

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1909.

FIFTIETH YEAR

VOL. L. NO. 285.

USES



Used at Specials

filled comforters 66x72, and dark colors. Special. \$1.25
 72x72, covered with art silk, each \$1.50
 66x72, silkline cover \$2.00
 72x72, silkline cover \$2.50
 RS, extra size, 80x90, each \$3.50
 66x72, very light and airy, each \$4.50
 very fine quality, silkline \$5.75
 very fine quality silkline \$6.75

Don't Fall Out?

If so it needs attention. Attention put on the market, showing have been tried and most popular lines at low

gate's Quinol Tonic. .60¢
 Apples Hair Dyes. \$1.20
 Alutia Hair Stain. .60¢
 Pills. 75¢
 and's Brilliantine. .35¢
 gate's Brilliantine. .35¢
 dame Merrill's Dandruff. .85¢
 ecian Shampoo. .25¢
 ndoline. .25¢
 y Rum. .25¢
 nell's Fomora Foam. .75¢
 cooling, cleansing, invigorating. .75¢
 pertar Shampoo Soap is the best for washing the hands, per cake. .20¢

on D. & S.

for our stores, manufactured fit and workmanship is perfect
 high bust, well lined and good quality jean, four hose \$1.00
 average figure. Medium and back, double supported steel, made from best quality porters attached, made in 30. \$1.50
 average stout figure, made arm, medium low bust, long heavy supporters \$2.00

in Sheets and Friday

fine heavy quality, cotton. pair. \$1.75
 TOWELS, very large size, each. .25¢
 fringed or hemmed, large day special, each. .25¢
 or three quarter bed size, special, each. \$1.00
 size 60x80, very fine soft. \$3.75

Lunch From 12 to 4 Rooms, Third Floor

INAUGURATES CONVENTION ON THE FALL FAIR HEARS ALL CROOKS

Provincial Exhibition Opened Today By Premier McBride Under Most Favorable Circumstances

FIREWORKS DISPLAY ON BIG SCALE

Buildings Contain Admirable Showing of Exhibits—Stock Show—Grounds in Good Shape

That the present exhibition outclasses all former attempts; that the exhibits of fruit, farm produce and live stock would stand beside any displayed at any Canadian fair; that the fair is a true reflection of Vancouver Island's resources, agriculturally, and that Vancouver Island possessed the most fertile soil, acre for acre, in the Dominion, were some of the points touched on by Premier McBride this afternoon in the address with which he opened the Provincial exhibition.

Premier McBride, who acted in the unavoidable absence of Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir, was introduced by Mayor Hall, and was enthusiastically greeted in the party with him and the mayor were Mrs. McBride, Mrs. Hall, Miss Margaret Evans, Speaker D. M. Eberts, and H. D. and Mrs. Helmcken.

All Victoria roads lead to the exhibition today. The big entrance gates were thrown open at 9 o'clock this morning, disclosing a scene of such varied activity and such evident enthusiasm on the part of those engaged that, should the weather man prove benevolent, the success of the annual show, which continues until Saturday night, would appear to be a foregone conclusion.

The trek towards the grounds continued all day. Herds of purebred stock, droves of sheep and swine, cartloads of agricultural produce of exceptional quality, trucks loaded with machinery, all were going fairward. A trip to the grounds discovered a group of fine bungalow-style buildings taxed to their utmost in the accommodation of interesting exhibits with everything in such admirable shape that it only remained for Premier McBride to deliver the necessary brief formal address and to set the wheels of one of the best shows British Columbia has ever seen in motion.

Formal Opening By Premier. The premier performed the ceremony this afternoon, so that at the time the Evening Post goes to press the exhibition is no longer an event to be referred to in the future tense. It is an actual fact, something that is underway, and moreover, something that gives promise of proving a credit to Victoria and to all the districts of Southern Vancouver Island.

The main building, set in the centre of the spacious tent-dotted area, first commands attention. And it is deserving of it. To give a detailed description of the various exhibits would be impracticable at this juncture. Suffice it to say that the interior is tastefully adorned with flags, prominent among which are the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes, and bunting of red, white and blue. It would be unfair to pass by the display for which the firm of David Spencer & Sons is responsible without reference. It is charming, comprising in itself the furnishing of a small house from the kitchen to the drawing-room. Then (Continued on Page 2.)

THE NEWS OF TODAY

Lost Waratah thought to have been burned with fearful fatality.
 Victoria's fall exhibition opens.
 Governor Johnson continues to improve.
 All officers exonerated in connection with Ohio disaster.
 Bishop Seth Ward dies at Tokyo.
 Lampton street school matter finally disposed of.
 Lord Northcliffe's splendid offer to the Press of Canada.
 Mauretania again lowers the record.
 Transpacific steamers promised by resident shaghtnessy.
 President Taft makes some important announcements in speech at Des Moines, Ia.

British Labor Leader is Cheered at Opening Session of the 25th Annual of Trades and Labor Congress

DOESN'T RELY ON PATERNAL GOVERNMENT

Speaks on Dignity of the Workingman—Fight for Presidency Looked For—Important Programme

QUEBEC, Sept. 20.—The twenty-fifth annual convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress opened here this morning. One hundred and fifty delegates from all parts of Canada were in attendance. The delegates were welcomed on behalf of the local bodies by Mr. J. Desrosiers, president of the Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labor Council; Sir Lomer Gouin, premier of the province; and Sir George Garneau, mayor of Quebec, also welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city.

The Hon. Mackenzie King, minister of labor, addressing the delegates, remarked upon the amazing progress made by the Trades and Labor Congress since its origin in Canada. With regard to Asiatic immigration, he assured the delegates that the Dominion Government had received no request to have the Grand Trunk Pacific constructed by Asiatic labor and that should such request be received they would be ample time given for all representations to be made.

Will Crooks, labor member of the British House of Commons for Woolwich, was greeted with loud cheers. Mr. Crooks said that labor organizations had not yet reached that stage in England where a premier and a mayor would come to welcome delegates to conventions. He warned the congress not to rely too much on the labor departments of governments, saying that he did not believe in placing too much confidence in paternal governments.

He reminded him of a story, he said, of a little boy who was asked which he liked better, his Aunt Mary or his Aunt Jane. "I like them both," the lad replied; "Aunt Mary gives me some jam, but Aunt Jane leaves it where I can get it myself."

Touching on the dignity of the workingman, Mr. Crooks said that a workman sometimes was heard to say, "I am only a poor workman."

"For God's sake," said the labor leader, "don't apologize for that. Let the fellow who doesn't work do that."

The twenty delegates from Toronto have a number of important subjects to bring before the congress. They have been instructed to reply to the charges made against the international trades unions by the Canadian federation of trades unions. Vice-President James Simpson will also have something to say regarding the treatment of the United Mine Workers by members of the Dominion Government. Mr. Simpson does not hesitate to say that the Dominion Government, in his opinion, is behind the manufacturers who are fighting the United Mine Workers in Glace Bay.

There will be a contest for the presidency. The present occupant of the chair, James Ferrie, M.P., it is understood will retire this term. Mr. Simpson, who has been vice-president for some years, will fight all comers for the position.

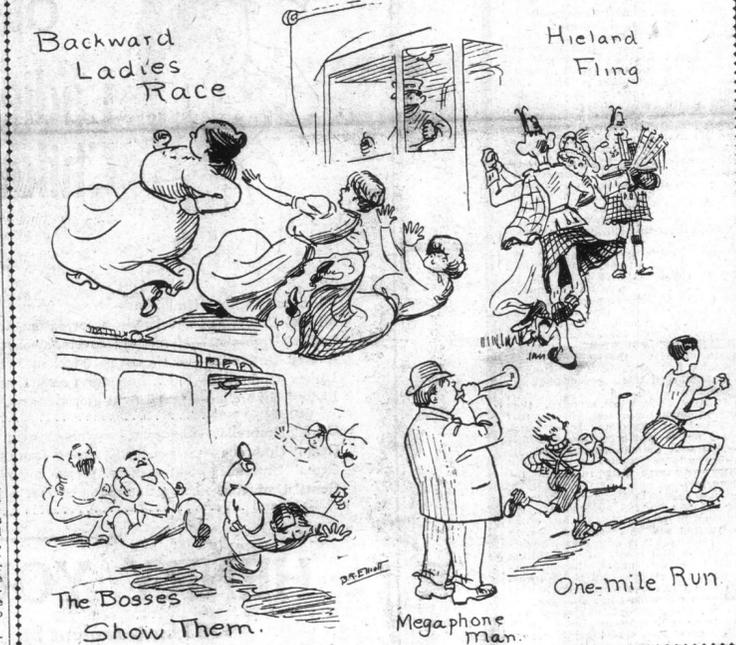
AIR NAVIGATION ON BUSINESS LINES

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—If present expectations are fulfilled, Germany will have dirigible balloons and aeroplanes carrying passengers between Berlin and the principal cities of the empire by May, 1910.

HOLMES CHARGED WITH CARLSEN MURDER

Special to The Evening Post. NANAIMO, Sept. 20.—The young man Holmes, who has been detained by the police in connection with the Carlsen murder case, was today formally charged on a warrant with the murder of Carlsen. Mrs. Carlsen will be detained as an important witness in the case. The preliminary trial will be held probably tomorrow or tonight if arrangements can be made with Magistrate Yarwood, who is at Vancouver, but is expected home by this afternoon's boat. This is the information given out by the police this afternoon, and indicates that they have collected all the evidence they deem necessary to fasten the crime on Holmes. Holmes is the man who formerly boarded with the Carlsons and who was ordered out of the house by the murdered man.

Motormen and Conductors Frolic At the Annual Carmen's Picnic



PREPARATIONS ARE READY FOR COOK

FOR LIBELLING THE "MASTER MONSTER"

American Missionaries Charged by Congo with "Calumnious Denunciations."

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, Sept. 20.—After several postponements, the trial of the American missionaries, the Rev. Wm. Morrison and the Rev. W. H. Ray, on charges of libel began here today. This suit against the missionaries mentioned in the above despatch

North Pole Claimant Due in New York This Evening Where Big Demonstration Has Been Arranged For Him

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The first of the two claimants of premier North Pole honors will be at the gateway of his home port this evening. The Scandinavian-American steamer Oscar II, with Dr. Frederick A. Cook aboard is now approaching New York at half speed, and the friends of the Brooklyn explorer are putting the finishing touches to the big demonstration with which they intend to show tomorrow their faith in his assertion that he was the first man at the "top of the earth."

There was a flurry among the members of the Arctic club and Bushwick of Brooklyn this morning when word came that the Oscar II was only five miles east of Fire Island. This position would enable her to reach her dock here without difficulty late this afternoon. Although the section committees had received assurances that the steamer would be delayed so as not to interfere with their plans, telephones and wireless apparatus were at once put in operation to make certain that there might be no change in the original arrangements. The local officers of the Scandinavian-American linenottified the captain of the Oscar II, that he should not attempt to dock today and he replied by wireless that he would anchor off Sandy Hook and spend the night there, starting up the harbor at daylight.

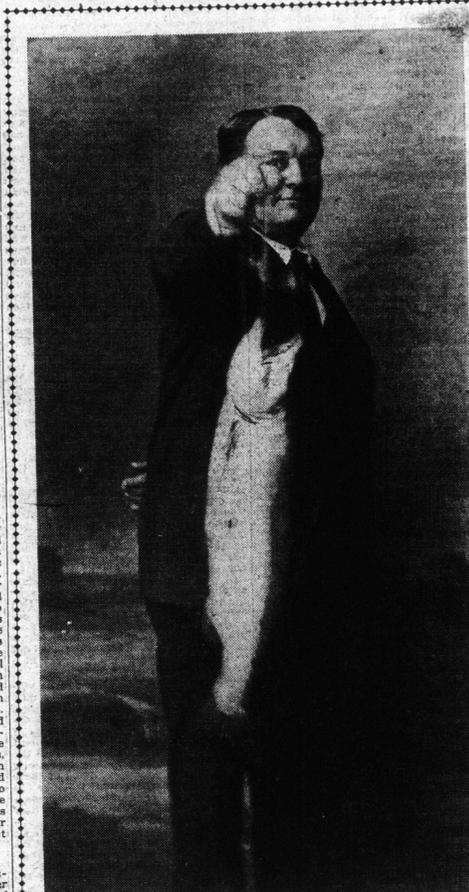
Great Reception Planned.

On account of the large number of persons who will participate in the first greeting to Dr. Cook on this side of the Atlantic it would have been impossible to carry out the original programme had he landed today. Nearly two thousand tickets have been sold for the steamer Grand Republic, on which the committee from the Arctic club will go down the bay tomorrow, slightly in advance of the steamer which will go a tug bearing Mrs. Cook and her children and the explorer's two brothers, with two or three members of the committee. The plan is to take the tug thus enabling him to spend the first few minutes following his arrival in quarantine with his family. Then he will go along side the Grand Republic and the explorer will be taken on board for the last stage of the trip. No public events have been planned for the interval between the first welcome and the dinner to occur at the Waldorf Astoria Thursday night. Mrs. Cook and her children have taken rooms at that hotel, so the explorer can be in close touch with those who are anxious to see him regarding the scientific and business features of his trip North. Official arrangements for Dr. Cook's home-coming have not yet gone beyond this banquet.

Peary to Arrive.

SYDNEY, N. S., Sept. 20.—The Arctic steamer Roosevelt with Commander Robert E. Peary and the members of his party on board, passed St. Paul's Island, sixty-five miles north of here at 9 o'clock this morning. The Roosevelt

Better Than Publishing!!



