aides, were certainly in Moslem service, and, likely enough, professing Moslems for the time being. In the latter category also fall the prisoners from the Crusading wars who were settled in and near Medina and are thought to have left a distinct strain in its population to this day. All the rest of the very few Europeans who have ever penetrated within its walls were renegades or pretending followers of Islam. One of these was even its Governor for a few months under Ibrahim. He was a Scot of Leith, Thomas Keith by name, some time in the 72nd Highlanders, but taken prisoner in General Frazer's disaster near Rosetta and made, perhaps not altogether perforce, a Moslem and a Mameluke. He rose to be an Agha, followed Ibrahim to Arabia, and died fighting in the first advance on Nejd. He had been cannily administering the Holy City only two years before Sadlier arrived, and had he lived a little onger, there might have been an interesting meeting between the ex-full private and the rather rigid sahib who held his majesty's commission

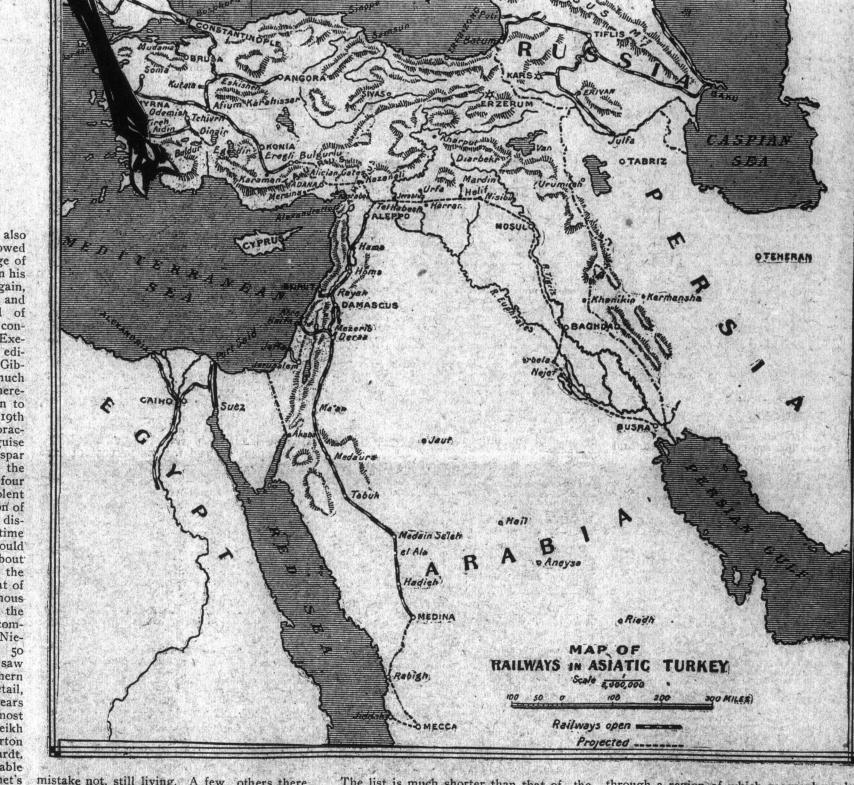
The Europeans who have left any record of their attainment to Medina do not need the fingers of both hands to count them. The first was the Bolognese adventurer, Ludovico Varthema, who forswore the Church, enlisted as a Mameluke, and came down from Damascus

stout Englishman of Exeter, Joseph Pitts, also a victim of the Barbary corsairs, who followed his master as a slave on the Pilgrimage of 1678. Pitts found an asylum at Smyrna on his way back and escaped to England again, where he sat down and wrote a "True and Faithful Account" of the Holy Cities and of what the pilgrims did therein, which was considered highly edifying by the devout of Exeter and elsewhere and ran through several editions. But the one which came under Gibbon's all-searching eye was not held of much account. More than a century passed thereafter before any other European is known to have reached Medina; but early in the 19th century two men of science, who had embraced Islam, or at least assumed. Moslem guise for the time, passed that way-Ulrich Jaspar Seetzen, a Russian official in 1810, and the famous Switzer, John Louis Burckhardt, four years later. The first went on to a violent death in Yemen, and has left no description of Medina; the second contracted there the disease which was to kill him before his time soon after he had returned to Cairo, and could not go about the city as he had gone about Mecca; but nevertheless he has given us the best description of it, except, perhaps, that of his follower Burton. He found the famous tomb-mosque a paltry tinselled place, and the city altogether rather mean and small compared with Mecca, though grown since, Niebuhr had reported it to be in deep decline 50 years before. What the Swede Wallin saw there, when he came down from Northern Nejd in 1845, he never related in any detail, but Richard Burton made amends nine years later, and his account of Medina is the most solid result of the famous adventure of Sheikh Abdallah, the Afghan. There alone Burton saw more and could tell more than Burckhardt, but, curious and bold as he was, he was unable to peer within the curtain of the Prophet's Tomb, and so lost the credit of being the first, and so far the only, European who could vouch from eye-witness for the internal character of perhaps the most interesting mausoleum in the world. The short list ends with the name with the Pilgrimage in 1503; the next, Johann of J. F. Keane, who went up to Medina by the Wild, an Austrian captive, in 1604; the next a coast road from Mecca in 1878, and is, if we

mistake not, still living. A few others there have been, Western converts to Islam in their latter years, but they have not told their tales, and more than one Europeanized Moslem, who has written down his experiences. But from first to last no openly-avowed Christian, the subject of a Christian Power, has passed the holy gates.

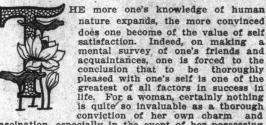
The list is much shorter than that of the European pilgrims to Mecca, and it is curious that neither list includes any one since Varthema who has followed the Pilgrimage down the whole of the great haj road from Damascus. Doughty turned off at El'Ala, Burton came up from Yambo. Thus the last completed section of the Hedjaz Railway runs ca little more is known.

through a region of which geographers know nothing from European eyewitnesses, and will know nothing until the admirable account of the line up to El'Ala, recently published by Auler Pasha in Petermann's Mitteilungen, is continued to Medina. Thenceforward to Mec-



THE GREAT CURVE OF THE THE OUTFLOW OF THE TELLICHEAR

SELF-SATISFACTION



fascination, especially in the event of her possessing neither. Provided her imagination is sufficiently great she has only to endow herself with all the attributes of the "charmeuse" to be acclaimed as such by world which usually takes every lady at their own

valuation.

Unfortunately, however, it is not every woman who realizes this, the whole object of feminine education being, as a rule, to snuff out any budding feeling of satisfaction one may ever have felt in one's youth over one's own achievements or capabilities. Yet nothing is more fatal to success than this policy of depression in the young. If parents would only realize it, what most children want is encouragement whereas the more shut have are the more snubs. ment, whereas the more shy they are the more snubs they are morally certain to receive, the prevailing theory being to stamp out conceit, even at the expense of producing an agonizing self-consciousness. Of course, no more fatal mistake could be made. Self-conscious, self-distrusting people are not only a burden to themselves, but a bore to their acquaint-Whereas a woman with a thoroughly opinion of herself is a social benefactor. The very fact of her being pleased with herself makes her pleased with the world, which, in return, is pleased with her. If what the poet says is true:

> "We receive but what we give,-And in ourselves does nature live"

surely, in order to win the admiration and esteem of world, we cannot do better than begin by admiring and esteeming ourselves.

Ing and esteeming ourselves.

The very fact of a woman demanding admiration pre-supposes some sort of claim to it, at any rate in a generation too busy to worry over the whys and wherefores of accepted situations; and once a woman has succeeded in placing herself on a pedestal of this sort, she will always find people prepared to do her homage. While she will be absolutely impervious to the unsympathetic demeanor of those who refrain from doing so. Of course, to carry the delusion successfully through, one requires to be something of an the unsympathetic demeanor of those who refrain from doing so. Of course, to carry the delusion successfully through, one requires to be something of an artist. For ten women who try to play the role of leading lady in the comedy of illusion, nine are miserable failures. But the tenth, with her supreme self-satisfaction, really deserves all the applause she obtains. The more successful she is, the more, as a rule, does she owe her proud position to her own individual efforts. Here and there, it is true, you may meet one whose reputation has been made for her in advance, so to speak, such as a certain debutante of two or three years back, who was talked into fame before she ever came out, by the aunt on whom the onerous duties of chaperoning her were to fall. For quite a year before anybody had seen her, society was talking of her wonderful beauty, and when she finally appeared on the scene everybody proceeded to rave about her, as a matter of course, and because they understood she was the fashion. In reality, though she was an exceedingly nice-looking girl, there was nothing to distinguish her in any way from hundreds of of other equally nice-looking girls, who had not, however, had the advantage of being "boomed" in advance by an enterprising chaperon.

Such cases are, however, rare, the generality of

Such cases are, however, rare, the generality of social successes having risen from obscurity to the dazzling heights they occupy by the sheer force of their self-satisfaction. It does not matter how little their self-satisfaction. It does not matter how little a woman of this description has to go upon her claim to admiration may lie in nothing more than the possession of a good complexion, a beautiful neck, or a fine figure; all that is needed to gain her the necessary adulation is for her to be firmly convinced in her own mind that in one or other of these points she is absolutely unrivalled, while the more subtle the manner in which she draws attention to the manner admiration will she command. them, the more adm

em, the more admiration will she command. In all other matters of life precisely the same rule holds good. You have only to be supremely satisfied with your position to be universally envied; to be convinced of your intellectual superiority, to be

deferred to.

Once wrapped in the mantle of self-satisfaction, the world is at one's feet, and nothing can put one out of joint with it. Slights are not seen, rebuffs are not felt, and even enemies are only rivals, jealous of another's greatness. Under these circumstances it will be seen that no advantages can possibly be gained from suppressing the feelings of self-satisfaction which are more or less inherent in us all. Rather should they be cultivated, not only in our own interests, but in the interest of humanity in general, since nothing tends more to promote universal good will than the feeling of being at peace with one's self. Self-satisfaction of this sort does not necessarily imply conceit, as many people seem to

one's self. Self-satisfaction of this sort does not necessarily imply conceit, as many people seem to think. Women—as a matter of fact, are rarely conceited. Even when they are good-looking they so soon get used to being told of it, that compliments merely bore them, and no amount of admiration will ever puff them up to the same extent as it will puff up a man. Far from being obnoxious, a self-satisfied person is usually the most interesting of companions, while the fact of being able to appre-clate one's self is more than likely to assist one not only in appreciating others, but in appreciating the world, and nature in general.

FASHION'S FANCIES

Details of Dress

There never was a time when it was more important to recognize the trifle as an element of successful dressing. Just now the sleeve may be said to be the keynote of the modernity of a gown; in all other respects the fashions are much as they were, but to wear a sleeve which is cut too large is to be completely out of the fashion, just as in the same way the wearing of the sash is a clear indication that we have observed the importance of this charming we have observed the importance of this charming accessory and are paying due regard to its presence.

The neck finish is another point which demands our keenest attention, and everybody will admit that nothing prettier or more becoming can be found than the soft stand-up crayat of lawn, affected by so many of the smartest women just now. These cravats are generally made with a foundation of thin lawn, boned at the side and the back; on to this outer folds are arranged and if desired the lawn can be ciently long to twist about the neck, but many peo-ple prefer the straight folded band with the jabot at tached below. Tucked lawn can be bought by the yard and this material makes a beautiful cravat collar, requiring a little tucker of pleated lawn at the to bring it quite a la mode, and a couple of bones will support it on either side

Will support it on either side.

Blouses are often finished off with a very narrow collar band such as is found on a man's shirt, and to collar band such as is found on a man's shirt, and to this can be buttoned the particular collar, stock, or cravat which may be preferred. Another charming addition to the blouse is one of the new ties. These little ties should always echo the tone of hat or belt, or they should take up the tint of whatever frock they are to accompany. The turn down or Shelley collar has also been exploited with great success upon some charming, recently made gowns—made in really good lace, and worn with a picture gown, the quaint demure effect is most attractive. Of course the set of such a collar demands that it be cut with plenty of mure effect is most attractive. Of course the set of such a collar demands that it be cut with plenty of spring, and that the collar proper is turned over a cross-cut upstanding band of lawn which prevents the undressed look which is apt to connect itself with the badly made low collar.

to turn to coats and gown for autumn wearwhen it first came in many people were prolific in prognostications that the kimona style would prove short lived, but these expectations have been far from realised. The sloping shoulder line is so very graceful and becoming that we are loth to part with it, ful and becoming that we are loth to part with it, and although in coats and skirts, whether of a dressy or a utilitarian order, the plain coat sleeve set in with a few pleats at the top is much used. Anything in the way of a smart wrap coat will probably have the effect of the kimona even if not actually cut in

As I have before intimated, cloth will be worn as much as ever, though each season in the expensive makes it seems to get more satin like, and smooth. I have just had the possibility of an autumn wedding in my mind, so I will suggest a design for a gown which would indeed grace such an occasion. It is not a suitable moment for wearing a dished-up summer frock, which if it is at all chilly looks entirely out of place, while a gown in one of the new and lovely shades of cloth will be extremely smart. A beautiful Buigarian red is the shade chosen for the gown in question. It has a full skirt arranged in pleats, and a folded bodice showing a line of dull platinum embroidery on Bulgarian red lact. The guimpe should be of red silk net, finished at the top of the collar with a white tulle ruffle. The deep swathed belt should be made of soft corded silk. A large hat of black satin wreathed with roses of all sorts of curious reds would make a charming and original toliette.

It is quite an excellent plan by the bye, to have a white serge or cloth gown that has done duty during the summer, dyed some good, and rich shade, and remade in a new style for a useful indoor gown during the winter. For receiving one's guests on an "at home" day, during the colder months, for instance a cloth gown in a really bright and effective shade looks. As I have before intimated, cloth will be worn a

A WORD REGARDING BAZAARS

the winter. For receiving one's guests on an "at home" day, during the colder months, for instance a cloth gown in a really bright and effective shade, looks

ever so much better than the silk frocks that so many

I must own to a feeling of intense amusement I must own to a feeling of intense amusement whenever I read the perennial and "parsonic" diatribes against bazaars as a means of helping "lame dogs over stiles."

For the authors of these effusions are always out of date, and seem to think that the prehistoric methods of the "fancy fairs" of twenty years ago still prevail!

Now anyone who has anything to do with a well

Now anyone who has anything to do with a well run modern bazaar knows that "change" is expected and given just the same as in a shop, and that "pestering to buy"—another favorite accusation!—is also long since out of date.

If only managed by the right people, they are a very efficacious means of raising by the dint of a little management and hard work sums that it would be quite impossible to raise in "cold blood." Now by the "right people," I do not mean the richest. No; let them come and buy.

To my mind (and I have "bossed" two successful bazaars and held stalls and helped at many, many, such in the past, so have some practical experience) the committee should consist of six sensi-

ence) the committee should consist of six se ble women, three rather higher in the social scale than the others (though this is really unnecessary), and a pleasant chairman, who will act as secretary and treasurer.

and treasurer.

For a decent little bazaar eight or ten stalls (including the inevitable "tea stall" or room, and the ever-profitable "home products stall") will be quite sufficient, for it must be remembered that every extra stall means extra cost in putting up and decoration. Of the latter more anon.

The committee should meet once a week at first, and, of course, when stall-holders are secured, they should be also asked to the meetings.

It makes for success if at any rate, some stalls.

should be also asked to the meetings. It makes for success if, at any rate, some stait-holders would consent to a definite line, such as a "basket stail," or "glass and china," "useful clothing," as many a philanthropist who will not "waste money" on cushions, flower vases, etc., will gladly spend ten dollars or so on "poor clothes" to give away at Christmas, and I have known a pocket hand-kerchief stall to make a lot of money. away at Christmas, and I have known a pocket nand-kerchief stall to make a lot of money.

The handkerchiefs ranged from the gay spetted kind, which look so well round a garden hat, and the cheap imitation bandanna beloved of the workman, up to dainty little mouchoirs, scalloped, hem-stitched, or lace edged.

feel that socks might have just as well been added, just a few dozen or the usual sizes—for many a man would not grudge the money for half a dozen of such ever-recurring necessities.

Again, certain of success its the "basket stall," from dainty baskets for work or flowers—the latter should be fitted with a convenient-sized jam pot painted a pale fresh green—to the delightful green edged willow baskets for cutting flowers, or the workmanlike "garden baskets," so useful for weed-

great success, so many people have modern books they have read and do not care to keep, and so a

they have read and do not care to keep, and so a nucleus might be formed in this way.

We have now considered eight stalls.—"glass and china," "useful clothing," "baskets," "handkerchiefs and socks," and "book stall," the inevitable "flower profitable "home produce stall," and "tea stall" om—so I only leave the organizers of such a or room—so I only leave the organizers of ruch bazaar to evolve two more.

Now before entering into details as to certain

stalls, or giving a hint or two as to economic decoration thereof, experience has proved to me that very few bazaars are considered and taken really in hand enough before the event.

is obvious that one needs time to interest the

people in the place and neighborhood, and obtain promises of flowers, dairy butter and vegetables for the "home produce stall," and various little odds and ends that go such a long way to making the thing Personally I do not consider six months too long

from the inception of a bazaar to the opening day, though, of course, it would not be necessary to hold committee meetings every week during the whole time. Of course if it is too long people will lose intime. Of course if it is too long people will lose in-terest, which is another side to the question of time, as this is most undesirable. The best and more profitable "home produce

stall" I ever saw anywhere, was run by some ci-devant neighbors of ours—a mother and three daugh-

They began long before to collect all available jam pots, pickle jars, etc., and these their cook filled with jams, damson cheese, bottled plums, currant jelly, pickles of all sorts, and nearer the time quantities of potted meat. Ample supplies of butter, etc., were generously donated by neighbors, and the farmers in the neigh-

borhood gave fresh eggs, a fowl or a pair of pigeons, The stall was beautifully arranged, bundles of ed carrots and turnips, lettuce, etc., were arranged here and there, while a festoon of bunche

arranged nere and there, while a festion of bunches of grapes hung across the front.

The butter was made into quarter-pound pats and arranged with a wreath of fresh parsley in little flat "punnets," with a most tempting result. It is obvious that many a person unable to spend five dollars or so on useless trifles, would gladly do so at such a stall se this.

at such a stall as this. at such a stall as this.