Lord Northcliffe and a Beauger He Looked at, Tod Inlet Saurcep

NORTHCLIFFE DESTRUCTION READY TO HELP OF VESSEL SEEN

Both He and Moberley Bell, of London Times, Would Assist in Forming Canadian News Service

WOULD MEAN MUCH TO CANADA

Matter Awaits Only Action of Canadian Papers—Northcliffe Was Here For Information About the Country

Awaiting only the harmonious action of the Canadian newspapers themselves, Canada is on the eve of possessing an empire and world press service that will eclipse anything ever dreamed of. This announcement was made by Mr. Charles E. Laurin, editor of the Colonist, by Mr. Moberley Bell, editor of the London Times, on Saturday, and was almost immediately seconded by Lord Northcliffe, both of whom expressed their willingness to give access to all advance proofs of their newspapers, including the London Times and the London Daily Mail, to any Canadian press representative selected for the post by the newspapers of the Dominion.

The importance of this will appeal at once to the initiated. It means that with proper and discreet handling by the Canadian papers select, all the endless chain of newspapers maintained at an enormous cost by the great English dailies will be at the service of the Canadian dailies and that the results will be published at the same time as they are published in London. Advance proofs of news are printed by all newspapers prior to the time of going to press, and that they may be revised if necessary.

Money Could Not Buy permission to obtain copies of such proofs from the Times or Mail before the edition were off the press. Yet this is what Mr. Bell and Lord Northcliffe offer free and without price to the Canadian press. The representative of the Canadian press would be furnished with proofs in time to select such material as they desired for publication by his staff of assistants and the cable news to Canada in time for redistribution and publication in the Canadian papers.

The difference in time between Greenwich and Ottawa would materially assist such a service by clipping off many hours. The Canadian papers might band together and make special cable arrangements, and this would be a comparatively infinitesimal cost. Canada would have one of the very greatest and perhaps the farthest reaching news services in the world. The Western world has never known.

The matter now rests with the Canadian newspapers. It will be necessary to select a man capable of handling the London end of the service. Such a man would need to be acquainted with the news of the Empire and more especially in its relation to the Dominion. He would have to be

A Thoroughly Trained Man,

and one upon whose discretion, ability and energy the papers of the Dominion could place reliance. Whether selection could best be made from among the ranks of the British journalists with Canadian experience, or Canadian journalists with British experience, will be for the Fourth Estate of Canada to decide.

The impression obtained in Victoria during Lord Northcliffe's visit that no small part of his object in coming here was to inspect the possibilities of the pulp wood areas of the Canadian West coast with an eye to a large investment to safeguard the supply for his extensive publishing business. Yet His Lordship said nothing during his entire stay that could be taken as a foundation for such a conclusion. His desire was he said, to obtain a general superficial knowledge of Canada.

He asked questions of all with whom he came into contact. He said little and thought much. When he referred to the timber areas at all he said that his understanding was that if a man invested in timber here he must cut it all within a period of 21 years. This did not appeal to him. When it was explained to His Lordship that the tenure might be made permanent, he expressed surprise, remained silently thoughtful for several moments and then dismissed the subject with the remark:

"That makes a big difference."

Lord Northcliffe was anxious for information about Queen Charlotte's Island and such information was supplied by competent informants. He referred later to the opportunities for general investment offering in Canada and declared that he was noting them carefully. Afterwards the force of this was emphasized when he said, just before he departed from Victoria, that upon his return to London he would

(Continued on Page 2.)

British Steamer Harlow Reported at Manila Having Seen Steamer Burn and Sink on July 27

BELIEVED WAS STEAMER WARATAH

Harlow Saw Big Vessel Explode and Go Down—Waratah Missing Since July 24 With 300 Souls

MANILA, Sept. 20.—That the British steamer Waratah, with 300 souls on board, caught fire and blew up at sea 160 miles from Durban on July 27, having not a vestige to explain her doom, is believed to be the solution of the mysterious disappearance of the big Blue Anchor liner and her passengers and crew. The report which affords the foundation for this accredited belief reached here today within speaking distance, however, the burning craft was thrown into the air in fragments by a terrific explosion. She sank immediately and not a vestige that would fix her identity was picked up.

The Waratah sailed from Durban July 24 for London with 300 passengers and a full crew. Heavy weather and head winds prevailed off the South African coast after she departed and the craft reported nasty seas. The Waratah was never heard of again until the Harlow came in today.

Shipping men here have small doubt that the burning vessel sighted by the Harlow was the unfortunate Waratah. The hour and the location agree with this, and it is taken here as only too probable that the Blue Anchor liner perished as the Harlow describes.

The Waratah had among her passengers many prominent people bound for Cape Town and London. Not a few of these were army officers going home on furlough. The vessel also had a small but valuable cargo.

Election Suit Dismissed.

MONTREAL, Sept. 20.—The Rouville election suit has been dismissed.

THE REMNANT COUNTER

An afternoon contemporary has a Greased Wire despatch from San Bernardino stating that two boys, aged respectively 10 and 11, shot and killed a girl 11 years ago. One at least should be able to establish an alibi.

Because a Provincial Land Surveyor at Quatsino employed a Chinese camp cook is the latest reason cited by a local contemporary for advising the Home Government to smite the McBride Government.

A Toronto man named Stead has had a narrow escape from conviction for bigamy because he married a woman who subsequently proved to have been already supplied with all the husband a stingy law allows. Another case of didn't know it was loaded.

Still another stamper is reported from Nome. Probably a new example of more cold than gold.

A post mortem on a Toronto man believed to have been electrocuted proved that he had choked to death on his false teeth. So the jury with the wisdom of juries found that the poor man died by falling out of an airship.

A convention of dentists at Chicago has decided that bridge-work is the safer dentistry. "As it is frequently a danger to have one's teeth on a plate." They're perfectly safe, however, in a glass of water.

That Pembroke, Ont. merchant who remitted \$2,000 to the Government with the explanation that he thought he had cleared the customs out of that much may wake up some morning to find his halo sprouting nicely.

Judging by Monterey reports the best weapons wherewith to oppose Mexican revolutionists are brass bands and fire-crackers.

None but the brave deserve the Fair.

FRESH FROM THE GARDENS OF THE FINEST TEA-PRODUCING COUNTRY IN THE WORLD—THE ISLAND OF CEYLON. DELICIOUS—PURE—HEALTHFUL—REFRESHING AT ALL GROCERS.

QUALITY FRUIT SPECIALS. PRUNES, Italian, per crate \$1.00. PLUMS, Damson, per crate \$1.00. PEACHES, per crate \$1.40. APPLES, Gravenstein, per box \$2.00. CRANBERRIES, Cape Cod, per lb. 20c. GRAPES, per basket 50c. BLACKBERRIES, 2 boxes 25c. Delicious Creamery Butter, 3 lbs. \$1.00. The Family Cash Grocery. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

Red Jacket FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS. Repairs are easily made, as anyone can take out the valves and replace them in a few minutes with the aid of a monkey wrench. Write for descriptive catalogue to The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. 544-546 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B. C. Agents. Phone 15. P. O. Drawer 613.

NOTICE. Bayward Land District. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Campbell of Vancouver, B.C., occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands...

PREPARATIONS ARE READY FOR COOK. (Continued from Page 1) veit is expected to reach Sydney about 5 o'clock this afternoon. Roosevelt Due at Sydney. SYDNEY, N.S., Sept. 20.—The tug Douglas H. Thomas, which left Battle Harbor Saturday morning, arrived here at daylight this morning and reported the Roosevelt traveling south under steam and sail at speed approximately ten knots an hour.

According to the statement made last Saturday at Battle Harbor by Wm. Pritchard, cabin boy and assistant cook on the Roosevelt, two persons knew as long ago as last April that Dr. Frederick Cook claimed to have reached the Pole April 21, 1909. These persons are Henry Whitney, a wealthy sportsman of New Haven, who is at present on the Greenland coast on board the steamer Jeanie, and Pritchard himself. They saw Cook at Annetok, Greenland, after his return from the north. The only reference to Dr. Cook which Whitney is known to have made during his brief sojourn on board the Roosevelt, was a casual remark to a member of the party that he believed that Dr. Cook had reached the Pole. Pritchard kept the news ever so faithfully, as his statement of Saturday was the first intimation that he had any information on the subject. Pritchard explained Saturday that he kept the news to himself because he did not wish to be dragged into the trouble. He was asked how he knew before he came south on the Roosevelt that there was going to be a controversy. He declared that he had cautioned him not to speak to any one until he reached civilization.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The battleships composing the squadron which will represent France at the Hudson-Fulton naval ceremonies, arrived off Sandy Hook last night and of them came up the harbor early today. They are the Justice, Liberté and Veritas, under the command of Vice-Admiral Lepart Le Pierd. MONTREAL, Sept. 20.—In an attempt to escape from what they feared would be death from fire, Theo Variate and his wife yesterday jumped from the Notre Dame street. Variate was killed on the spot and the woman is now in the hospital suffering from a broken arm and other injuries. The use of the automobile engine put the flames out.

Buys North Vancouver Home. NORTH VANCOUVER, Sept. 18.—The residence of A. F. Beasley, with over two acres of ground, at the corner of Lonsdale avenue and Boun-teenth street, has been sold to T. H. Kingsley, at a price reported to be \$16,000. Mr. Kingsley is employed in the Chinese customs and intends leaving his family here for the educational advantages offered to his children.

MAY BE DEPORTED BY IMMIGRATION OFFICERS. Trio of Victoria Bank Clerks Whose World's Tour is Rude Interrupted May Be Ignominiously Sent Home. That there are still more ways of killing a man than by drowning is illustrated anew in the case of the three youthful bank clerks from this city, who started out on their tour a month to enjoy a tour round the world and whose peregrinations were rudely interrupted by their detention at New York by the police, under instruction from Victoria. The case against them in brief was that, between them they had spent the valueless cheque aggregating about \$1,200 within the two days immediately preceding their departure. Some of these cheques have since been made good by relatives—but there is still a sheaf of them unprotected by deposits at the banks upon which they were drawn.

In contradiction from the majority of cases of the kind, the lads are said not to have fallen into any ways of immorality through either wine, women, cards—or even horse racing. Their operations were all confined to the two or three days preceding their departure "to see the world"—and they took the proceeds with them. Reports of their passage through Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Omaha, would indicate that economy and frugality in cherishing their stores were marked their proceedings everywhere. At New York, when arrested, they entered emphatic protest, alleging that they had not issued any paper which would not be worth its face, and intimating that the charge professedly was merely a ruse on the part of relatives to force their return to the home fold. This is incorrect—the case of the checks admits of no denial on the facts—it is improbable that any criminal action will be, or can be, taken against them. It is accordingly doubtful, in the first place, if extradition could be secured under the circumstances, the checks being in their possession in two cases where conversion had been overlooked in the using of the paper of another bank which accounts for their existence. Nor does the Government appear disposed to initiate extradition proceedings where the victims are manifestly reluctant as to pressing any prosecutions should the lads be returned.

INVEST IN CANADA. He would relate to them details of his observations here and would place them in possession of the facts as he gathered them. Then he would leave. Referring to the general character of British investment in Canada, Northcliffe expressed the opinion that the reason so much of Canada's timber was falling into the hands of American capitalists was that the latter understood timber where British capitalists did not. British men of money, he said, do not understand investments that they did not understand. Consequently, he said, they do not invest in timber, roads and electric lighting plants, and so on.

TAFT MAKES AN IMPORTANT ADDRESS. DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 20.—President Taft spent a little more than during that time breakfast with U. S. Senator Cummings, one of the members of the House in Congress, reviewed an immense parade of nearly 5,000 Federal troops engaged in a military tour of the state, and made a speech to an immense crowd gathered from all the surrounding country in which he discussed in detail the changes he will recommend to Congress to the interstate commerce and inter-travel laws. He will also recommend the establishment of a new commission to consider appeals from the Interstate Commerce Commission. He will also recommend the establishment of a new commission to consider appeals from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Exceptional Capacity and Power of the man. To converse with him for half an hour was to obtain some idea of the power that made it possible for him to become the greatest newspaper proprietor and publisher in the world. He was anxious to get into touch with the attitude of Canadians towards Imperial questions and he has gathered considerable information on this subject since his arrival in this country. This and other things lead some of those who know him to believe that Lord Northcliffe contemplates some great scheme, probably in the field of publication, that may affect the entire Empire.

North Vancouver Churches. NORTH VANCOUVER, Sept. 18.—The trustee board of the Methodist church is working on the plans for a new church building to be erected on the corner of Sixth street and St. George's avenue. The growth in the population of the city is showing in a most marked manner on the character and size of the different churches. The Anglican church has just completed a fine building on the site of the old one, which has been removed and is being used as a school room. The Presbyterian church has been recently enlarged by the addition of two wings and an extension of the main building; and the Roman Catholic worshippers are completing the erection of a fine church at the corner of Sixth and Malton avenue.

PHOENIX, Sept. 13.—For supper last night a young-looking Indian girl, named Louise, John D. Cheer, a brewer, was fined \$50 and costs by Magistrate Williams. This morning Louise was fined \$5 for being drunk. Inquest at Phoenix. PHOENIX, Sept. 20.—Worrying over the remains of Roderick Olsen, who was killed in the train wreck yesterday, was held last evening, when the jury found that the accident was totally unavoidable by the train hands. It was recommended that the Great Northern Railway Company should all trees that are within falling distance of the track cut down.