For the successful running of a "flower stall,"
I would urge the saleability of prettily tied up groups
of flowers and foliage. The popularity of these
groups, which should be tall and very lightly arranged, is the fact that so few people have an aptitude for arranging flowers really well.

Injusting a large town with a certificity of his

Unless in a large town with a certainty of big "gate money" (we took over £100—\$500—gate money the first day alone at a big bazaar in Dublin, and it was thronged the whole week!), it is obviously absurd to spend over much on decoration.

For the kind of bazaar I have dwelt on, is more

an affair of local interest, and—let us hope—of versal good will, than a trap for "sight-seeing" of course the "business instinct" (largely developed in some of us) is most fully satisfied when the decorations are of something the bulk of which can be sold when the bazaar is over!

For instance, at once bazaar, I can remember that the stalls were draped, with creamy sheeting (sold to us at the bazaar price of 35 cents a yard, double width). This well draped back with a garland of huge scarlet crinkled paper poppies (we made a thousand of these in no time, a twisted ball of green paper, with a finely cut fringe of dark purple, being

the centre of the flower), had a really charming effect, and showed a board covered with Turkey red cotton, with the name of the stall-holder in letters cut out of stiff green paper.

We sold the whole of the sheeting afterwards to a "Lady Bountiful," who said she would have it washed and made into sheets to give away at Christmas

mas.

A "rose bazaar" is always pretty. I can recall one for which (by the aid of a pleasant weekly "working party" round a very long dining room table) we made 2,500 roses during the last few weeks preceding the bazaar.

We kept each stall to one rose, i.e., a Marechal Niel, Karl Druschki, Duke of Edinburgh, La France,

and so on.

All the stalls were draped with lettuce green mus-lin, which were sold afterwards for covering fruit

It must be owned that I love "bossing" a bazaar (or anything else, for that matter), but during the last two or three years I have had much to do in other "walks of life," and so have dropped out, as it were. I trust that this article will be of use to those who are thick in the "sturm und drang" of such af-

SOME OLD-FASHIONED DELICACIES

There are some delicious old-fashioned delicacies which are peculiar to certain country districts of England. Devonshire and Derbyshire are particularly rich in these. When travelling in these counties I have often thought how enjoyable these delicacies would be to those who have never tasted them, and I hope that the few recipes I am going to give this week in place of a menu, will be acceptable to my

Many of these are well-known to you all, but I ouldn't be surprised if there were one or two that have not yet made their appearance in this part of the world. I will start with Devenshire Delicacies.

Devonshire Junket

I am fain to say here that any attempt at a junket and cream, however good, is but a poor imitation of the real thing of the "West Country," still one may achieve a dish that will be a pleasant change. Take a pint of milk, and add two of cream, heat to only "blood heat," stir in one tablespoonful of sugar, dissolve one junket tablet (Cross and Blackwell's, for choice) and flavor with a little rum. Pour into a china bowl and dust over with cinnamon, and serve when set which should be in about an hour.

Clotted Cream

This recipe may be useful for our country readers, who have a dairy at command.

Take a pan of milk, just what you can spare, let Take a pan of milk, just what you can spare, let it stand untouched for twelve hours, then place on a cool corner of the stove, where it will heat very slowly indeed; let it stand till the top appears to wrinkle, then remove and stand in a cool cellar for twelve hours, when quite a thick cream should have risen and can be skimmed off. It is most delicious to eat with fruit, and very good instead of butter.

Saffron Cake

This is a real Devonshire delicacy. Weigh two pounds of flour, rub in duarter of a pound of butter, make into dough with one gint of milk, mix in the centre half an ounce of Derman yeast (previously stirred to a cream with a little castor sugar) and leave to rise; then add half a pound of sugar, one egg, and half a pound of currants, and a good pinch of saftron; leave to rise again, then put in cake tins, let rise once more and let bake in a moderate oven. This makes very good currant bread and butter, or a delicious novelty can be made by moulding the dough into flat tea cakes, when baked, and quite cold, split, spread each side with clotted cream, and the lower one with black currant jam, put the layers together again and cut into wedge shaped pleces.

Before proceeding to Derbyshire delicacies, I must give two Cornish recipes, which for excellence take a lot of beating. The first is Cornish Pastry

This is a splendid luncheon dish, especially if out all day metoring, or cycling, and also this makes a splendid dish to take on a picnic. The "real thing" in the confectioner's shop at the top of Market Jew street, in Penzance, is a "patent secret." but very good ones can be made, by rolling out good pastry, about quarter of an inch thick, cut it in rounds, on one half of the round place some finely minced mutton with a little parboiled and shieed tomato, and n with a little parboiled and sliced tomato. chopped onion, dust with pepper and salt, and moisten with a little thick stock, which has been stiffened with gelatine, double over the other half, so as to make a half moon shape, pinch up the edges, and bake it nice and crisp in a good oven.

This is also worth trying. Make an omelette in the ordinary way, using three eggs with a dessert-spoonful of powdered sugar and two ounces of butter. Let it set in a pan like a pancake, spread with a mixture of equal parts (two spoonsfuls of each) of clotted cream and raspberry jam. Roll up quickly.

Derbyshire is a county famed throughout England for its excellent cookery. Its home-made bread, and home-cured hams are beyond compare, and its puddings and cakes are a real treat for all who really appreciate a good, delicious, wholesome pudding or cake. Below are a few of its specialties, all well worth a trial worth a trial.

Bakewell Pudding

Line a tart plate with pastry, spread with a layer of raspberry jam, and then with the following mixture: Cream together quarter of a pound of butter and six ounces of castor sugar, add the yolks of five eggs, and the white of one previously well whisked, and one tablespoonful of ground sweet almonds. Bake in a slow oven till set and dust with powdered sugar.

Line a tart tin with pastry, spread with strawberry jam, then a thin layer of sponge cake crumbs and finally with lemon curd. Bake in a moderate oven till the pastry is done.

Afternoon Tea Scones

Half a pound of flour, two ounces of butter, one teaspoonful of baking powder rubbed together and mixed to a stiff paste with three quarters of a teacupful of milk. Roll out quickly and bake in a good oven. When cold split and butter, and spread with a paste made of the hard boiled yolk of an egg mixed with a teaspoonful of butter and a little chopped

Normanton Cake

Two ounces of butter, two ounces of lard, quarter Two ounces of butter, two ounces of lard, quarter of a pound of white sugar, two eggs, half a pound of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, quarter of a pound of sultanas or a few seeds, half a teacupful of milk, and a few drops of lemon or vanilla essence. Beat the butter, lard and sugar to a cream, beat the eggs and add to it, stir in the essence and the milk, and lastly the flour and the baking powder. It will take three quarters of an hour to bake.

With the hand work together in a basin three quarters of a pound of butter, half a pound of castor sugar and one pound of fine flour. A very few currants and carraway seeds, and a tlny pinch of spice. Use no liquid but work it to a firm paste, roll out on to a floured board, stamp out into shape, and bake in a slow oven. They are most delicious.

Current Tart

Line a pie dish with pastry and into it pour the following mixture: Two eggs well beaten with half a must betake ourselves to the orchard. That is easily

pint of milk, sweetened and flavored to taste, add two tablespoonfuls of picked currents, and bake in a slow oven till set

Lemon Pudding

Pour one pint of boiling milk over three ounces of fine breadcrumbs, when cool stir in two ounces of sugar, one ounce of butter, the grated rind of a lemon, and the yolks of two eggs. Put in a pie dish and bake till set, then cover with lemon curd, and heap on the whites of eggs stiffly whisked with the juice of the lemon, and place in the oven till a pale fawn color.

Take one pound of flour, rub in quarter of a pound of dripping, then make into a dough with half a pint of milk, mix in the centre of half an ounce of yeast and leave to rise. When light mix in quarter of a pound of sugar and quarter of a pound of sultanas and one well beaten egg. Leave to rise again, and then mould into buns, let rise once more and when light bake in a moderate oven. When cold split and butter. If moulded into tea cakes they can be toasted and buttered, and serve very hot. and buttered, and serve very hot.

These are most delicious and I have never met with them outside Derbyshire. Take small jelly glasses and half fill them with strawberry jam and then pour on each about two spoonfuls of good thick cream, and cover the top with a little round of pastry of the same life. of the same size. These rounds can be stamped out and baked, and will keep for a week in a tin.

There is nothing very elaborate about any of these good old dishes, but they are all most delicious, and I speak as "one having authority," as I have tasted all of them myself many a time, and can vouch for it. The cakes are also admirably suited for a children's party, or if the children have a little friend in to tea, as they are so wholesome.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

Although the housewifely love of, and pride in, the linen cupboard is perhaps not so strongly veloped in the modern woman as it was in grandmother, still most housewives appreciate charms of dainty napery, and realize that a ceri charms of dainty napery, and realize that a certain amount of time and care must be spent on this department of the house. The ideal linen cupboard is, of course, that fitted round the hot-water boiler (as is found in even the smallest English house), but if such a one is not possible, a large cupboard made on the system of a "gentleman's wardrobe," i. e., with sliding trays above and drawers below, is the next most desirable thing. The trays should take sheets, tablecloths, counterpanes and other large items, and dinner napkins, toilet covers, sideboard cloths, and all the other small et ceteras would be items, and dinner napkins, tollet covers, sideboard cloths, and all the other small et ceteras would be stored in the drawers. In this kind of cupboard there is not much difficulty in laying one's hand on any special article required, but in a fitted cupboard without divisions this question has to be dealt with. The best solution is to make large wrappers on the envelope principle, for each separate kind of article, and to put them scrupulously in their right place when sorting the clean linen. Old dust sheets may very well be employef to make these wrappers, and if they are a different color, so much the better, as the eye soon grows to connect sheets with the red if they are a different color, so much the better, as the eye soon grows to connect sheets with the red wrapper, afternoon teacloths with the blue, and so on. The lines wish returns from the wash should be slipped in at the bottom of each wrapper, and the clean lines taken from the top of the pile, so that everything gets its fair share of wear and tear. The care of the lines cupboard should undoubtedly be kept in the hands of the house-mistress, and she should make up her mind to supplement its weak spots by spending a small sum thereon yearly, whether there seem any definite wants or not.

A little really good Irish linen is a better investment than a larger quantity with unknown wearing properties, and the most advantageous time of buying is when some well known Irish firm is holding a sale. Hemstitched sheets and pillow-cases are more popular than ever, and this form of elaboration is certainly more practical than frills for the latter. Some lovely round tablecloths are made for the circular dining table, which are growing more universal every year, and with the revival of fine damask and artistic designs, the table centre is sinking into

.The fallacy that everything dainty and pretty which is gradually becoming recognized as such; but there are still people who look askance at such de-lights as white paint, cretonne curtains, or dimity hangings. A thing to be serviceable must, in the eyes of many good housewives, be dark, gloomy and eyes of many good housewives, be dark, gloomy and ugly; yet there can be no more fatal mistake, both from hygienic and artistic standpoints than choosing wallpapers and materials on account of their failure to show "the dirt." It is surely better to see the dirt and deal with it rather than to admit its presence but leave it because it does not show.

As to white paint, if the doors are fitted with finger plates, it lasts clean a wonderfully long time, and it is very little trouble to wipe it over with bran water, which is simply a little bran soaked in a pall of boiling water. There is certainly nothing which gives a room such an air of cheerfulness and refinement. Then why cretonne curtains should be considered a luxury it is hard to imagine. They fade far less than many materials, and can be freshened up with an iron many times before they pay their ultimate visit to the dry-cleaner. A white ground floral paper, again, is often accused of being an impractical choice; yet, in a sunny room, fading is far less fatal to such a paper than it is to a self-colored blue or pink one, as the white ground merely goes blue or pink one, as the white ground merely goes

HEALTH NOTES

The Latest "Cure" It has been known for a long time—perhaps ever nee the world began—that gardening is good for

"To smell a tuft of fresh earth," said Thomas Fuller, two hundred years ago, "is wholesome for the body." Digging, weeding and flower tending form a part

Digging, weeding and flower tending form a part of the routine treatment in many modern sanatoria. "Scent cures" are seriously discussed. To inhale the scent of roses will cure a headache; the perfumes of rosemary, lavender, and eucalyptus are reviving, invigorating and antiseptic; and other sweet floral odors have the power of destroying noxious germs. But now we are invited to go a step further. Several physicians have found out that nervous and slightly mentally afflicated nersons derive great here. slightly mentally afflicated persons derive great ben-efit in summer from sitting for three to four hours every day under certain trees.

Good times are coming for such of us as have to undergo "nerve cures."

Instead of isolation, the tediousness of lying in bed, the torment of forced feeding, and the pouble of message, we may be prescribed a very pleasant

It consists of going out into the open, calling for a hammock or basket chair, and spending the sunny hours beneath the shade of trees. A truly pleasantsounding prospect!

The trees must not be chosen anyhow, however. Certain kinds only are recommended. So far, those that possess the most curative properties are found to be as follows: The apple, the cherry, the acadia.

What a fascinating idea is this of the "tree cure"! At once we begin to test it by the light of experience. Which are the trees beneath whose branches we and our friends have felt the most agreeable sensations?

managed, and there are few of us who have not felt the fascination of the orchard close.

We are very ready to believe its atmosphere is health-restoring and beneficent. The acacia and the ash are often mixed with other trees in shrubberies. We do not know so much about their influence, but as to the cherry tree, that is often found upon the family grass plot, and has always been a favorite spot to rally round.

We are more than ready to vote for the apple and cherry trees cures (especially such time as the fruit is at its best).

Many of us are well aware of the danger that

Many of us are well aware of the danger that lurks in poison trees, whose deadly influence makes us all the more ready to believe in the therapeutic properties of others.

Traveling in India, how careful we are about the trees under which we pitch our tent!

Harmful trees are much commoner in tropical countries, but even the ordinary English box tree, countries, but even the ordinary English box trees the ordinary English box tree innocuous to many, has a baleful influence on some constitutions, so much so as to cause illness.

Perhaps if we studied the subject closely, we

should find that the trees of a neighborhood are more responsible for its healthfulness than we imagine. Already the presence of pine trees and eucalyptus are counted as assets of health. It certainly seems a commonplace idea that the atmosphere we inhale for hours at a time should have an influence on health, and for this reason we

should keep an open mind for any fresh developments and a cept an open mind for any rish developments in the direction of cure by trees.

After all, there is nothing new under the sum.

"The leaves of the trees were for the healing of the How many centuries have rolled by since these words were said!

LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS

Miss Ellen Terry's "Story of My Life" has just been published by Messrs, Hutchinson. Although it is a long book, with eighty illustrations, it will appear at six shillings net. There is to be a special edition of a thousand copies, and of these two hundred and fifty will have Miss Terry's autograph. This edition is even more fully illustrated than the other, especially with photographs.

Literary men were frank in their admiration of Lord Dunsany's book, "Time and the Gods." They will await with interest another volume by him, "The Sword of Welleran," which Messrs, Allen have nearly ready. Much has been spoken and written of late years about the Celtic movement in literature. This volume of stories may prove a new branch of of late years about the Celtic movement in literature. This volume of stories may prove a new branch of that literature. Certainly it has great originality.

A volume of stories by Mr. G. R. Sims, who now must have many volumes of one kind and another to his name. "Joyce Pleasantry," it is called, and it is announced by Messrs. Chalton & Windus. Most of the stories are Christmas stories, although Mr. Sims has varied these with others belonging to more element seasons of the year. All deal with the life of the middle classes, in the direct and forcible style with which the name of Mr. Sims is associated.

Mr. Rider Haggard returns to South Africa for the setting of his new story, "The Ghost Kings," which Messrs, Cassell are about to publish. Another novel on their September list, "Mad Barbara," by Mr. Waron their September list, "Mad Barbara," by Mr. War-wick Deeping, is concerned with the Stuart period. A third, "Rose-white Youth," by a lady who writes as "Dolf Wyllarde," is a study of girlhood when it is verging into womanhood. "The Amethyst Cross," by Mr. Fergus Hume, and "The Cairn of the Badger," by Miss Madge Barlow, are further stories forthcom-ing with Messrs. Cassell.

Many hitherto unpublished letters by Queen Vic-toria are contained in "The Panmure Papers," which Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton are now about to pub-lish. The work gives a selection of the correspondence lish. The work gives a selection of the correspondence of Fox Maule, second Baron Panmure, and afterwards eleventh Earl of Dalhousie, who was war minister of the Palmerston administration of 1855-1858. Lord Panmure succeeded the Duke of Newcastle in February, 1855, at the most critical moment of the Crimean War. It is believed that this is the first time that the correspondence between a British sovereign and her war minister has been given to the public.

A new novel is about to appear by Mrs. Baillie Saunders, who wrote "Saints in Society." The title of the new book is "The Mayoress's Wooing."

CLIPPINGS FROM THE POETS

Faith and Hope Oh, don't be sorrowful, darling!
Now, don't be sorrowful, pray;
For, taking the year together, my dear,
There isn't more night than day.
It's rainy weather, my loved one,
Time's wheels they heavily run;
But taking the year together, my dear,
There isn't more cloud than sun.

Our heads are growing grey; But taking the year all round, m You will always find the May. We've had our May, my darling

And our roses long ago;
And th' time of th' year is come, my dea
For the long dark nights and the snow.

But God is God, my faithful, Of night as well as of day; And we feel and we know that we can go Wherever he leads the way: Ay, God of night, my darling! Of the night of death so grim

And the gate that leads out of life, good wite,
Is the gate that leads to Him.

—Rembrandt Peale.

Good-Night

World that I loved! I am bidding good-bye to you,
Looking my last o'er the harvest fields white.

Speak to the soul who at parting doth ery to you,
"Slipping away from your borders tonight." World that I loved! I have lived with you cheerfully,

Hoped through your shadows and basked in you light, Danced through you merrily, crept through you tear-Dim like a dream seem those memories tonight.

Take of my thanks, where those thanks have been due to you; As for the wrongs, we will hide them from sight.

nce, World, I thought to discover the clue to you.

Task for another I leave it tonight.

Joy is done, pain is done, hope that proved vain is Now for the Rest: toil of hand, heart, and brain is Rest for the weary Good-night, World; good-night!