Our Fall Stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Umbrellas Just Arrived. Children's School Umbrellas—strong frames, natural wood handles, 90c and \$1.25. Misses' Umbrellas—Steel rods, assorted handles \$1.25 and \$1.00. Ladies' Umbrellas—Mercerized covers, steel rods, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Ladies' Umbrellas—Gloria covers, steel rods, barred runners, \$2.00, \$1.75 and \$1.50. Ladies' Umbrellas—Extra fine gloria covers, assorted handles, \$3.00, \$2.75, \$2.50 and \$2.25. Ladies' Umbrellas—Heavy twill gloria covers, in a good selection of handles, \$5.00, \$4.50, \$4.00, \$3.50 and \$3.00. Gents' Umbrellas—Mercerized covers, strong frames, each \$1.00. Gents' Umbrellas—Self-openers, strong frames, \$1.75, \$1.50 and \$1.25. Gents' Umbrellas—Self-openers, gloria covers, \$2.50 and \$2.00. Gents' Umbrellas—Extra fine gloria covers, assorted horn and wood handles, \$4.00, \$3.50, \$3.00 and \$2.50. HENRY YOUNG & CO. 1123 Government St. Victoria, B. C.

INAUGURATES THE FALL FAIR. (Continued from Page One) there is that of Fletcher Bros., Weller Bros., the Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., and others which will be dealt with at some future time. The fruit displays are included in this structure, and although they were not all in place this morning, those on the tables are so large, so deliciously tempting in the delicate coloring that it is a safe prediction that F. J. Sheppard, of Salem, Ore., who is responsible for the judging, will have no alibi in the distribution of the blue cards.

The Women's Building. Don't let it be imagined that the main building is the only one worthy of notice. There is the women's quarters, the exhibition's new feature, and to miss it while "doing" the show would be to overlook a genuine treat. Never before has there been so much artistic fancy work in competition, and in the history of the British Columbia Agricultural Association there has never been a finer assortment of really fine water colors, drawings, sketches, etc., etc. These are more creditable in every instance than any ever shown here in the Manual Training school entry. This will give the public a more or less of the Coast to get together so many artists of the ability of the foregoing at one time and Mrs. Lewis Hall is to be congratulated on the success of her management in securing their services. The concert will commence at 3:30 p. m., and Premier McBride will officiate as chairman. There will be no charge for admission. In connection with this concert an unfortunate error has occurred in the printing of the programme by the omission of the name of Mr. Morrison. Mr. Morrison not only sings a solo but takes part in a vocal duet with Mr. Goward.

Reply From Sir Wilfrid. VANCOUVER, Sept. 18.—Two days ago the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council passed a strongly worded resolution protesting against any arrangement being made for the importation of Oriental labor for the more rapid completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. This resolution was based upon a newspaper report from Ottawa, which quoted Collingwood Schreiber on the labor difficulties of Prince Rupert, and a later despatch which alleged that Premier Laurier had talked over the question with the Hon. J. H. Macdonald, secretary of the Trades Council, received the following reply from Sir Wilfrid: "Quite disregarding the offensive language, I beg to inform you that no request has been made to this government by anybody for the importation of Asiatic labor."

WAR AGAINST BETTING. NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Assistant District Attorney Elder, of Brooklyn, said today that twenty additional warrants against alleged bookmakers had been obtained from County Judge Fawcett today, and an attempt to serve them would be made at the Gravesend bay track this afternoon. The eighteen men arrested at the track yesterday were arraigned today and held for examination September 21. It was said that probably indictments would be filed against them in the meantime.

Suicide of Octogenarian. FRENCH, Cal., Sept. 20.—Worrying over the loss of her home, which was destroyed by fire Thursday morning, Mrs. Anna Huber, 86 years of age, deliberately walked in front of a swiftly moving Southern Pacific train at Craycroft Crossing today, and was instantly killed.

Stock Well Represented. Coming to the stock, it is impossible to state yet which class predominates, because all the entries will not be here until tonight. And here, it might be explained, the one misfortune to overtake the exhibition this fall has become a heavy storm, however, that vessel was forced to lay to in the lee of James island for five or six hours. Therefore these entries did not arrive until today, thus breaking into the general arrangements and making it impossible to carry out the original programme.

Alleged Pennsylvania Grafter. WILKESBARE, Pa., Sept. 19.—The grand jury which has been investigating the charges of graft in connection with the building of the new \$2,000,000 courthouse, made a general report to court this afternoon. The jury recommended that county commissioners George Smith, Walter McVoy and Silas Jones, County Controller James N. Norris, Architects McCook and French, Inspectors Michael Lynch, Charles Norris, and about a dozen contractors, electricians, plumbers, etc., be indicted by the next grand jury for fraud, conspiracy, and malfeasance in office. In a previous report the grand jury returned true bills against Frank Coriucci, the principal contractor, and Orati Formigli, a sub-contractor, in which they were charged with defrauding the county out of \$20,000 on a plastering contract. District Attorney Salsburg stated that no arrests would be made for the present. The county officials claim that they are not knowingly guilty of any fraud.

WAR NOT LIKELY. Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, Sees Danger Only in Agitation Caused by Jingoism. NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who is a member of the commission appointed by King Edward to look into West Indian trade, arrived Saturday on the steamer Campania from Liverpool. He is in Canada to look into West Indian trade between that country and the West Indies. Lord Balfour gave it as his opinion that there is very little probability of a war between Britain and Germany, and said that neither Germany nor the United States are likely to be drawn into the other. The greatest danger in the whole matter, he said, is the agitation which has been aroused, which he believed would probably lead to international complications.

His Curious Preference. HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 20.—Charles R. Goddard, aged 21, the Yale student under arrest on a charge of perjury in obtaining a license for a recent marriage, was released under a bond of \$1,000. The warrant is based upon the allegation that Goddard, in taking out the permit, gave the age of the bride as 35, while her actual age is 17.

Consentance Money for Government. OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—The minister of finance acknowledges the receipt of \$3,000,000 consentance money.

IN THE DAYS WHEN EARTH WAS YOUNG. Scientists Much Interested in Discovery Indicative of Prehistoric Union of America and Japan. SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 20.—Scientists and ethnologists are said to have become much interested in the finding of Prof. A. C. Bousler of Spokane College of a ginkgo leaf buried near Spokane. Prof. Bousler says this confirms the theory that North America and Japan were connected by land centuries ago, adding: "The ginkgo is distinct among plants in that it is without near relatives. There is only one genus and one species of it extant. This is found only in Japan. While to the layman the finding of the ginkgo buried deep in the soil means little or nothing, to scientists it is a very important discovery, confirming the theory that some time in the dim past this continent and Japan were connected by land bridges."

WAR AGAINST BETTING. NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Assistant District Attorney Elder, of Brooklyn, said today that twenty additional warrants against alleged bookmakers had been obtained from County Judge Fawcett today, and an attempt to serve them would be made at the Gravesend bay track this afternoon. The eighteen men arrested at the track yesterday were arraigned today and held for examination September 21. It was said that probably indictments would be filed against them in the meantime.

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NO ONE TO BLAME FOR LOSS OF THE U.S. Marine Inspectors Belle Capt. Johnson's Judgment After Vessel Struck Prevented Great Loss of Life. Capt. Robert A. Turner and C. E. B. Whitney, United States Marine inspectors, have been found guilty in the wrecking of the steamship Ohio, beached at Carter bay, British Columbia, after striking a rock at the entrance of Hellekish narrows at the finding of the officials excepting the finding of the officials excepting any one from blame for the disaster. Referring to the manner in which Capt. Johnson, master of the Ohio, acted during the emergency, the inspectors compliment the excellent judgment and skill shown by the discipline and energy of officers and crew, he prevented great loss of life. The text of the finding is as follows: "It appears from the evidence that the Ohio was on a voyage from Seattle to Valdez, via Juneau, and was navigating the inside route to Southem Alaska. On August 26, 1909, while following the usual route used by American vessels, viz., the inside route, she was struck by a steep bluff, at the south entrance of Hellekish narrows. She was immediately headed for Carter bay, and there beached, after which she soon sank with her stern portion of her bow above the water. There was a strong gale from the southeast with rain which, with darkness of the night, made it difficult to determine the ship's position or to tell in the shadows of the steep hills on either side the narrow channel where the ship was beached. At the entrance of the narrows, the master, who had command of the vessel, was seen to have concluded that the ship was getting too close to the port shore, and ordered the helm to port to get into the channel and make a great swing on port helm that struck the master was unable to get out of the channel, and how from the shore the ship was when struck and as his charts showed obstruction he was unable to listen to a reef in that locality. "Although Capt. Johnson and E. Snow, who was on the bridge with him, are experienced pilots and were a reef in that vicinity. It developed from soundings taken from the stern of the vessel that the vessel struck foul ground which lies on the west side of Finlayson channel, near the Steep bluff, and that the vessel struck about 800 feet from the shore line. "While the vessel was being towed to Carter bay with all possible dispatch, the life boats were lowered to the rail; passengers were called, life belts distributed and every effort was made to save the lives of both passengers and crew. The text of the finding is as follows: "While the vessel was being towed to Carter bay with all possible dispatch, the life boats were lowered to the rail; passengers were called, life belts distributed and every effort was made to save the lives of both passengers and crew. The text of the finding is as follows: "While the vessel was being towed to Carter bay with all possible dispatch, the life boats were lowered to the rail; passengers were called, life belts distributed and every effort was made to save the lives of both passengers and crew. 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NO ONE TO BLAME FOR LOSS OF THE OHIO

J. S. Marine Inspectors Believe Capt. Johnson's Judgment After Vessel Struck Prevented Great Loss of Life

Capt. Robert A. Turner and Capt. E. B. Whitney, United States marine inspectors, have issued their findings on the inquiry into the wreck of the steamship Ohio, beached in Carter bay, British Columbia, after striking a rock opposite Steep bluff, at the entrance to the Skeena river.

It appears from the evidence that the Ohio was on a voyage from Seattle to Valdez, via Juneau, and was navigating the inside route to Southeastern Alaska. On August 26, 1909, at 11 a. m. while following the usual route...

When Sir Thomas Shaughnessy president of the Canadian Pacific railway, reaches this city...

It is not known definitely how Hays struck the vessel, but it is believed that the vessel was unable to see the shoals...

Further expected arrests did not materialize. Some of the men taken were at their places today.

Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, Sees Danger Only in Agitation Caused by Jingoism

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who is a member of the commission appointed by King Edward to look into the Indian trade...

Lord Balfour gave it as his opinion that there is very little probability of a war between Britain and Germany...

His Curious Preferences HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 20.—Charles R. Goddard, aged 21, the Yale student under arrest on a charge of perjury in obtaining a license for his recent marriage...

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 20.—The jury in the case of C. Bruce McDougall, accused of defamatory libel, returned a verdict of five counts...

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 18.—The steamer Lackawana of Buffalo sank in twenty-four feet of water in the St. Clair River near the Canadian shore...

Horseman's Sudden Death. YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 18.—James H. Campbell, a horseman well known to frequenters of Eastern tracks...

Conscience Money for Government. OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—The minister of finance acknowledges the receipt of \$3,000 conscience money.

AUSTRALIA'S PRESS TAKES HIGH GROUND

Discussion of Imperial Preference Has Been Upon Broad and Patriotic Plane.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—According to the Chronicle's despatch, the majority of the Sydney dailies adopt a high tone and argue the question of the preference in an imperial spirit...

THIS BURGLAR NO SANTA CLAUS

Staten Island Housebreaker Seeks Shelter in Chimney to His Grievous Discomfiture.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—One of a trio of burglars who aroused the household of Capt. Charles Kohler, superintendent of the Staten Island and Perth Amboy ferry at Richmond Terrace, Mariners Harbor, Staten Island, early yesterday...

LINK WITH COMOX SEEK NEW ROUTE

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Campbell's THE FASHION CENTER 1010 GOVERNMENT STREET "We ourselves the better serve by serving others best"

The Acme of Perfection in Coats and Suits Our reputation as purveyors of the most exclusive and fashionable ready-to-wear garments is considerably enhanced by the fascinating display of new coats for Fall and Winter...

SEMI-FITTING COATS These are quite new in both style and texture. For smart appearance, gracefulness and general utility they cannot be surpassed. We particularly want you to see these.

Suits Never have our costumes enjoyed so much popularity as at the present moment. We attribute this to the beautiful new models, the finished tailoring and the distinct and exclusive styles.

Neckwear Space will not permit of our adequately describing our line of neckwear. Here are a few items to which we draw your attention. HAND STOCKS AND ASCOTS, in white figured linen, embroidered pique, in various colors, 75c to 35c; Dutch Collars, up from 75c.

THE LADIES' STORE ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO., 1010 GOV'T. ST. \$1.00 Fancy Kid Gloves, white, black, tans and greys

OMAHA IS TIED UP BY STREET CAR STRIKE

With the President's Visit in View Things Are in Bad Shape in the Nebraskan City

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 20.—The street car system of Omaha and Council Bluffs was unexpectedly put out of commission yesterday by a strike of nearly 500 motormen and conductors.

President Taft arrives in the city this afternoon and the arrangement committee has been making extraordinary efforts to prevent any occurrence that might mar his visit to the city.

The strikers placed about twenty-five of their members at the principal downtown street corners to distribute printed official statements of their grievances. This statement declared that it was virtually a lockout because the street car company officers had declared they do not want union men in their employ.

As a matter of fact the line is designed to traverse only such lands as are contained within the purchased property of the railroad company and any subsidy accruing usual cash aid from Dominion and Provincial Governments.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 20.—Mall advices state that the uprising attempted at Monterey on September 15 is believed to have been an attempt by Reyes supporters to start a revolution.

COMIC OPERA WAR. NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Mall advices state that the uprising attempted at Monterey on September 15 is believed to have been an attempt by Reyes supporters to start a revolution.