Do you wish the world were better:
Let me tell you what to do:
Set a watch upon your actions,
Keep them always straight and true:
Rid your mind of selfish motives,
Let your thoughts be clear and high:
You can make a little Eden
Of the sphere you occupy.

Do you wish the world were happy?
Then remember day by day
Just to scatter seeds of kindness
As you pass along the way:
For the pleasure of the many
May be oftimes traced to one,
As the hand that plants the acorn

In the United

or Taft is to b Canadians and in the same y

On her way San Francisco on the coast of board perished were Chinese a the canneries In St. Peters Islands, thousan many hundreds eases as cholera

the people are and their city cl of most disease Perhaps som in most of the p by big machines t least in Alb found that the was expected. are coming to

ing was burned ente caused by surprising how derful little ins our voices for possible to see boy tell?

A very sad tington. While were taking a tpropeller broke killing Lieut. seriously, the dent does not machine was n propeller was v While we re builders are idle and many other there is little de

miners are out they have to we is so terrible a depending on u like some vast cannot be inju It is with grant hears that there lovely city. The men who are a been attacked by hovs who behave

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ger arose. There is an only visited one world. Yet the this desolate spoiligion to the n and the name Campbell, who In a letter to a going to visit a Siberia found i story of want ar the wandering

Next year V live in. Not o laid and the re supply of clean carry off the di being laid down the city and provards next spri trious and wan look well, shot house and the with grass.

It is a pity allowed time to province is no prairies, the ve mainland are f know how to the art of mak land. However will know the the orchard of (should come ev

our province.

with grass. C

A great nun visited Victoria tlemen who kn Canada, Great E here for a few British Columbi they saw. Bri says, is the bes gentlemen spent return they will tries what they country great g they tell the tr

The Fair wi editor will say that the school have been large dren or teacher and girls will describe what tell about the the fruit, and one subject, the will have seen have watched s people see wha The picture-dra

> Have any picture papers they have, Miswho live up in inside during the lonely island of there is no school is secretary of is to find out them books and province there province there lighthouses. You children cannot copy of the Ch

PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

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ND NEWS

My Life" has just inson. Although it tions, it will appear be a special edition a two hundred and raph. This edition he other, especial

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Sims, who now is called, and it is Vindus. Most of the ough Mr. Sims has h the life of the forcible style

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ear by Mrs. Baillie Society." The title s's Wooing."

HE POETS

life, good wite,

re can go

good-bye to you. oth cry to you, tonight.

embrandt Peale.

with you cheerfully, and basked in your

through you tearmories tonight.

thanks have been r the clue to you.

hat proved vain is eart, and brain is

World; good-night! —O.S.H.

and true:

CURRENT TOPICS

In the United States, too, elections are being held, and in November it will be decided whether Bryan or Taft is to be president. It is not often that the Canadians and the United States elections take place the same year.

On her way from Fort Wrangel, in Alaska, to San Francisco the bark Star of Bengal was wrecked on the coast of Coronation Island. Nearly all on hoard perished, 110 being lost. Most of the men ere Chinese and Japanese fishermen returning from canneries on the Alaskan coast,

In St. Petersburg, Russia, and in the Philippine hids, thousands of miles away, cholera is killing a hundreds of people. It is not often such dissa cholera and the plague enter a city where people are well fed and keep both themselves their city clean. Hunger and dirt are the parents

Perhaps some of you do not know that the grain in most of the prairie farms is threshed in the fields by hig machines driven by steam. This work is now, at least in Alberta, nearly finished, and it has been found that the yield of wheat is even greater than was expected. Many people from the United States are coming to take up land in this fertile province.

In the beautiful city of Paris the telephone build ing was burned down and great loss and inconvenience caused by the interruption to business. It is surprising how much use is now made of the wonderful little instrument which carries the sound of our voices for such long distances. Will it ever be possible to see into Seattle or Vancouver? Can any long tall?

A very sad thing happened last week near Washington. While Wilbur Wright and Lieut. Selfridge were taking a trip in the aeroplane at Fort Meyer, a propeller broke and the machine fell to the ground, killing Lieut. Selfridge and injuring, though not seriously, the inventor. Wilbur Wright. The accident does not prove, Mr. Wright thinks, that the machine was not properly made, but only that the propeller was weak. He will, as soon as he recovers, on with his experiments. go on with his experiments.

While we read in the English papers that ship-builders are idle in Glasgow, on the Tyne, in Belfast and many other centres, we find that in Cape Breton there is little demand for coal, and that many of the miners are out of work. Men often complain because they have to work too hard, but nothing in the world is so terrible as to be forced to sit idle while those depending on us suffer want. The world today is like some vast piece of machinery. One part of it cannot be injured without the whole suffering.

It is with great pain that the editor of this page It is with great pain that the editor of this page hears that there are cruel and cowardly boys in our lovely city. The papers have reported that Chinamen who are going quietly about their work have been attacked by lads who should know better. The boys who behave in this way are disgracing not only themselves and their parents, but their race and their religion. The sons of Englishmen and Christians should know better than to do harm to any defenceless creature, much less any fellow-being.

Presence of mind is a splendid thing for a girl to have. Last week a young girl in Vancouver was almost burned to death for want of it. Her dress caught fire and she ran out into the street. A brave man met hêr, caught her in his arms and crushed out the flames. If at first she had laid down and rolled on the carpet, or thrown a mat around her, she would have saved herself many burns and terrible risk. Women even more than men must learn to think in danger. Many lives have been saved by women who knew just what to do when sudden dan-

There is an island on the Alaskan coast which is only visited once a year by ships from the outside world. Yet there is a man good enough to live in this desolate spot that he may teach the Christian religion to the natives. The Island is St. Laurence, and the name of the missionary is the Rev. Edgar O. Campbell, who belongs to the Presbyterian church. In a letter to a friend he tells how some of his people going to visit a tribe of Esquimos on the coast of Siberia found them all dead of starvation. Such a story of want and suffering is only too common among the wandering tribes of the North.

Next year Victoria will be a much nicer place to e in. Not only are the new water mains being and the reservoirs built to give us a plentiful supply of clean water, but surface drains are dug to carry off the dirty water. Permanent sidewalks are being laid down on all the principal streets, and if the city and property owners cannot make the boule-vards next spring, every householder, who is indus-trious and wants his home as well as the city to look well, should see that the space between his house and the streets is clear of weeds and planted with grass. Children can help in this work.

It is a pity that the Scottish farmers were not allowed time to see British Columbia. While our province is not a wheat-growing country like the prairies, the valleys both on the islands and the mainland are fertile, and the Scotch farmers would know how to cultivate them, for they understand the art of making much grow from a few acres of land. However, it will not be long before the world will know the value of the province that is to be the orchard of Canada. It is better that good settlers should come even if they come slowly, than that ignorant or vicious people should become citizens of

great number of very learned and skilful men visited Victoria last week. Engineers and other gen-tlemen who know a great deal about mining, from Canada, Great Britain and some other countries, stayed here for a few days. They came through southern British Columbia, and were much pleased with what they saw. British Columbia, one of their number ays, is the best mining country in Canada. These gentlemen spent many weeks in Canada. When they return they will tell the people of their own countries what they have noticed. Such visitors do the country great good, for they can judge it fairly and

The Fair will be over when you read this. The ed, space will next week be given up to their lets. But if this is to be well done, you must only
cribe what you liked best. One, for instance, can
about the horses, another the flowers, a third
fruit, and so on. If several letters are sent on
subject, the best will be chosen. Perhaps a few
have seen the horse show, and many boys will
watched some of the races. Now let the older
ople see what sharp eyes the boys and girls have,
picture-drawer is nearly empty again space will next week be given up to their letpicture-drawer is nearly empty again,

Have any Victoria children pretty magazines or ture papers that they do not reed any longer? If y have, Miss L. Angus, 95 Belcher street, would very much to have them sent to her house. She mail them to some lonely little girls and boys live up in the North where children must stay during the long cold nights of winter, on some visland or away among the mountains where is no school near enough to go to. Miss Angus cretary of the Aberdeen Society, whose work secretary of the Aberdeen Society, whose work to find out where lonely people live and to send them books and papers. On the rocky shores of this province there are children living in some of the lighthouses. Yet even they find amusement, for children cannot live without it. It may be that this copy of the Children's Page will be read by a child riving in one of these lonely places. Wouldn't it be nice if he or she would write a letter to the Colonist, giving as an account of the life children lead in their out-of-the-way homes?

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, the forests of Canada have been swept by fire. Last week the woods on both sides of the St. Lawrence were burning and the river was covered with smoke so that vessels could not leave port. Near the Great Lakes, too, the forests were burning, and fires were also raging in Maine, New York and Pennsylvania. Such dry weather has not been known for years. A poor woman and her babe were caught in the fire near Parry Sound and burned. The wonder is that more terrible things do not happen, when the fires sweep through the forests. How little we know of the loss of life among the wild creatures who make their home in the woods, or of the agony of fear they must suffer as they fiee before the roaring flames. The rains of last week quenched the fires of Eastern Canada; yet near Fort William the fires broke out again, but did no damage to the city. In the state of Wisconsin two small towns were burned and thousands of people are homeless. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, the forests of

There are in all British Columbia about 200,000 people. There are many times that number in the great city of Manchester, in England. This great hive of people is covered always with a pall of smoke, which comes from the great factories where many women and children work to card, spin and weave the cotton of which so much of our clothing is made. There is a danger that 200,000 of these people will be idle, because they refuse to accept 95 cents instead of a dollar for their wages. The manufacturers say they will shut their gates next January if the low wages are not taken. It is greatly to There are in all British Columbia about 200,000

be hoped that something may be done to prevent the frightful suffering that would come from the lock-out. Victoria children who think so little of five cents should remember that many people live on so little that this tiny piece of money would make the difference between having enough food and being always hungry.

Since the above was written the wills have closed.

Since the above was written the mills have closed and the people are idle.

The parliament at Ottawa has been dissolved and the elections will be held on the 26th of October. In every district from Halifax to Victoria, and from the United States boundary to the Arctic Circle, men are thinking and talking about what men they will send to Ottawa to do the business of the country for the next five years. Though every man in Canada who is not a criminal or insane has a vote, there are many who are too lazy, too stupid, or too selfish to spend time in learning how Canada has been governed, and who ought to be entrusted with the management of the business of the country. Such men is found out, but this is hard to prove, and the more cunning escape. But oftener the friend or relative of the dishonest voter gets an office or some other advantage in return for his vote. This is nearly if not quite as bad. No man worthy the name will vote for a member whom he does not trust, nor for a party which he believes unfit to rule the country, because he will gain some advantage. Canada will never be great till the people love her well enough to work for her good. In former times, and in some countries now, a single tyrant ruled the country for countries now, a single tyrant ruled the country for

his own advantage. Can you imagine a family his own advantage. Can you imagine a family where the sons try to rob and wrong the father? The country which has dishonest voters and untrustworthy members is in as bad a state. In little things and in great, a boy or man must do what he believes to be right, whether he gains or loses by his action. Size and riches in a country do not make it great. The Jews, the Greeks, the Romans and the Esglish nations did not become powerful because the land they lived in was large or fertile, but because of the wisdom, the bravery and the patriotism of their people.

A very important event was the sending out of the first train of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Winnipeg to Battle River on Monday of last week. This means that 666 miles of this new road through the eastern part of the northern prairies is finished, and eastern part of the northern prairies is finished, and it is thought the trains may be running to Edmonton before winter is over. Although the Canadian Pacific has two lines through the wheat country, and the Canadian Northern and the Great Northern have branches in many places, there will be work enough for them all. New settlers will come to take up the unoccupied lands. The part of the Grand Trunk Pacific between Edmonton and Prince Rupert is being built and both the foregree of a transcribe. is being built and both the farmers and miners who have visited the country through which it passes believe that the valleys are fertile and that the rocks contain copper and other minerals. Prospectors are looking for gold in the rivers and creeks, but so far they have not found it in large quantities. If Canada grows as fast after the Grand Trunk Pacific is finished as it has done since the last spike was driven in the Canadian Pacific railroad, many children in the schools today will live to see great cities along the line of the new railroad in what some one has called the Middle North of Canada.

NATURAL HISTORY

Salt on Birds' Tails

Sir Ray Lankester tells the story of his first attempt to deal experimentally with a popular superstition. I was, he says, a trustful little boy, and I had been assured by various grown-up friends that if you place salt on a bird's tail the bird becomes as it were transfixed and dazed, and that you can then pick it up and carry it off. On several occasions I carried a packet of salt into the London park where my sister and I were daily taken by our nurse. In vain I threw the salt at the sparrows. They always flew away, and I came to the conclusion that I had not succeeded in getting any salt, or, at any rate, not enough on the tail of any one of them. Then I devised a great exin getting any salt, or, at any rate, not enough on the tail of any one of them. Then I devised a great experiment. There was a sort of creek eight feet long and three feet broad at the west end of the ornamental water in St. James Park. My sister attracted several ducks with offerings of bread into this creek, and I, standing near its entrance, with a huge paper bag of salt, trembled with excitement at the approaching success of my scheme. I poured quantities—whole ounces of salt—on the tails of the doomed birds as they passed me on their way back from the creek to open water. Their tails were covered with salt, but to my surprise and horror, they did not stop! They gally swam forward, shaking their feathers and uttering derisive 'quacks.' I was profoundly troubled and ing derisive 'quacks.' I was profoundly troubled and distressed. I had clearly proved one thing, namely, that my nursemaid, uncle and several other trusted friends—but not, I am still glad to remember, my father—were either deliberate deceivers or themselves the victims of illusion. I was confirmed in my youthful wish to try whether things are as people say they are or not.—Selected.

Well Thrown Sir-A Story for Children

(From Chums)

A Fag thrust his head into the study that Templeton Minor shared with his chum, Harry Wilmott. "Templeton!" he said. "Richardson wants you." Dick Templeton shut up his book with suspicious eagerness—he was supposed to be studying hard—and hurried after the fag. A few moments later he stood in the presence of Jack Richardson, the captain of the school. of the school.

"Hullo, young 'un," cried the captain affably, "I want to have a little chat with you. Sit you down there." He pointed to a capacious armchair. "Now there." He pointed to a capacious then," he began when his visitor settled, "I'm going to

give you your cap against "Me!" cried Temple-ton Minor, with great en-thusiasm and a complete disregard for grammar. "Me play for the first?"

"That's about the size of it," replied the captain. "I've been watching your play for the second, and as Gray can't play next Saturday I've selected you to take his place." Jack Richardson then

gave Templeton a few words of kindly advice concerning his play.

"Now you can cut, young un," he said, for the Head is coming to sit in that armchair short-ly."

"It's jolly good of you, Richardson," Templeton cried, "and I don't know how to thank you."

"Cut quickly, that's your best way," cried the captain cheerfully, and Dick Templeton hastened away, hardly knowing whether he was on his head or his heels, and, in consequence, all but bowling over the Head,

Doctor Portmann.

His chum was nearly as glad as he was himself when Templeton told him his news.
"I saw him watching

us when we were playing Wellington Second," he said; "and when you were batting he you and jawed away old Millington. I'm not surprised, for you're one of the best all-round men in the second."
On the following morn-

ing when the selected team for the match with Selwyn was posted up on the big notice board outside the games room, a buzz of surprise went up when it was seen that Templeton Minor's name was included. That's the best

having a brother in the remarked Herbert Carter, the captain of the "What do you mean, Carter?" demanded Tem-

"It's a shame, that's what I mean. I ought to first reserve for the t team. I might be if I'd got a brother who was

the Dux's chum.

"You know that's a lie," cried Templeton. "I mean what you're getting at is a lie. My brother wouldn't dream of pushing me, and if he did the Dux would make his own selection." But Herbert Carter walked away with a scowl on

his face and a fervent wish in his heart that Templeton Minor would make a muck of things on Saturday. The day of the great match came at last, and every boy was greatly excited, for the fixture with Selwyn School was the most popular of the season. Templeton Minor, with his new cap sticking out of his pocket, came from the pavillion in his fiannels, his face alight with pride and enthusiasm. He went across to the nets and fielded for a while, little dreaming that the captain was watching him.

"Look at that again!" said Richardson to Temple-"How well your brother shies in-he's a ripping shot.

"Yes, he's got a straight eye for a kid," returned mpleton Major, who was keenly anxious for his Templeton Major, brother to do well.

Presently the ground was cleared, and the boundary line was surrounded by crowds of Birkdale and Selwyn boys. The Selwyn captain won the toss, and elected to bat. Then the Birkdale boys came out into the field, and Templeton Minor took up his position at deep cover for the fast bowler, and with instructions to field in the country for the slow.

Matters speedly went against Birkdale. The Selwyn wickets fell very slowly, and the score mounted rapidly. When the telegraph showed a hundred runs for five wickets Richardson began to look serious. The present partnership had added thirty runs, and both men seemed well set. One of them, the Selwyn captain, had already scored forty-two.

Richardson had tried two change bowlers with no success. Now he tried a third, but the score still rose, Presently the ground was cleared, and the boun

success. Now he tried a third, but the score still

both men batting with confidence. Another change made no difference, the score now being 140, and then Richardson tossed the ball to Templeton Minor.

The latter had been fielding smartly, and his quick returns had elicited some applause; but he was dreadfully nervous at being put on to bowl. He only sent down two overs, and off these the Selwyn men scored nineteen runs. Then Richardson, his face grim, took his new recruit off, and Templeton resumed his place in the field, feeling dreadfully sick. Indeed, he was so upset by his poor display that he had to bite his lips to keep the tears back.

to keep the tears back.

He noticed Carter's face in the crowd, and saw

for only seventy-nine runs, Richardson being still not out with thirty-eight runs to his credit. "This is awful!" groaned Tom Millington, the secretary of the cricket team. "We're still a hundred and four behind, and there's only young Templeton to go in. We haven't even a chance of playing out time."

"No," returned Templeton Major gloomily, looking at his watch. "There's an hour and a quarter to go

"There goes your young brother," Millington said, pointing to Dick Templeton as the boy left the pavilion bat in hand, his face as white as his fiannels. "He looks jolly nervous,"

and I'm not surprised. wish he could bat as well as he can throw; there might be a chance for us The Birkdale boys

looked very gloomy as Templeton Minor took middle and leg, whilst the Selwyn boys were wondering whether their team would win by over a hundred runs or not. Dick Templeton tooked towards the bowler. As he did so Jack Richardson, watching him from the other end, gave him a smiling nod of encouragement. It seemed to put new life into Dick, his teeth ceased to chat-ter, and his hands grip-ped the handle of his bat ore firmly.