THE LURE OF GOLD FOLLOWED BY MANY

Nome District Prospectors Stamped in Many Scores on the Iditarod

SEATTLE, Sept. 20.—Another great gold stampede has started in the district near Nome, according to news brought by the steamer Umatilla which reports that five steamers loaded of prospectors have gone from Cape Nome to a discovery on the Iditarod.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Sept. 20.—At 5:30 a. m. today Dr. McNiven, house physician at St. Mary's hospital, issued the following bulletin:

There is a slight change for the better in the governor's condition. His temperature is 99.2, pulse 108, and respiration 20. He has rested well and has slept two hours and a quarter since midnight. The atropin administration at midnight brought relief.

UNINTENTIONAL BIGAMIST. JURY IS LENIENT TOWARD DEFENDANT IN TOO-MUCH MARRIAGE CASE.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 20.—George Thomas Stead, of Walkerton, was acquitted Saturday of a charge of bigamy in connection with his marriage to Mrs. Minnie Pink, who has a husband living in Seattle.

STAGE DRIVER KILLED. REDDING, Cal., Sept. 20.—Through his stage being overturned while descending a steep grade, Driver Sam Hollaridge was killed and seven passengers slightly injured.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Table listing market prices for various goods including Flour, Eggs, Butter, and other commodities.

HOPE FOR GOVERNOR'S COMPLETE RECOVERY

Minnesota's Popular Chief Rests Well and Attends to Business

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The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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

A STEEL PLANT.

From conversations with Mr. James A. Moore, of Seattle, and Mr. Herbert D. Law, of San Francisco, we feel confident that the time is not far distant when a plant for the manufacture of steel will be erected in British Columbia, and we have on Vancouver Island, as throwing some light upon the manufacture of steel on the Pacific Coast, Mr. Law said that the company owning the greatest of the ore deposits in the Mesabwa range had recently closed a contract to deliver iron ore at Pittsburg at \$5.00 a ton. Ore can be delivered at any coast point in British Columbia, at \$1.60 a ton. He also said that the states of California, Oregon, and Washington pay \$18,000,000 a year in freight on steel brought from the East. That there will be an immense demand for steel in British Columbia and Alberta may be taken for granted. Many thousands of miles of railway, must be built, tens of thousands of railway cars must be constructed; and the demand for structural steel for buildings and other purposes, already large, is rapidly growing. Therefore, when Messrs. Moore and Law say that they will shortly take up the question of making steel in the province, they are only making what seems to be a plain sensible business proposition. We think we may safely go further and say that the people of Victoria have it in their power to secure the establishment of such a plant in the vicinity of this city. They have only to show sufficient faith in it to subscribe some of the capital for a plant here and go out into the money market for the remainder.

A SERIOUS COMPLAINT

The observations of Sir Charles Wilson regarding the rate of construction of the government section of the National Transcontinental railway are the reverse of encouraging. We repeat them from our telegraphic columns of yesterday. After speaking of his trip through the West and the signs of prosperity on every side, Sir Charles said: "There is a bitter taste left in my mouth and that is the condition of the portion of the road which is under government contract east of Winnipeg to Superior Junction. On one side we have built a magnificent road, and have a fine line of passenger trains. On the other side, where the Grand Trunk Pacific joins the National Transcontinental, and a magnificent line it is. All these things we have done fairly on time and well completed. But on this essential stretch between Winnipeg and Superior Junction the contractors under the government have some four and a half years, have merely constructed a more or less unfinished 120 miles out of the 245 miles of their contract. This failure to complete the work on time has been a disappointment to me and the company, and I have no doubt it will be an equal disappointment as well as the people of Canada, whose interests demand that this road should be completed without delay. The people of Canada have a right to demand from the government an explanation of the backwardness of work on the government section. The Grand Trunk Pacific has built fully 1000 miles of first-class road, but the government with all the resources of the country at its command, has not yet been able to complete one-quarter of that amount. What possible excuse can there be? No doubt that part of the Grand Trunk Pacific lying west of Winnipeg was more easy of construction than the government section; but the latter was probably no more difficult than this company's line from Fort William to Superior Junction, where the National Transcontinental line is joined, and this has been fully completed. The government has known that its part of the road would be needed to move the grain crop of this year; but it is not ready and apparently not nearly ready. The disappointment to the whole country will be great, and to the Grand Trunk Pacific and the farmers of the Prairie Provinces it will be serious. The Transcontinental Railway Commission appears to have completely broken down. It is like the Quebec Bridge which was built under the superintendency of its chairman, Mr. Parent. To the charges of carelessness, whereby the cross overcharges were possible, it seems as if we were forced to add a charge of utter incapacity. A few months ago we were told with a great flourish of trumpets that the government section of the line would be built by 1911. In view of the utter failure of the Commission to carry out its plans for the section between Winnipeg and Superior Junction, the promise for the whole line appears to be worth nothing at all.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA

Everything pertaining to Canadian co-operation in Imperial defence is of especial interest. Of late most of what has appeared in print has related to the navy and only incidental reference has been made to the Militia. Reference has been made to the forthcoming visit to the Dominion of Sir

John French and only a very hazy idea prevails as to what he is coming for. In an interview published in "Canada" Sir Frederick Borden cast some light, although perhaps it is not especially clear, upon this question. We quote: "The talk about an army corps is nonsense. If an army corps were to be formed in Canada we should do it ourselves. Sir John French is going to Canada merely to see our troops and to report on them. But his visit is no new project. The principle was laid down in 1892, when it was suggested that periodical visits should be paid to Canada by British officers of high standing to inspect and report on our troops. So Sir John French has been invited to come—not to organize our troops, as some people seem to think, when he will be in the month of June, when he will be able to see the regiments in camp. We adopted the project for organization of an Imperial General Staff last January, and we have introduced several improvements in our Militia, and we have nothing more to do so far as the Conference is concerned. We now make it a condition that the commandant must be a first-grade Staff College man, and that two of the professors shall also have passed through the Staff College. The intention is that these officers shall, in addition to their duties at the college, give special instructions in staff work to certain of our officers in order to fit them to finish their military education at the Staff College at Camberley. We do not contemplate establishing a Canadian staff college; there is no need for that at present. England is not far off but that we can use the Staff College at Camberley. Besides, the going backwards to England is not for us. The Staff College, and rubbing against officers who have served all over the Empire, is an excellent thing from the Imperial point of view. Indeed, part of the new scheme consists in the interchange and exchange of officers. That there will be a link between different parts of the Empire. The establishment of a Canadian Staff College would not promote these objects as well as the present plans."

FIRST THE DREAM.

A prominent business man and capitalist, who has done much towards restoring San Francisco to what will shortly be something vastly greater than what was before the earthquake and fire, speaking of the progress of the West, said: "First comes the dream; then the effort to launch the project; then the realization." He added "A successful business man needs imagination." The conversation then turned upon the future of Vancouver and British Columbia generally, and he said: "There is no limit to be placed upon it. In the United States we made our forecasts of the future of our West some years ago; but the realization far exceeds them. We have grown beyond our most daring dreams." He went on to tell of a conversation with the head of one of the largest New York financial concerns, in which that gentleman asked: "Are you people in the West not hoping for too much?" Later he investigated the West for himself, noted what had been accomplished, and what remained to be done, and became as great an enthusiast over the prospects of the future as the most ardent Westerner could be. But the point we wish to make is that this hard-headed and successful business man, who had seen his dreams become realities of brick, steel and marble, the value of whose interests is measured by millions of dollars, and who, we are glad to be able to say, is exhibiting a great deal of interest in the possibilities of this part of Canada, laid stress upon the importance of what he called "the dream," and what another wealthy and successful business man, who was with him, described as the "mental vision of things to be." Frequently the Colonist, when advocating enterprises, has been met with the objection that it was not practical, that it was building castles in the air. Yet there are those of us who can remember when a Canadian Dominion stretching from ocean to ocean was regarded by the "practical" man of the time as a castle in the air, and a transcontinental railway as an idle dream, which, if by any chance it should be realized, "would not pay for the grease on its wheels." The people of Victoria have dreamt of island development and of railway connection with the mainland, whereby this city would be made the terminus of a transcontinental line and the resources of the island would be developed. They were splendid dreamers who first gave this great idea to the world. Circumstances prevented some of them from seeing the realization of it, but the time has come when it can be brought about, if we unite as one man in pressing it forward. Let us forget all political differences; let us cease asking that invariable Victoria question, "What's he going to get out of it?" Let us realize as best we can the enormous possibilities involved in such an enterprise, and let us not rest until it is accomplished. The time never was so auspicious as it is now for the launching of this great project. We are on the eve of a great business revival. Signs of it are to be seen on every hand. Therefore let us get ready to take advantage of it.

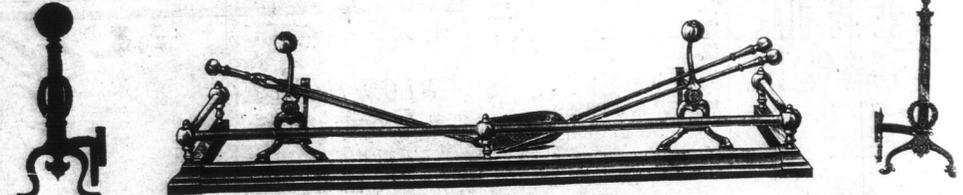
EDUCATION IN QUEBEC

Premier Gouin, of Quebec, announces that his government proposes to ask the legislature to sanction the expenditure of \$1,000,000 for education. Forty-two years ago the public appropriation for this service was under a quarter of a million. In 1905 it had reached not quite half a million. Last year it reached \$750,000, and in the next estimates the round million mark will be reached. That is to say, that, whereas in thirty-eight years the education grant only increased \$250,000, in the succeeding four years it grew by an equal amount, and in the last two years it has further advanced, by a like sum. This is a wonderful record of progress, and is calculated to furnish much food for thought. Quebec of the last generation could not be called an educated province, so far as the mass of the population was concerned; but Quebec of the next generation will be on a par in this respect with any other portion of the Dominion. It is no reflection upon the people of that part and forwards from Canada to the Old Country, and rubbing against officers who have served all over the Empire, is an excellent thing from the Imperial point of view. Indeed, part of the new scheme consists in the interchange and exchange of officers. That there will be a link between different parts of the Empire. The establishment of a Canadian Staff College would not promote these objects as well as the present plans."

"NU SPELING"

The American Simplified Spelling Board is hard at work reforming the spelling of the English language. It says that eighteen daily papers, twenty weeklies and twenty-four monthlies have adopted the "nu spelling." It has completely "reformed" 326 words, and is hard at work on 20,000 others. The changes are in nearly every case offensive to the eye, and in some cases offensive to the ear. "Nu" is an abominable looking thing to persons accustomed to "new"; "thru" is another monstrosity. Some of the changes give inaccurate ideas of the sound of the word. No one pronounces or ought to pronounce "fix" as if it were "fixt," indeed the idea that the terminal "t" is pronounced like "s" is grotesque. They are pronounced alike, but not quite so. There is absolutely no advantage in spelling head "hed" or death "deth." It is true that "sed" is pronounced the same as "said," but it gives no suggestion that it bears any relation to the word "say." "Justis" may be pronounced by some people the same as "justice," but every one might not think so, and many persons might also pronounce "crevice" differently from "crevice," because in both cases of the varying sounds of the letter "s." In the name of poetry and rhythm, why should we write "arm'd" instead of "armed"? Here is a word that may be of either one or two syllables, according to the context, and yet the reformers would make it always monosyllabic. The reformed spelling would destroy many beautiful passages in prose and poetry. Probably as time passes changes will come about in spelling just as they have come about in the past; but they will be gradual, and fussy boards and societies ought to leave things alone. Something is due to the eye; something to long established usage; something to the preservation of our literature. Why, therefore, urge for changes, which have absolutely nothing to recommend them? It is said that Russia is preparing to conclude conclusions once more with Japan. It may prove another case of "monkeying with a buzz-saw."

Mrs. Anita Stewart has been created a princess in her own right by the Emperor of Austria, on the occasion of her marrying Prince Miguel de Braganza of Portugal. But this, though very pleasant for the young lady and her husband—almost as pleasant as the millions of "Silent Smiths," whose step-daughters and her royal, as the despatches say. There are princesses who are royal and princesses who are not, and the young Yankee girl is in the latter class, if she is royal. It is because she is a royal good girl, as no doubt she is.



Now Is the Time To Choose These

Time to Use Them Soon—Assortment Complete Now

It is not a day too early to order your fireside furniture. Nights are getting cooler and pretty soon the cheerful grate fire will be appreciated. Right now our assortment is most complete—many new styles and finishes being shown. Your choice is best now and as you will shortly require some pieces why not choose them today?

You'll find these on the first floor balcony. We are listing but a few representative pieces and the offerings will surprise you in completeness and choice offered. Buying in large quantities enables us, through favorable price concessions, to offer you interesting values—better, we believe, than you'll find elsewhere. You are the judge, however, so come in.

- Andirons—There is a big choice of designs in these—the price range gives you some idea, perhaps. These are in iron in the dull black finish and are very attractive in appearance. Priced at per pair \$7.50, \$6.00, \$4.00, \$3.50 and \$2.50.
Brass Fenders—Our stock of brass fenders is a very complete one. Much choice in design and price is offered. We have them at \$35, \$30, \$25, \$12.50, \$12, \$11.50 and \$9.00.
Fenders—In hammered iron, black finish. We have three styles, in 54in., 48in., and 42 in., at each \$14, \$12.50 and \$11.00.
Fire Sets—Consisting of poker, tongs, shovel and stand. In old brass finish, hammered, at \$9.50 and \$8.00. In brass, at per set \$10.00.
Andirons—In old brass finish at per pair \$10, \$9.50 and \$9.00.
Fire Dogs—In brass, at per pair \$12.50, \$10.00, \$9.00, \$7.50, \$7.00, \$6.00 and \$5.00.
Fenders—Iron fenders in dull black finish, 54in., 48in., and 42in., at \$14, \$12.50 and \$11.00.
Nursery Fenders—Japaned mesh with brass top rail, 30x42in., at \$9.00; and 24x39in., at \$7.50.
Fender—Forty-eight in., in hammered satin brass or polished brass at \$10.00.
Fender—In hammered copper, 48in., each \$10.00.
Kerb Set—Fender, dogs, stop, tongs and shovel, 51in., in hammered copper, \$27.
Fender—In old brass, 48in., \$10; 42in., \$14.00.

The Very Newest Ideas in Arts and Crafts Rugs

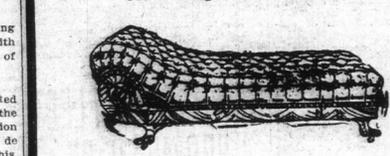
If you have not yet seen these new Arts and Crafts rugs you should visit the carpet store today. Nothing quite so attractive at anything like the price has been seen in the city. These are new—the first time this city has seen the like. Heavy wool—thick and durable, guaranteed fast colors, the dye being the famous Alizarine—the fastest colors used today. No trouble to show you these so come in.

Guaranteed Brussels Carpets from 85c per Yard

PERHAPS there is no article of home furnishings in which a guarantee of quality is so desirable as in the carpets. It's so easy for the ordinary mortal to be fooled in the carpets. Now-a-days carpet makers duplicate in appearance the reliable carpets and rugs with worthless lines. Colors may look as good, quality, to the inexperienced, seem just as high, but colors soon fade and wear soon shows the poor quality. Safest plan is to buy only reliable sorts—guaranteed sorts. We have always guaranteed our carpets—assured our carpet customers perfect satisfaction and that is one reason for our ever growing carpet business. Another is the fact that here they find the very latest and newest patterns quoted at figures that compare favorably with any quoted anywhere.... Here are some sample values in Brussels carpets. Come in and see what we have to offer, at per yard 85c, \$1.00, AND \$1.25.

Above prices are for carpets made and laid by experienced workmen. We also have some interesting values in Axminster and Brussels Squares. Ask to be shown these. No trouble to show them on the new rug racks.

Comfortable Couches At the Right Sort of Prices



Ideal for all seasons but specially desirable for the Fall and Winter—the couch. There is a style and price to suit your home and purse here. Come in and see our grand assortment—see the comfortable, and artistic styles—shown on the third floor. Get one now before the Fall is here. Great choice in couches, covered in velour or Boston leather. Priced at \$22, \$20, \$16, \$14 and \$11.00. Couch—With oak frame, upholstered in green velour, at \$25.00. Couch—With early English finished oak frame, upholstered in Spanish leather \$55.00. Couches—With golden oak frames, upholstered in leather, at \$75, \$70 and \$65.00.



Little Folk Will Like These

Here is some of the best juvenile furniture we have ever offered—these child's sets. They are superior in style and finish to anything we have offered before and the price is another, interesting feature. Don't confuse these with ordinary "toy" sets, for these are different. They are strongly made and the chairs will easily support the weight of a full-grown person. We have them in two finishes—painted red and varnished and golden oak finish, and varnished. Two chairs and table, for \$2.25.

New Sheets, Sheetings and Towels Today

We are just unpacking a big shipment of imported sheets, sheeting, towels, etc. These new arrivals will be priced for you today and if you are wise you will anticipate your requirements and choose from these. Come in today.

Come to Victoria Fair Come to Bowes' Drug Store

We cordially invite you to come here and make this store your resting place. Come in and stay awhile any time during day or evening. We do not close until 11.30 p. m.

Leave Your Parcels and Wraps Here

And you will be free to see our fine Horse Show and the other sights without encumbrance. CYRUS. H. BOWES Chemist. Near Yates St. 1228 Government St.

WEILER BROS. HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862, AT VICTORIA, B.C. COR. GOVERNMENT AND BROUGHTON STREETS. FURNISHERS of HOMES CLUBS FURNISHERS of CHURCHES SCHOOLS



THE POLAR REG

Several requests have come for an article, and one for a on the North Pole. In endeavor as far as possible with these things will have to be stated been referred to on this page, things that are elementary, discussed, but the conversational nowadays convey the impression of conception of the Polar ceeding indefinite.

If one could get far into the earth at the North Pole as far south as the Arctic Circle that would be created would be of a great ice-covered land. If we begin coast of Norway and follow Circle eastward around the globe that for about half the distance, except where it crosses and one or two indentations, coast line. At about 180 degrees starting point, or half-world, Behring Strait would but this waterway is so narrow hardly be noticed. Then for the Circle would be over land across Fox Channel to Baffin Strait to Greenland; then across the Atlantic Ocean, where it is 42 degrees of water with level. In other words, the about 300 degrees on land a water. Degrees of longitude of course vary in length, but their distance from the Equator if one could get in a above the South Pole, he would above a great mass of land, surrounded by water. Not degrees of the Antarctic Circle, and even there it is very close.

Lieutenant Shackleton's mountain ranges near the South Pole or anywhere in North, though there are Eskimo stories that high mountains can be seen in northern continental shore. Thus the North Polar region great though not deep depression South Polar region seems to be and in some places lofty elevations and the islands of the Canada which extend northward within six or seven degrees of find their complement in great that extend towards the South Equator is a land hemisphere basin of water, and the hemisphere Equator a water hemisphere land area. Owing to the difference in temperature at the South than at the North Pole, and above mentioned explorers map the region with an apparatus for the land marks are permitted for the North the region seems the most part with ice, which less slowly. It may be interesting the longest nearly continuous can be drawn from North to on Grant Land, which is and extends to about 84 degrees across the Canadian Archipelago through North and South Ar to Graham Land, which probably the South Pole. A line from on the route to be followed about 9,000 miles long, or about 7,000 miles would be open.

There is probably a vast South Polar region than. It is estimated that the South is thousands of feet in thickness ice is comparatively thin. The invented the term "palaeo-ice north of Greenland," that it was of very ancient, and that it is due to the vast quantities of first in the Arctic Ocean by the dian rivers.

There do not appear to be relative to the South Pole none are generally known. There are many which seen North Pole. The best collection made by Dr. Warren, at the University of Boston, demonstrated a number of interesting propositions. Starting that, if the earth was once in a state of solidification, as would be the case, he pointed out that the Poles must have passed through a stage of temperature from present cold. He argued that the process of cooling through has passed, the temperature diminish more rapidly than. Consequently the earth would for life at the Poles sooner. Consequently also at a time Polar region was first habitable regions would be very all the traditions relating, which dominated the Meru of Indian and Chinese Mount Olympus of the

An Hour with the Editor

THE POLAR REGIONS

Several requests have come to the Colonist for an article, and one for a series of articles on the North Pole. In endeavoring to comply as far as possible with these requests, some things will have to be stated that have already been referred to on this page, and some other things that are elementary will have to be discussed, but the conversations one hears nowadays convey the impression that the popular conception of the Polar Regions is exceeding indefinite.

If one could get far enough away from the earth at the North Pole to see the earth as far south as the Arctic Circle the impression that would be created in a general way would be of a great ice-covered ocean surrounded by land. If we begin on the western coast of Norway and following the Arctic Circle eastward around the globe we will find that for about half the distance it passes over land, except where it crosses the White Sea and one or two indentations of the Siberian coast line. At about 180 degrees from the starting point, or half-way round the world, Behring Strait would be reached, but this waterway is so narrow that it would hardly be noticed. Then for 40 degrees further the Circle would be over land, then it would cross Fox Channel to Baffin Land, then Davis Strait to Greenland; then across Greenland to the Atlantic Ocean, where it would lie across 42 degrees of water with Iceland just on the line. In other words, the Arctic Circle is about 300 degrees on land and 60 degrees on water. Degrees of longitude are meant. These of course vary in length proportionately to their distance from the Equator. On the other hand if one could get in a similar position above the South Pole, he would appear to be above a great mass of land, almost completely surrounded by water. Not more than 50 degrees of the Antarctic Circle are across land, and even there it is very close to the water.

Lieutenant Shackleton discovered great mountain ranges near the South Pole; apparently there are no such ranges near the North Pole or anywhere in North Polar regions, although there are Eskimo stories to the effect that high mountains can under favorable atmospheric conditions be seen north of the northern continental shore line of Canada. Thus the North Polar region appears to be a great though not deep depression, while the South Polar region seems to be chiefly a large and in some places lofty elevation. Greenland and the islands of the Canadian archipelago, which extend northward a long distance, or within six or seven degrees of the North Pole, find their complement in great water stretches that extend towards the South Pole. Speaking generally the hemisphere north of the Equator is a land hemisphere enclosing a polar basin of water, and the hemisphere south of the Equator a water hemisphere enclosing a polar land area. Owing to the difference in elevation the temperature at the South Pole is colder than at the North Pole, and owing to the facts above mentioned explorers at the South can map the region with an approach to accuracy, for the land marks are permanent, whereas at the North the region seems to be covered for the most part with ice, which moves more or less slowly. It may be interesting to add that the longest nearly continuous land line that can be drawn from North to South would start on Grant Land, which is west of Greenland and extends to about 84 degrees north and across the Canadian Archipelago, thence through North and South America and thence to Graham Land, which probably extends to the South Pole. A line from the North Pole to the South Pole would in round numbers be, on the route to be followed in such a case, about 9,000 miles long, all of which except about 700 miles would be on land.

There is probably a vast deal more ice in the South Polar region than in the North Polar. It is estimated that the South Polar ice-cap is thousands of feet in thickness. North Polar ice is comparatively thin. Sir George Nares invented the term "palaeocrysic" to describe the ice north of Greenland, by which he meant that it was of very ancient origin. The greatest amount of ice in the Arctic is found north of America, and it is due in large measure to the vast quantities of first water discharged in the Arctic Ocean by the Northern Canadian rivers.

There do not appear to be any traditions relative to the South Polar region; at least none are generally known. On the other hand, there are many which seem to relate to the North Pole. The best collection of these was made by Dr. Warren, at one time president of the University of Boston, who claimed to have demonstrated a number of exceedingly interesting propositions. Starting from the premise that, if the earth was once in a nebulous condition and became exceedingly hot in the process of solidification, as would necessarily be the case, he pointed out that the region around the Poles must have passed through every stage of temperature from extreme heat to the present cold. He argued that in the gradual process of cooling through which the earth has passed, the temperature at the Poles would diminish more rapidly than at the Equator. Consequently the earth would become fitted for life at the Poles sooner than anywhere else. Consequently also at a time when the circum-Polar region was first habitable, the Equatorial regions would be very hot. He collated all the traditions relating to the great mountain, which dominated the world, the Mount Meru of Indian and Chinese tradition, the Mount Olympus of the Greeks, the Mount

Zion of the Hebrews, and others, and showed the remarkable similarity of them all. In Hindu mythology, Mount Meru stood at the centre of the earth and around it the sun, moon and stars revolved. The Parsee traditions say that Meru was the original home of the race, which we call Aryan, and was a paradise. The fact that the several nations of antiquity located this mountain, which was the home of the gods, in their own territory raises no difficulty. Any one at all familiar with the mythology of the North American Indians knows that they locate the various incidents in their own immediate vicinity. Thus the Indians of the Olympic Peninsula assign the great tragedy, which overwhelmed mankind, to a valley in the Olympic Mountains; the Snoqualmie Indians say it took place in the valley of that river; the Millicetes say it took place on the St. John river in New Brunswick; the Indians, whose story Longfellow has preserved in Hiawatha, say it occurred at the headwaters of the Mississippi. So with the Deluge traditions, each race that has preserved it localizes it. One can hardly believe that an intelligent people like the Greeks would suppose a minor elevation like Mount Olympus to be the home of the gods. Therefore, argues Dr. Warren, the local mountains, referred to as the home of the gods, simply represent the great original mountain, which dominated the land in which the human race first dwelt. This mountain was the earliest home of the race, and upon it mankind made greater progress than in regions further south, which became habitable only at a later date. The present condition of the world shows that a higher civilization is reached in temperate than in equatorial regions, and, indeed, in Africa, under the Equator itself, we find the lowest type of humanity in the dwarf races. The inhabitants of the regions south of the World-Mountain, or, in other words, the people who lived outside of Eden, in what the Book of Genesis calls the Land of Nod, would look upon the dwellers upon the Mountain as superior beings. Here we get a possible explanation of the reference in the Fifth Chapter of Genesis to the Sons of God and the daughters of men. The former found the latter fair to look upon, just as the people of temperate climes become enamored of the languishing beauty of the daughters of warmer climes. Hence also we see how the people of the extra-Edenic region, knowing of the existence of the superior race on the one side, and of the intense equatorial heat on the other, might in later days, when the Great Catastrophe came, evolve a myth of a heaven peopled by gods above them and an inferno of heat and demons beneath them.

Upon such a world there fell the Great Catastrophe, under whose shadow we live today, and the recollection of which finds a place in the mythology of nearly all mankind. What was this catastrophe? Mythology suggests that it was the sinking of the great Polar Mountain into the sea, an event followed by a period of intense cold, before which the few survivors fled southward to a warmer climate, carrying with them little except the traditions of the vanished era. In process of time these traditions would be greatly distorted and become mere myths. Earthly potentates would become gods; stories of intermarriages would supply a vast fund of mythological anecdotes, and in time the tales would be assigned to nearby localities. We shall see in a subsequent article what light geology casts upon the possibility of this being true.