There were three balls left of the over, and each of these Templeton Minor blocked stubbornly and then it was the captain's turn. Now Jack Richardson felt it was a case of do or die, and he opened his shoulders.
Three times during that
over did the ball go to
the boundary midst boys. Then Templeton faced the music again. vaded the ground. But an idea had come to Ten pleton. He played for-ward to the first ball, and sent it half-way up the

"Yes!" he yelled, and before the Selwyn men had awakened to the fact had sneaked an auda cious short run, and Jack Richardson had the bowling again. Two fours and a two he smote of ing up the century midst a terrific roar of cheers from the Birkdale boys. Templeton again faced the bowling, and the Sel wyn boys fielded in close to prevent a repetition of the previous over. But that was exactly Templeton thought would do, and movement left a gap be-tween point and third man, through which Templeton patted the

"Templeton Major!" cried Millington. "That brother of yours is a tramp. He's doing exactly what he should do, and he's doing it well." "Your minor is succeeding where most boys fail,"

remarked Doctor Portmann to Templeton Major. is playing with his head." Dick's brother flushed with pride, and resolved to give the youngster the finest tuck-in he had ever had.

A roar of cheers cut short his thoughts, for the cap-tain had lifted the Selwyn slow bowler right out of the ground. He followed this up with a smite to the leg boundary and a glance through the slips for two "Hundred and fifteen!" cried Millington joyfully. 'Why, there's just a chance yet."

The Birkdale boys were beginning to lose their gloomy expression, and at the same time the Selwyn supporters were not looking so sanguine as they had done a quarter of an hour before.

Then another loud cheer rent through the air, for Templeton Minor had hit out for the first time. The ball went towards the boundary, and the batsmen ran three. They might have run four but Templeton Minor shock his head, for Richardson had the bow-

"By Jove, sir," said the Selwyn headmaster to Doctor Portmann. That youngster is distinctly clever. He should go into the army; he would make an excellent officer."

Jack Richardson added a four and a single to his score during the over, and so he faced the bowling again. He was playing grandly now, and with the utmost confidence. He added twelve runs to the score during the next over, and sent up his century midst a roar of cheers, the like of which had never been heard before on the Birkdale ground.

(To Be Continued)

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

Truant Bob

Rubble was down by the willow tree fishing for minnows.

It seemed to him a shame to be in school when the robbins were singing and the old apple trees in the orchard were covered with beautiful white blos-

ms. He asked a robin if it would not be a good plan to

go fishing.

"Chee, chee!' sang the robin.

"That means "yes, yes,"' said Robbie; so he hid his bag under a bush, and promised himself a good

By and by he heard a short, cropping noise close behind him, and turning he saw a sight which caused him to say 'Oh, my!' in a very dismayed tone.

There was grandpa's six Alderney calves standing at a respectful distance from him, and saying as plainly as calves can say, 'We're playing truant, too, Robbie. Isn't it fun?'

To think that I forget to get the beautiful.

'To think that I forgot to put up the bars!' cried

Then he made a dash and the calves made a spring, all at once, But the bossies had each four long legs, and Robbie only two short ones. long legs, and Robbie only two short ones.

T guess those calves have come to stay, he sighed, after he had chased them for half an hour.

Not a calf would go near the bars. Clearly they thought grandpa's orchard as nice a place as he did. But help came to him at last in the form of his

dog, Shep.

'Dear Shep!' he cried heartily. 'Good doggie! Help me drive those calves home!'

Shep understood, and started after the calves with such firmness and method that every bossie went boo-booing over the ralls in considerably less than the minutes.

'Splendid fellow!' declared Robbie, as he put up the bars.

'Ah, but a very naughty boy!' said a very familiar voice from the wagon-house. 'You've had a fine holi-day with the calves, my laddie, and now you must go lendid fellow!' declared Robbie, as he put up

to school?

'Oh, Uncle Ned!' cried Robbie, hanging his head, while Shep's tail wagged in sympathy.

But there was no help for it, as Robbie very well knew. Uncle Ned topped him into the spring wagon without another word, and started directly for school.

'Who told you I was there, Uncle Ned?' he asked

'Who told you I was there, Uncle Ned?' he asked very soberly.

'Boo boos and bow-wows!' replied Uncle Ned, with a twinkle in his eyes,

'Oh!' said Robbie.

That entrance into the busy schoolroom at halfpast ten, and the ache in his poor, tired little legs cured Robbie of truancy. The bossies never had such a good chance again.—Frank H. Sweet, in the Child's Hour.

Too Many Splinters

They had shad for breakfast yesterday morning, and the small boy of the family was allowed to have a trial at it. After a minute or two he stopped. "What's the matter?" asked his father. "Don't you like it?"

"Yes, sir," sending up his plate; "but gimme a plece tain't got so many splinters in it."

WITH THE POETS

Bed Time Before the last good-night is said, And ere he tumbles into bed, A little child should have a care And not forget to say a prayer To God, the Father, who, with love, Looks down on children from abov. To guard them always, night and day, And guide their feet upon the way. -St. Nicholas

A Bath Before I went to sleep
I always took my evening bathI liked it "pretty deep."

Sometimes I didn't want to go, And sometimes there were tears; But Mother never failed to say: "Now wash behind your ears,

"And don't neglect the corners," or,
"Don't spiash too hard!" she'd cry;
Yet she was quick to help me
When soap got in my eye.

And now that I'm a great big boy, I wonder every day Where other mothers learn the things My Mother used to say. -St. Nicholas

Yes and No

There's a time to say "Yes" and a time to say "Ne,"
Alone or when all together:
There's a time to stay home and a time to go,
In cloudy or sunny weather.
If a boy can't say, when he's urged to sin,
"No, no!" in a voice decided,
But haits and waits, he's at last drawn in,
And wares of sin provided.

And wages of sin provided. The only thing that a lad need fear

'Is' evil' and 'all 'wrong-doing;
So turn on your heel while you stop up your ear.

When voices of sin are wooing;
"Tis a manly boy who will heldly say,

When comrades are softly calling,
"I will not go! 'Tis a slippery way!"—

No danger, then, of his falling.

A sturdy "No" and a cheery "Yes,"

When bravely and rightly spoken,
Will lead to the summit of sure success,
And nobody's heart be broken;
Just think of the triumph and happy glow
That crowns all noble endeavor,
And learn to say "Yes" with a will, and "No,"
And you will repent it never!

ditor will say nothing about it this week, except that the school exhibition was very good. It might have been larger, but that was not the fault of children or teachers. Now a great many of the pupils have been to the Fair and have seen everything. Some noticed one thing and some another. If boys and girls will send in an account of what they noticed space will next week be given up to their let-





that it wore a sneering expression, ter was glad because he had failed. on, and he knew Car-

had now added ninety runs. Then the captain, who had eighty-five runs to his credit, chop-ped a ball between point and cover. "Yes!" he cried, and the two men ran. Like a flash Templeton jumped at the ball, took it on the bound, and shied at the wicket without wasting a

160-5-17 read the telegraph board; the partner

"Hooray! Well thrown, sir! Bravo, Ten inor!" yelled the Birkdale boys, for Dick Ten nad run out the Selwyn captain. The latter passes Templeton on his way to the pavilion, and smiled at

"Jolly well thrown in, youngster;" he said. This was praise indeed, coming from the man he had thrown out, and Templeton flushed scarlet. And when his own captain took the trouble to come over to him and shake his hand in front of all the boys. rempleton felt that he had reached the height of his

Carter flushed with anger, and gritted his teeth.

He was glad for his side, but was terribly envious of

Wickets fell rapidly now, the last four Selwyn me Wickets fell rapidly now, the last four Selwyn men only adding twenty-three runs between them. In this manner the Selwyn innings closed for 183 runs, which was reckoned a very good score.

Luncheon was taken, and then the Selwyn men took.

Luncheon was taken, and then the Selwyn men took the field. Richardson and Templeton Major went in first, and they both played with caution. Just as it seemed as though they were likely to make a good stand for the first wicket, Templeton Major was unluckily caught off his glove from a rising ball. The second man went in with twenty-three runs on the board, but left again at thirty. After that there was a constant procession of Birkdale men going to and coming from the wickets until nine wickets had fallen

The Attractions at The Big Store

Are many nowadays. No matter with what feelings you view the approach of fall and winter, you are sure to be interested in the display of New Fall Goods of all kinds. These are busy days for everybody, busy with us opening and showing new lines, and busy with our patrons inspecting and investing in new goods. And you know that our goods are marked at prices that are the lowest possible for quality. Our enormous business makes it possible for us to offer you prices that few other concerns in Canada can approach for value.