STRENGTH OF CHARACTER

One of the oddest things in everyday life is the current notion that a man, who is unable to keep control of his appetites and passions, is a much stronger individual mentally than one who takes a contrary course. A city minister, addressing the City Council recently, spoke of "weak-minded parsons." As he was one of the class, whom he thus described, the presumption is that he spoke sarcastically; but the fact that such a sarcasm should be employed shows the currency of the idea referred to. It is not a particularly difficult thing to give rein to one's desires; it is often very difficult to avoid doing so. Of course when men reach middle age, and have their characters formed, no special effort is needed to live an orderly, temperate life; but great strength of character is needed to avoid excesses in youth, which may lead to very serious consequences in after life. Some people, in fact if one may judge from what is said upon the streets, we might say very many people, think that those who abstain from such practices as promiscuous drinking, gambling and other pursuits not regarded as moral, are of an inferior type, as though the best development of mankind consisted in the practice of habits that tend towards disaster if carried to excess. Frequently men speak of "church people" as though to be associated with a church and to profess openly a belief in God and Christianity constituted an infallible sign of mental weakness. There never was a greater mistake. The young fellow, who practises a robust Christianity, is a far stronger type than one who yields to various forms of dissipation, and his course calls for infinitely more true manliness.

Why are things wrong? Some may say that things are wrong which we are commanded by the Deity not to do, or omissions to do what He has commanded. This is not a very satisfactory answer, and would not convince any one, who questioned the existence of a Deity or was disposed to doubt the possibility of

His giving commandments to men. There is another answer. Speaking of the origin of ethics in a previous article, the suggestion was made that the difference between right and wrong would naturally arise out of our duties to each other. What is the object of life? Unless it is the best development of ourselves as individuals and of the community of which we form a part, it is difficult to suggest any respect in which we are different from the brute creation. If this is correct, then what tends to prevent it is wrong. Human society is founded upon the family relation; therefore acts hostile to the best development of the family relation are wrong. Habits calculated to impair men mentally or physically are wrong. It was not necessary for any Commandments to be given on Mount Sinai or anywhere else to make these things wrong. It is not difficult to suggest circumstances under which the making of a bet is of itself not wrong; it is easier to suggest circumstances under which it would be very wrong. There is no doubt whatever that on the whole betting does harm. Therefore the man who refuses to bet, because he believes betting is a bad thing for a community, is certainly not displaying weakness of character, but possibly quite the reverse. So with other habits that could be specified. Abstinence from them on principle may exhibit strength of purpose, and probably does in the great majority of cases.

Just one more suggestion. Let us suppose that all men practised to excess the habits which some men practise to excess. How long would society exist under such circumstances? How long would civilization be preserved? How long would the family relation be maintained? How long would material progress be possible? There can be no doubt what the answer to these questions must be, and in view of it we may well ask if it will be seriously contended that those things which promote and preserve all we value most highly are indicative of weakness, and those which tend to destroy the best achievement of the race prove strength of character. If the latter proposition be true, then the human race is preserved by its weakness, and the doctrine of the survival of the fittest becomes absurd.

LODI

The career of Napoleon Bonaparte forms so large a part of European history that, in telling the story of famous battles, it is necessary to speak of several in which he took part. As in the previous articles of this series, the details of the conflicts will not be given at any length. At this day people are not so much concerned with the manner in which armies were handled or the deeds of personal prowess accomplished by individuals, but rather with the causes and consequences of the battles. The fight at Lodi was a brilliant affair, not comparable in respect to the number of men engaged with some of Napoleon's later battles, but it is notable for two reasons. One of them is that it gained for France the possession of Lombardy, and the other is that it was the beginning of Napoleon's meteoric career—a battle wherein he displayed qualities of personal courage, quickness of decision and impetuous action, which won for him the unbounded admiration of the French people, and made his subsequent achievements possible. The battle of Lodi was fought on May 10, 1796, and the opponents of the French were the Austrians. Napoleon was at this time not quite twenty-seven years of age.

Consequent upon the Revolution, and through the influence of William Pitt, a powerful coalition was formed against France. The powers acting in harmony were England, Prussia, Russia, Austria, Spain and Portugal. To this the answer of France was to raise an army of 300,000 men. In February, 1793, France declared war against England, and the allies began active operations on the French frontier. English troops did not participate in it, but England paid the expenses of most of the Continental powers. It was in this series of campaigns that the French jussars captured the Dutch fleet at the Texel. The vessels were held fast in the ice and the cavalry charged across it and captured the ships. All France was fired with the utmost enthusiasm on learning of this remarkable and unprecedented achievement. At the close of 1794 all the powers withdrew from the coalition except Austria, and in the following year internal peace having been established in France, the Directory resolved upon a great campaign against Austria. Three armies were despatched with orders to make their way to Vienna. One of them was commanded by Jourdan, another by Moreau and the third by Napoleon. The latter was given charge of the operations in Italy, where a desultory campaign had been carried on for two years under Scherer. He began operations with astonishing rapidity. Lodi was the first of a series of remarkable victories, and in the course of a few weeks he was supreme in Northern Italy. He then advanced with the utmost haste, hoping to effect a junction with Moreau in Bavaria. The Austrian resistance was stubborn. Moreau and Jourdan were repulsed, and Napoleon was compelled to confine his operations to Italy, where he met with complete success, eventually capturing Mantua and forcing the surrender of the great Austrian General Wurmser. These achievements, in the face of the failure of the other leaders, led the people of France to look upon him as their one successful commander, and thereafter his will became practically the law of the country. In the following year he resumed his attack upon Austria, and his

outposts advanced to within an easy distance of Vienna. Then the Emperor in panic sued for peace, which Napoleon, absolutely without any authority, granted, and this young soldier of twenty-eight was in a position to dictate to the cabinets of Continental Europe. Even Pitt felt the situation to be embarrassing, and he made serious proposals for peace. These, though advantageous to France, were refused by the Directory, which was imbued with the idea of converting all Europe into a republic. There remained only one enemy, whom France feared, and that was England. Napoleon was now fairly started upon his splendid scheme of universal dominion, but how it was checked will have to be told in another article. In the year 1798, so favorable had the course of events been, that he seemed justified in anticipating unlimited triumph. In that year he resolved to crush England.

REIGNING HOUSES

The reigning family of Sweden is of modern origin. The present King is great-grandson of Charles XIV John, who previous to his elevation to the throne was Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's marshals. Bernadotte was born in 1764 and was son of a French lawyer. He served with distinction under Napoleon, taking a conspicuous part at Austerlitz and Wagram, but he never was a favorite of the Emperor who appeared to be jealous of him. He was chosen Crown Prince of Sweden in 1810 by the Diet of that country, the reigning King having been childless. The only conditions attached to his election were that he should be baptized a Protestant, which was done and he then took the name Charles John. His official title is as above given. By intermarriage with royal and princely houses the Bernadottes have become almost pure Teutonic in blood.

The reigning family of Denmark is also a late comer into the circle of royalties. Christian IX, father of the present King, was appointed to the succession of the crown in 1852 by the Treaty of London. He was son of Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg and the Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel. The Princess Louise was from the ancient royal house of Denmark, which came to the throne in 1448. The reigning families of Greece and Norway are of the Danish house, the King of Greece being a brother of the King of Denmark and the King of Norway being his son.

The reigning family of the Netherlands (Holland) is of the House of Orange. It is descended from a German Count Walram, who lived in the Eleventh Century. One of the Count's descendants married the sister of the childless Prince of Orange, and the title of prince passed to his descendants. One of them married the daughter of James II of England, and reigned in that country with his wife after the expulsion of James. The Netherlands was a republic, but the House of Orange attaining great influence, its head was declared Stadtholder and the office was made hereditary. The royal title was not conferred upon them until 1815.

Belgium was declared a hereditary monarchy in 1831, when it was separated from the Netherlands. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was chosen King. The Saxe-Coburg princes have already been referred to in connection with the Prince Consort of England.

One of the most remarkable of all the reigning houses of Europe was the Bourbons, although none of its representatives now occupies a throne. This family is descended from Hugh Capet, who was elected King of France in 987. The name comes from a castle situated near the centre of France. The Bourbons gave Kings to Navarre, France, Spain and Naples, besides attaining to many dukedoms and countships. The Legitimists in France look upon the present representative of one of the branches of the family as their lawful sovereign.

The Birth of the Nations

XXXVL
(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

THE SWISS

There is an old French saying relative to the Swiss, which in itself is the highest meed of praise, "Le Suisse est le Sapin sort freres." In the old days the tree furnished them entirely with their fuel, material for all their building, and from its fibres they manufactured many necessary articles, in fact the peasants depended upon it for a living, but apart from its commercial value, they have always revered the tree for the qualities it seems to them to stand for, integrity, indomitable strength, and a nameless courage. So, inspired by the example of their tree, they have tried to live their lives accordingly, and the world is their judge of how well or how ill they have succeeded. We know that the Swiss soldiers have a name for unequalled valour, and that in the past, some of the most brilliant battles have been won largely through their instrumentality. We know, too, that their country, socially and politically, is the admiration of all, and its institutions worthy of wide emulation. There is not anywhere a more picturesque or a more industrious class than the peasants of Switzerland, and their many-characteristic customs appeal to

our sense of the fitness of things, for they exactly suit the quaintness of their environment and the natural loveliness of the surroundings. For instance a recent traveller related the manner in which she was greeted in each village where she stopped while on her walking tour, when the peasants came out to meet her with garlands of flowers, which they hung about her, making her welcome with the sweetest courtesy. An innate sense of delicacy and refinement seems to belong to the very humblest of them and a sojourn among them is full of delightful novelty. The brightest side of the picture is naturally shown to the visitor, and it is a very bright and beautiful side. When we read the history of this "great little" country we are not surprised at its results in the producing of the fine race of men and women of modern Switzerland.

The earliest information we have regarding the Swiss people tells us that the country was inhabited primarily by two races, the Helvetii and the Rhaeti. The Helvetii are supposed to have been a branch of the great Celtic family. Their government was probably that common among the early people, namely tribal, the tribesmen forming a number of communities consisting of a head, his kinsmen, slaves and other retainers. As the primitive political institutions of these early races have been dealt with at length in these pages it will be unnecessary to go again into detail.

The early history shows the country to have been the scene of constant invasions. Augustus, the Roman Emperor, first entered Switzerland and subdued the inhabitants. After him the Germans made great inroads, the Alamanni taking possession of the land east of the Aar, while the Burgundians settled in western parts. The Franks were the next conquering invaders, and following them came a fierce Teutonic tribe called the Ostrogoths, who made however little headway as the Franks proved more than their equal in warfare and for some years ruled the country and its diversified population ably and well.

About the fifth century Christianity was introduced among the Burgundians who were speedily converted. The new faith was not accepted by the Alamanni, however, until nearly two centuries later, when their conversion was brought about by the famous little band of monks who had begun their missionary work under Saint Columba, and who were so energetic and zealous in the cause they advocated that they were soon successful in convincing the Alamanni of the falseness of their pagan gods, and instilling into their minds a profound respect for Christianity.

From this period we will pass over the intervening centuries to 1264 when the rule of the Hapsburg counts began and became for Switzerland a very burdensome and tyrannical despotism. Goaded to rebellion the people began their noteworthy struggle for independence, and on August 1, 1291, the men of the Forest Cantons, Uri Schewyz and Unterwalden formed an "Everlasting League" for the purpose of defending themselves against their oppressors. It is to this period that the famous story of William Tell belongs. The Austrian bailiffs abused their offices to work hardships upon the peasants, and to commit many atrocities. One version of the story tells us that it was a ridiculous custom of one Gessler to demand homage paid to a hat of which he had placed upon a pole and carried by one of his servants before him. Tell, having some self-respect, refused to take any notice of the hat, and Gessler immediately made him a prisoner and would have dealt out the maximum punishment only that Tell's friends were so many he was afraid to go to such an extreme at once. He therefore offered him a chance for his life, and we all know what a chance it was and the pretty story the poet has made of the incident. Another account, however, relates that Tell, having been stirred up to a state of righteous indignation upon learning of the bailiff's evil deeds, excited his friends to take a stand against him. The latter learning of Tell's doings, seized and bound him, and was proceeding to take him by boat to his castle on the Lake of Lucerne, when a terrible storm arose, the boat became unmanageable, and William Tell, renowned for his enormous strength and his skill as a sailor, was released from his bonds upon condition that he would take them safely to land. He was as good as his word; but when he had steered the boat to a shelf of rock and all were on shore, he immediately shot the bailiff with an arrow from his crossbow, and then went back to Uri. Once among his friends again he incited them to open rebellion and the great battle of Morgarten was the result in which the Swiss were successful.

Wars with Austria followed in all of which the men of the evergrowing "Everlasting League" were gloriously triumphant. In the last year of the fifteenth century, Maximilian I was defeated in six engagements when he endeavored once more to bring Switzerland under the jurisdiction of the Holy Roman Empire. After this final victory began the true independence of the country.

MORE IMPORTANT

Old Gent—Why are you biting that sixpence I gave you?
Newsboy—To make sure it's not a bad one.
Old Gent—Don't you know that money swarms with microbes? Aren't you afraid of getting a bad mouth?
Newsboy—No, sir; not so much as I am of getting a bad tanner.

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Literature Music Art

(By N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN)

THE BOOK OF THE WEEK REVIEWED

"Jeanne of the Marshes."—E. Phillips Oppenheim.

Mr. Oppenheim is a pleasant writer; he gives us humor which is drolly suggestive, rather than over apparent; he gives us pathos without any inclination toward bathos, and excitement without sensationalism. The love-making in his story leaves something to the readers' perfectly capable imagination, which is more than can be said in regard to some of the modern productions; and he knows how to hold his plot well together until the denouement, which is usually forcible and, as far as possible, unexpected. In short, Mr. Oppenheim is a clever story-teller, and his new book will become very popular. He does not endeavor in this work, and so far as we know has never attempted, to make a really great novel. His desire is simply to amuse without degrading, and he succeeds admirably. "Jeanne of the Marshes" is a book which any one might read and be none the worse for, and most of us are the better for being lifted out of ourselves for an hour or two by the absorbing interest of a story cleverly told. If any criticism is necessary we might suggest that it seems a little improbable, that while all of the little village of Salthouse knew of the existence of the secret pirate's chamber, and Jeanne herself and Andrew were also familiar with it, it seems surprising that Kate was the only one to have thought of it as a place of concealment for the missing man. Then the idea of such a depraved scoundrel as Forrest, and such a consciousnessless schemer as the Princess, marrying and retiring from the field of their adventures to live the simple life is rather inconceivable. However, these are minor details and do not to any extent affect the strength of the story.

The Story

In the first place Jeanne of the Marshes is not of the Marshes at all. She is a little convent-bred ingenue, supposed to be possessed of enormous wealth, which fact is used by her unscrupulous step-mother, who is known all over Europe as a person of not very savory reputation, to introduce them both into the best houses. The step-mother, Princess Strum, makes it no secret that she desires to procure a desirable parti for her protegee, that the matter is wholly in her hands, and that Jeanne will agree to any choice her guardian may fix upon. The Princess does not reckon at all upon Jeanne's very strong will and praiseworthy inclinations.

The Princess is as much in love as her nature will permit her to be with Major Forrest, a card sharper and a decided scoundrel altogether. When the story opens he has just become aware that the men of his clubs are regarding him suspiciously.

"For several days," he tells the Princess, "I have scarcely been able to get a rubber. This afternoon when I cut in with Harewood and Mildmay and another fellow, two of them made some sort of an excuse and went off. I pretended not to notice it, but of course, there it was. The thing was apparent, and it is the very devil."

"There is nothing tangible," she asked. "No complaint or scandal, or anything of that sort?"

"No," he said, "I am not such an idiot as that. All the same there is the feeling. They don't care to play bridge with me. There is only young Engleton who takes my part, and so far as playing bridge for money is concerned, he would be worth the whole lot put together if only I could get him away from them, make up a little party somewhere and have him to myself for a week or two."

They manage to make up the desired little party, when Cecil De la Borne, a helpless sort of dupe of the other two, invites them to stay for a week at Red Hall, his old home in Salthouse, Norfolk, and thither the Princess, Forrest, Engleton, who is Lord Ronald, and Jeanne take their way, the latter a wholly incongruous member of the little coterie.

Before their advent into new surroundings we are introduced to Cecil's half-brother Andrew, a wholly interesting character, and one of whom the writer does not tell us enough to inspire the familiarity which breeds contempt, in fact there isn't quite enough of Andrew in the story. He is the older of the two brothers and master of the estate, but has always given way to Cecil, though he has not patience with the latter in the role he has adopted recently of a blase man of the world. So when he hears of the visitors' impending arrival, he hastens to efface himself from the scene, retiring to a little hunting lodge on one of his islands, still having a mistaken sense in the other's common sense.

Jeanne falls in love with Red Hall, the family portraits, the mysterious pirate chamber, to which one can only gain access by means of a sliding panel in the octagonal room, the tide-swept marshes, the fog-laden wind, the whole lonely country—and finally when she meets Andrew by chance, in spite of the fact that she poses as a fisherman, dialect and all, she falls in love with him.

Engleton, whom Forrest and his companion hope to fleece of a goodly number of thousand pounds, is apparently not quite the fool they had expected. From the beginning he objects to playing with them as his adversaries, and in the end he gains the reader's very great respect by denouncing them both. They had been some days at Red Hall, and one very early morning when Jeanne was asleep in bed the following scene took place: "I don't think," Engleton said slowly,

"that I care about playing any more—just now."

The Princess yawned as she leaned back in her chair. Both Forrest and De la Borne, who had left his place to turn up one of the lamps, glanced stealthily round at the speaker.

"I am not keen about it myself," Forrest said smoothly. "After all, though, it's only three o'clock."

Cecil's fingers shook so that his tinkering with the lamp failed, and the room was left almost in darkness. Forrest, glad of an excuse to leave his place, went to the great North window and pulled up the blind. A faint stream of grey light stole into the room. The Princess shrieked and covered her face with her hands.

"For Heaven's sake, Nigel," she cried, "pull that blind down. I do not care for these Rembrandtesque effects. Tobacco ash and cards and my complexion do not look at their best in such a crude light."

Forrest obeyed, and the room for a moment was in darkness. There was a somewhat curious silence. The Princess was breathing softly but quickly. When at last the lamp burned up again, every one glanced furtively toward the young man, who was leaning back in his chair, his eyes fixed absently upon the table.

"Well, what is it to be?" Forrest asked, re-seating himself. "One more rubber or bed?"

"I've lost a good deal more than I care to," Cecil remarked in a somewhat unnatural tone; "but I say another brandy and soda, and one more rubber. There are some sandwiches behind you, Engleton."

"Thank you," said Engleton, without looking up; "I am not hungry."

The Princess took up a fresh pack of cards, and let them fall idly through her fingers. Then she took a cigarette from the gold case which hung from her chateleine, and lit it.

"One more rubber," she said; "after that we will go to bed."

The others came towards the table and the Princess threw down the cards. They all three cut. Engleton, however, did not move.

"I think," he said, "that you did not quite understand me. I said that I did not care to play any more."

"Three against one," the Princess remarked lightly.

"Why not play cut-throat, then?" Engleton remarked; "it would be an excellent arrangement."

"Why so?" Forrest asked.

"Because you could rub one another," Engleton said. "It would be interesting to watch."

A few seconds' intense silence followed Engleton's words. It was the Princess who spoke first. Her tone was composed, but chilly. She looked towards Engleton with steady eye.

"My dear Lord Ronald," she said, "is this a joke? I am afraid my sense of humor grows a little dull at this hour in the morning."

"It was not meant for a joke," Engleton said. "My words were spoken in earnest."

The Princess without any absolute movement, seemed to become more erect. One forgot her rouge, her blackened eyebrows, her powdered cheek. It was the great lady that looked at Engleton.

"Are we to take this, Lord Ronald," she asked, "as a serious accusation?"

"You can take it for what it is, madame," Engleton answered, "the truth."

Engleton is requested to take back his words, which he refuses to do. He has been watching intently and has discovered the secret code which Forrest and the Princess have been making use of. Forrest locks the door and stands with his back against it.

"Engleton," he says, "this is absurd. We can afford to ignore your mad behaviour and your discourtesy, but before you leave this room we must come to an understanding."

Lord Ronald stood with his hands behind his back. "I had imagined," he said, "that an understanding was exactly what we had come to. My words were plain enough, were they not? I am leaving this house because I have found myself in the company of sharks and card-sharps."

"You are going to carry a story like this away?" asked Forrest hoarsely.

"I shall tell it to my friends," Engleton answered, "just as much or as little as I choose of my visit here. Since, however, you are curious, I may say that should I find you at any future time in any respectable house, it will be my duty to inform any one of my friends who is present, of the character of their fellow-guest. Will you be so good as to stand away from that door?"

"No," Forrest answered. "Forrest suspected to what fatal extent his strength had been spent by excessive brain-work. On his return to Frankfurt in 1847, weary and ill, and irritable to the last degree, he learnt the sad news of his sister Fanny's death. He never recovered from the blow. His health was completely shattered, and on the 4th of November, 1847, he died from the last of a series of apoplectic fits."

Such was the unparalleled success that he must needs come again in the following year, 1847, to give it a second time. It was on this occasion that he was commanded to the Royal presence. He played before Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and the Queen afterwards sang for him, but she was nervous, and told him: "I can do better—ask Lablache (her master) if I cannot; but I am afraid of you!"

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WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

From Lecky's History of European Morals

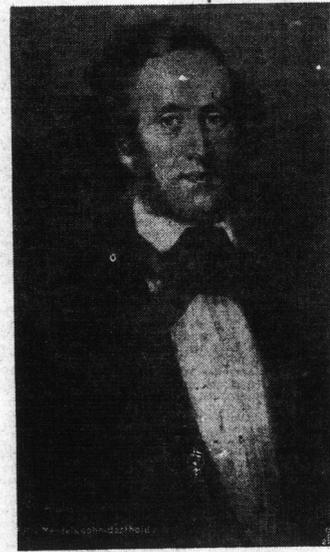
William Edward Hartpole Lecky was born in Dublin in 1838 and graduated from Trinity college, Bylin. He attained great distinction as a man of letters during the latter part of the nineteenth century and his writings are full of philosophical truths though he did not claim to be a philosopher. He died in 1880.

happily for all concerned. The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

FELIX MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY

Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy was born in Hamburg, that wonderful old city of Germany, famous alike in early and modern history, which has always maintained its free independence "where the storks build on the roofs, and where the famous swans sail in white fleets on the broad flood of the Alster." The Mendelssohns were Jews, and Felix's parents belonged to the merchant class though they were both extremely artistic and cultivated this quality in their children.

While Felix was very young the family moved from Hamburg to Berlin, where they lived until he was fifteen, and it was at this age that the boy, having made such progress in music, was told by his master that he needed no more lessons. He had composed two string quartettes, a comic opera and a symphony. His first important position was as musical director at Desseldorf, but it was not until he went to Leipzig that he became recognized as one of the foremost musicians of the day. He married in 1836 Cecile Jean Renaud, though we are told he was very



Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy

cautious about proposing. The two had been friends for some years, and handsome Mendelssohn, fascinating, talented and witty, though he had won the lady's heart, could not be certain of his own feelings, so he left her for a time to put his ardour to the test, but he was very lonely and at the end of a month returned wholly convinced of his love.

In 1840 Frederick William of Prussia called him to Berlin to found a Musical Conservatoire and made him his Kappelmeister. Returning to Leipzig he took up his old duties some years later, and then journeyed to England where he met with instant and great success. On the occasion of his sixth visit there to the Birmingham festival in 1846 he was given an ovation, for this time the great "Elijah" was the work produced. The performance was admirable, the choruses being sung with wonderful precision for a first performance. Eleven pieces were redemanded. Artists and audience vied with each other in their endeavor to increase the roar of applause which, at the close of the first and second parts, was simply deafening; and when all was over, those who had taken part in the proceedings rushed madly forward in the hope of exchanging a word with the Hero of the day.

Such was the unparalleled success that he must needs come again in the following year, 1847, to give it a second time. It was on this occasion that he was commanded to the Royal presence. He played before Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and the Queen afterwards sang for him, but she was nervous, and told him: "I can do better—ask Lablache (her master) if I cannot; but I am afraid of you!"

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When moralists assert that what we call virtue derives its reputation solely from its utility, and that the interest or pleasure of the agent is the one motive to practise it, our first question naturally is how far this theory agrees with the feelings and the language of mankind. But if tested by this criterion, there never was a doctrine more emphatically condemned than utilitarianism. In all its stages and in all its assertions, it is in direct opposition to common language and to common sentiments. In all nations and in all ages the ideas of interest and utility on the one hand and of virtue on the other have been regarded by the multitude as perfectly distinct, and all languages recognize the distinctions. The terms honor, justice, rectitude, or virtue, and their equivalents in every language, present to the mind ideas essentially and broadly differing from the terms, prudence, sagacity or interest. The two lines of conduct may coincide but they are never confused, and we have not the slightest difficulty in imagining them antagonistic. When we say a man is governed by a high sense of honor, or by strong moral feelings, we do not mean that he is prudently pursuing either his own interests or the interests of society. The universal sentiments of mankind represent self-sacrifice as an essential element of a meritorious fact, and means by self-sacrifice the deliberate adoption of the least pleasurable course without the prospect of any pleasure in return. A selfish act may be innocent but cannot be virtuous, and to ascribe all good deeds to selfish motives, is not the distortion but the negation of virtue.

Veracity becomes the first virtue in the moral type, and no character is regarded with any kind of approbation in which it is wanting. It is made more than any other the test of distinguishing a bad man from a good man. We accordingly find that even where the impositions of trade are numerous, the supreme excellence of veracity is cordially admitted in theory, and it is one of the first virtues that every man aspiring to moral excellence endeavors to cultivate.

No single character, however admirable, can be the model to which all men must absolutely conform. A character may be perfect in its own kind, but no character can possibly embrace all types of perfection; for the perfection of a type depends not only upon the virtue that constitutes it, but also upon the order and prominence assigned to them. All that can be expected in an ideal is, that it should be perfect of its own kind, and should exhibit the type most needed in the age, and most widely useful to mankind. The Christian type is the glorification of the aimable, as the Stoic type was that of the heroic qualities, and this is one of the reasons why Christianity is so much more fitted than Stoicism to preside over civilization for the more society is organized and civilized, the greater is the scope for the aimable and the less for the heroic qualities.

Now war, which brings with it so many demoralizing influences, has, at least, always been the great school of heroism. It teaches men how to die. It familiarizes the mind with the idea of noble actions performed under the influence, not of personal interest, but of honor and enthusiasm. It elicits in the highest degree strength of character, accustoms men to the abnegation needed for simultaneous actions, compels them to repress their fears, and establish a firm control over their affections.

Vice is to the mind what disease is to the body—a state of virtue is consequently a state of health.