Coats for the Little Tots



The comfort of the little one is most important, and for looks and comfort it is hard to beat a white bear cloth coat. Nothing can take their place for childish simplicity and all round usefulness. They wash perfectly, coming through the cleansing process unscathed, looking fresher and better than when new, and then they wear so well, few children can wear them out. We have many styles and different sizes, the prices running upwards from \$2.75. The coat shown here is an extra good quality of cloth and a good style. The price is only \$2.75

Friday Shoe Specials

The undermentioned values need no comment. MEN'S FINE QUALITY DONGOLA KID BALMORAL LACED BOOTS, stout sewn soles. Worth \$3.50 for \$2.50 120 PAIRS MEN'S SUPERIOR QUALITY BOX KIP LACED BOOTS, leather lined, medium weight, standard screwed soles, warranted solid leather throughout. Worth 120 PAIRS MEN'S GENUINE DONGOLA KID GAITERS (Congress), medium weight extension soles, made on a comfortable medium toe last. Worth \$3.00, for \$2.50 LADIES' GENUINE VICI KID LACED BOOTS, self tips, medium weight goodyear welted sole, fitted with the "Worth" cushion insole. Truly a mattress for tender feet. Worth \$6.00 for \$3.50 LADIES' FINE DONGOLA KID LACED BOOTS, medium weight extension soles. Made to sell for \$3.00. We sold them special at \$2.50. Friday, extra special at \$2.00 LADIES' DONGOLA KID OXFORD, plain medium toe, military heel, light sewn soles, suitable for house or street wear. Regular \$2.50 for \$1.75 BOYS' PEBBLE GRAIN SCHOOL BOOTS, stout solid leather soles, sizes I to 5, worth \$2.00, for \$1.50 Youths', sizes II to 13, worth \$1.75, for MISSES' PEBBLE GRAIN LACE BOOTS, solid leather soles, inner soles and counters, just the boot for school wear. Sizes 8 to 10, worth \$1.75, for \$1.25 Sizes II to 2, worth \$1.75 and \$2.00, for \$1.25 A quantity of Infants' Boots and Slippers, all hand made goods, worth regular from \$1.00 to \$1.50. Friday 85¢

Hot Lunches at Our Tea Rooms

We are now serving appetizing hot lunches at our Tea Rooms. Soups a specialty, and a dainty menu. Afternoon Tea, Home Made Cake, Tea Parties Catered For.

Handsome New Furniture



Handsome new furniture now being opened every day and marked at prices that are as attractive as the styles. The article shown here is a mahogany dressing bureau of col-

CHIFFONIER to match \$45.00 SOMNOE to match \$17.00

Weather Changes Mean **Underwear Changes**

Cool mornings and cool evenings, and sometimes now cool days, mean that a change of underwear is absolutely necessary to good health. We can supply your underwear needs to fill all your wants and be easy on your pocket book.

Fall Weight Underwear for Men

UNDERWEAR, good weight mixture of wool and cotton, shirts and drawers, Pen Angle brand, per garment 90c and .. 75¢

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, heavy striped wool and cotton mixture, shirts and drawers, all sizes, per garment 75¢

MEN'S COMBINATIONS. natural wool, all sizes, per garment, \$2.75 and . \$2.50

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, natural wool, snirts and drawers, Pen Angle brand, pure wool, per garment, \$1.25 and ... \$1.50

A Special Value \$1.50 Quality tor \$1.00 per garment

A heavy quality of pure wool underwear, shirts are double breasted and double elbows, and the drawers are spliced seats and double knees, all sizes, regular \$1.50 per garment. Special price, each \$1.00

MEN'S UNDERWEAR. natural wool, medium weight, fine quality, im-

UNDERWEAR, Australian wool, winter weight, shirts and drawers, per garment, \$1.00, \$1.25

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, red wool, heavy weight, much used for rheumatism, per garment, \$1.25, \$1.50

UNDERWEAR, lamb's wool, medium weight, shirts and drawers,

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, heavy ribbed natural and white wool, shirts and drawers, per garment, \$2.50 and \$2.75

Fall Weight Underwear for Women

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR, fine heavy fleece-lined, in grey and white, vests with long sleeves and high neck, drawers to match, ankle

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR, heavy fleece lined vests and drawers in white, different sizes, vests, long sleeves, drawers ankle length. Price, per garment 35¢

New Novels

Price \$1.25

The Money Changers, or, How

The Corrector of Destinies-

An Olympic Victor. A Story

of Modern Games, a thrilling love story centering

around the great Marathon

Race of the Olympic Games

in Athens in 1896. The great-

est athletic story of modern

fiction-by Jas. B. Connelly.

Harold Bindloss. A dramatic forceful story bigger in

many ways than anything

his most popular novel, The

Paper Novels at 250

The Man on the Box-by

The Blazed Trail-by White.

The Silent Places-by White.

The Pillar of Light-by Tracy.

The Wings of the Morning-

Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come—by Fox.

King of Diamonds-by Tracy.

Great Northwest.

McGrath.

by Tracy.

By Right of Purchase-by

by Davidson Post.

Sinclair.

Wall Street Manufactured

the Panic of 1907-by Upton

A Special Bargain \$1.50 and \$1.75 Underwear for 75c

A lot of high grade Vests and Drawers in white pure wool, and heavy grey ribbed vests and drawers, small sizes only, suitable for misses or small women, regular \$1.50 and \$1.75. Special at 75¢ WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR. a heavy line of vests and drawers to match, outsize sizes at 65c, large sizes at 60c, medium sizes at, per garment 50¢

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR. Pen Angle brand, pure natural wool, vests and drawers, all sizes, vests long and short sleeves, drawers ankle length, per garment \$1.25

Special Values in **Overcoats**

Bindloss has yet done. In it he returns to the scenes of We can show you as nice an overcoat or raincoat as any n would want to wear. make a specialty of moderate priced lines, and teel safe in saying that these lines cannot be beat-

Stationery Items

SPENCER'S EXCELSIOR WRITING TABLETS, 100 pages ruled or plain, letter size, price 15c, note size 10¢

EATON HURLBURT'S TABLETS, Highland linen bond, Highland linen, Kara linen, twilled Irish linen, note size 15c, letter size 25¢ FRENCH ORGANDIE

TABLETS, note size 15c, letter size 25¢ INITIAL STATIONERY.

24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes, empossed gold initial, per box 35¢ EATON HURLBURT'S PAPETRIES, 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes. Special line at 25¢

ENVELOPES to match, roc package, three for .. 25¢

1908 CHATTERBOX....75¢ 1908 YOUNG FOLKS COMPANION 60¢ CHATTERBOX NATURAL HISTORY 65¢ EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY, leather 50c, cloth 25¢ CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS, from 5c to \$1.75

Coats for the Girls

Smart, jaunty and attractive are the coats for girls and misses that we are showing. We have them in all lengths, from the reefer length to the full length, all colors and qualities, and some pretty childish styles. The best assortment that we have ever had, that is the verdict of all who have seen the range. The coat shown here is made of heavy military serge, seven-eighths length, box back, double breasted with brass buttons and collar infaid with red broadcloth and trimmed with gold braid and buttons, outside pockets finished with stitching.

Price for eight years

\$7.00

Good Crockery Specials for Friday

FIRE PROOF CHINA CUSTARD CUPS, three sizes, reg. per dozen, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75. Friday special \$1.00 STEEL STEW KETTLES, nickel plated, with bail handle,

and a most indestructible utensil. Four sizes: 10-quart size, regular \$4.00. Special Friday \$1.50 9-quart size, regular \$3.50. Special Friday \$1.25 8-quart size, regular \$3.00. Special Friday \$1.00 7-quart size, regular \$2.50. Special Friday 75¢

GREY ENAMEL FISH OR HAM KETTLES, very useful, regular \$2.50. Special Friday \$1.50 FIREPROOF CHINA SAUCEPAN, with handle and lip, three sizes, 21/2 quarts, regular \$1.25. Speciat Friday 50¢

1 quart, regular 75c. Special Friday 50¢ FIREPROOF CHINA COVERED JUGS, useful in many ways, three sizes, 1½ quarts, regular 65c. Special Friday 25¢ 34 quart, regular 40c. Special Friday 25¢

FIREPROOF CHINA TEA POTS, three sizes, 2 pints, regu-11/2 pints, regular 50c. Friday special .. (1) 10:01 10 10:01 10 10:01 10 10:01 10 10:01 10 10:01 10 10:01 10 10:01 10 10:01 1 I pint, regular 35c. Friday special 156

Gloves Just Opened

TREFOUSSE KID GLOVES FOR WOMEN, all the newest WOMEN'S DOGSKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES, at .. \$2.75 WOMEN'S MOCHA GLOVES, in tan only, at \$1.50

The Mail Order Department

People living out of the city should become acquainted with our mail order shopping system. We maintain a large and well-trained staff under expert supervision to attend to the wants of our mail order customers. You are sure of just the same treatment as though you were shopping personally. We issue a large and complete catalogue that we would be pleased to mail to you if you have not got one already.

Franklin Heater

A handsome parlor heater, suitable for burning wood or coal. The doors slide back, giving it the appearance of an open grate. Made in two sizes, full nickel fronts, either size, \$1.00 extra.

No. 12, for coal, \$12.50, for wood \$12.00 No. 14, for coal \$15.00, for wood \$14.00



Our Chocolates Are Unexcelled. A Trial Will Convince

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

en, overcoats in handsome

fancy tweeds and meltons and beavers in plain colors. Raincoats in heptonette

and cravenette, new pat-

terns, extra good values at \$12.00 and \$10.00

Our Candy Is Always Strictly Pure and Fresh

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