It is not sufficient for a moral system to form a bulwark against vice, it must also be capable of admitting those extensions and refinements of moral sympathies which advancing civilization produces, and the inflexibility of its antagonism to evil by no means implies its capacity of enlarging its conceptions of good.

A CREATIVE SINGER

America is again to have the pleasure this year of hearing Ludwig Wullner, a singer who was among the first to introduce a different phase of the art than has been attempted heretofore, for his singing has the "creative quality of great acting." He depends upon his manner more than upon his voice to impress his audience. Of course we are all familiar with the comedian who makes us laugh so that we forget his voice is cracked, but Wullner cannot be placed in this category. He is an interpreter of the highest class of music. What impresses one most in his method is said to be an impression of absence—he is like one in a trance with eyes closed—his individuality merged in the story of the song. He is the medium through which the poet and the composer speak to the audience. The following extract from the Morning Post is from his auto-biography:

"Encouraged by my experiences, I gave early in October, 1895—when I was still an actor at Meiningen—my first song recitals in Berlin, and these made such an impression, stirred up so much feeling for and against me, that I left Meiningen a few months later and once more changed my vocation by becoming a professional lieder-singer. I said to myself: 'Of good German actors there are plenty, but in the realm of song interpretation you have brought something new which heretofore has not existed—at any rate, not in the same degree. Here your strength will perhaps be more needed than on the stage.'"

Dr. Wullner goes on to explain the manner in which he renders the songs, saying: "I cannot regard the lied from a merely musical point of view; it means more to me than an arie, a purely vocal piece. A lied must always seem like the expression of a profound soulful, personal feeling (die Auserung einer tiefen seltsichen Selbstbeziehung). The hearer must get the impression that the person who sings this or that song at this special moment sings it not because he wants to do so or wishes to please others, but because he must, because he cannot do otherwise, but must express himself, must give vent to his feelings. That alone is to me true lyric art. Thus the mood (often also the content) of every song becomes associated with some actual occurrence in the singer's own life. In this way the lied becomes an improvisation; it is, as it were, born anew each time it is sung. To reach that result, to create the song over again, each time from within—that is what I try to do. It is self-evident that in this procedure the tonal musical form must not be in the least neglected—for the form is here often the soul!"

"This is the manner in which I have been endeavoring these last thirteen or fourteen years to sing German lieder. At the beginning, I admit, I not seldom broke the form, which I realized later. But perhaps that also had to be as it was. To this day some of my opponents find my method of utterance 'theatrical,' nay, even 'decadent'—I cannot judge that, of course. At any rate, I had not in the first years gained such control of vocal technic as I have now. I aimed only at expression, regardless of tone, and thus there was some basis to the report that I was a 'singer without a voice'—one who 'declaims and speaks' rather than sings. This label will probably always cling to me more or less. But I must say that I have subjected the tone, too, from year to year to a more and more severe criticism, and have labored industriously to acquire technical facility in tone-emission. I have endeavored to save and to develop whatever of tonal quality was to be got out of my no longer young and often abused throat; and while I know, of course, that in my case tonal charm can never be the main thing, I nevertheless hope, despite my age, to make some little progress in this direction, above all in the art of saturating the consonants with a musical quality without interfering in the least with distinctness of enunciation. Mood, expression, inwardness—all those things come to me spontaneously; they are gifts for which I can never be sufficiently grateful to fate; it is only on the side of tone-emission that I need to work, and my endeavor is to make the tone quality, if not more beautiful, at any rate more capable of variation and richer in color."

IN THE WRONG PEW

In a western city the town hall has found itself for time crowded with the offices of many officials with varying functions, and among these is the room set apart for the police surgeon who examines applicants for places in his department.

The surgeon was in a great hurry one day when there came to him a well set-up young Irishman from the country.

Before the young man could open his mouth the surgeon gave this laconic command: "Strip!"

Wonderingly, the Irishman obeyed, and suffered himself to be duly measured, punched, pounded, and generally pushed around.

"Jump over that chair!" the surgeon finally growled indicating a piece of furniture.

Still dazed, the young fellow obeyed, and managed to bark his shins.

"Now run around this room five times!" the police surgeon ordered, as surly as before.

"I'll be hanged if I do!" exclaimed the young Irishman, now thoroughly aroused. "If I've got to go through any more foolishness like this, I'm going to stay single." And he flung himself out of the room before the official could stop him.

TOO LITERARY

"Well, yes," said old Uncle Lazenberry, who was intimately acquainted with most of the happenings of the village. "Almira Stang has broken off her engagement with Charles Henry Tootwiler. They'd be goin' together for about eight years, durin' which time she had been inculcatin' into him, as you might call it, the beauties of economy; but when she discovered, just lately, that he had learnt his lesson so well that he had saved up 217 pairs of socks for her to darn immediately after the wedding, she, 'peared to conclude that he had taken her advice a little too literally, and broke off the match."

INTELLIGENT ANTICIPATION

His Ma—"Willie, where have you been? Your hair is suspiciously wet."

Willie—"I fell in the river."

His Ma—"But your clothes are not wet."

Willie—"Well, you see, ma, while I was standin' on the bridge, I thought maybe I'd fall in, so I took off my clothes, an' I did."

RU



With a pretty burn live and die. The beauty of its environment, be understood.

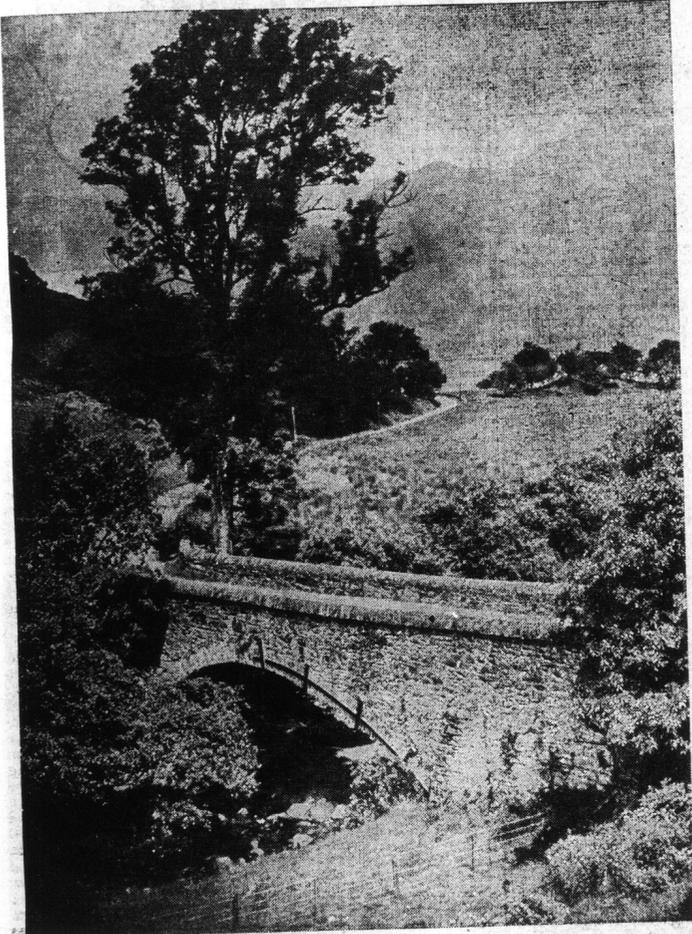
ENGLISH EFFECTS PERENNIAL

The most striking flowers in England is the know and love a far greater than we do. Our English 2,700 kinds of perennial American catalogue that but whether more than really available "I have a age English nurserymen from five to ten times as as the average American you wish to see the lilies, phlox, larkspurs, you will probably have plants during the last next March. Only the are available in America plants we must still look

Another striking difference between the two countries is that the passion that we find where you find some more varieties of his German or Japanese florists' pentstemon. contains 346 varieties of carnations, 180 of which fully three times as many America. Some amate the passion for complete flower throughout their weed out the varieties concentrate on the best other flower in the same knowledge gained by new varieties, others joys of possessing flowers has and of being appreciated. Everyone has his favorite flower too. In collecting perennial see Americans take it you ever collected fifty flowers—say pinks or bellflowers, or sedum? If not, I hope you will addresses, or in any other be of service.

The third great fact struck me is that the inter than we how to with perennials. Cultiv at the table the best how to hide the deficit after they bloom, whether, and the right at the latest novelty. The pictures seems to me merely loving each for own sake. At any rate describe all the new and in England, for that w

RURAL AND SUBURBAN



A TYPICAL HIGHLAND MOOR

With a pretty burn trickling through the heather. In these picturesque surroundings does the grouse live and die. The birds feed largely on the heather. One of the joys of grouse-shooting is the extreme beauty of its environment, and the popularity of the sport, after the stress of a London season, can readily be understood.

ENGLISH EFFECTS WITH HARDY PERENNIALS

The most striking effect about perennial flowers in England is that the English people know and love a far greater variety of them than we do. Our English catalogue offers 2,700 kinds of perennials. We once had an American catalogue that listed half as many, but whether more than one-fifth of them were really available "I have no doubt." The average English nurseryman seems to cultivate from five to ten times as many different species as the average American. This means that if you wish to see the latest improvements in irises, phlox, larkspurs, oriental poppies, etc., you will probably have to send to Europe for plants during the last half of August or else next March. Only the commoner perennials are available in America. For new and rare plants we must still look to Europe.

Another striking difference between the two countries is that the English have a deeper passion than we for "collecting." Everywhere you find someone who grows fifty or more varieties of his favorite flower, e. g., German or Japanese iris, or peony, or the florists' pentstemon. One English catalogue contains 346 varieties of phlox, 224 of border carnations, 180 of chrysanthemums, etc.—fully three times as many as you can get in America. Some amateurs whom I saw had the passion for completeness and stuck to one flower throughout their lives; others liked to weed out the varieties they did not care for, concentrate on the best, and then take up another flower in the same way. Some used the knowledge gained by collecting to produce new varieties, others were content with the joys of possessing flowers that no one else has and of being appealed to as authorities. Everyone has his favorite sport, but he has a favorite flower too. There is loads of fun in collecting perennial flowers, and I expect to see Americans take it up with gusto. Have you ever collected fifty varieties of any hardy flower—say pinks or Japan iris or phlox or bellflowers, or sedum or veronicas or peonies? If not, I hope you will, and if I can help with addresses, or in any other way, shall be glad to be of service.

The third great fact about perennials that struck me is that the English understand better than we how to make beautiful pictures with perennials. Cultivated people will discuss at the table the best color-schemes for borders, how to hide the deficiencies of hardy plants after they bloom, what flowers look well together, and the right and wrong way of using the latest novelty. The designing of garden pictures seems to me a higher pleasure than merely loving each flower separately for its own sake. At any rate I shall not try to describe all the new and wonderful plants I saw in England, for that would be a labor of sisy-

phus. I shall merely tell about a few artistic ways I saw of using hardy flowers, especially those that bloom between the first of June and middle of August.

Perennials for Showy Masses

The showiest border flowers that I saw in England were peonies in June and larkspurs in July. It is right to plan for the showiest features first, but the worst possible way to do it is to get a catalogue, select the flowers you love best, and arrange the plants after they come. The best way is to draw a diagram of the border to scale, dividing it into five-foot sections, so that you can locate every plant on paper. Next you make a list of the months and ask yourself, "What shall be my main reliance in June; in July, and so on?" Thus you decide on your big masses first and the "fillers" last—as any artist does. The most pictorial borders are designed in this way in England, and it is thought best to have only one mass of the dominant flower for each period, instead of repeating that flower in the same border.

Peonies are certainly the showiest border flowers in early June (or after the German iris) and double peonies are more massive than single ones. The best possible associates for peonies are lilies—not the madonna, but really permanent ones that bloom later—elegans, Henry, and speciosum. By using these bulbs as fillers you hide the deficiencies of the peonies and get two crops of flowers in the same bed.

The peony and lily idea is now familiar in America, but I have never seen peonies used in America for wild gardening. At first the idea seems absurd, because double flowers cannot possibly look wild when viewed near by. But if you put peonies at the edge of a wood at so great a distance that you cannot distinguish form and can only enjoy their color, they make a wonderful effect, especially in the early morning, at twilight, or when they light up some dark corner. I should like to see this notion tried on some great estate in America. I believe the painters would like it. The horticultural justification for this idea is that peonies are about as long lived as shrubs.

After the peonies, the next showy flower is the perennial larkspur. It is certainly the queen of the border in July. The most artistic way to use larkspurs is to place them where they will be seen in combination with strong vertical lines in architecture, e. g., the columns of a pergola or summer house. Against rounded bushes they may not look so well. Most people mix all the different shades of blue and purple together. Mr. J. William Barr's idea is to have about six pale blue larkspurs in one group, six dark blue in another and six purple ones in a third. And he would choose varieties that come one after another instead of all together. Personally I cannot "go" the double

larkspur, especially those with blue petals and purple centres.

The English have made a great exhibition flower of the larkspur and lords and ladies flock to see three-foot spikes of the variety called Monument, while individual flowers of the Duke of Connaught are said to attain two and a half inches in diameter (I measured one that was two inches across). These large flowered varieties, however, are not always the most effective in the garden. They need a rather open spike in order to show their individual flower to advantage. In the garden, the long dense spikes of small flowers suit me best, because the soul of the larkspur seems to be aspiration and this idea is most clearly suggested when the flowers approximate the spire in form and the sky in color. The fashionable idea, however, is to make the larkspur a collector's flower. People often import fifty varieties at a time from England, but such collections often disappear in a few years because of the black spot—a disease unknown in England. The only way to perpetuate these improved varieties is by cuttings.

Perennials for Architectural Effect

A moment ago I spoke of the pleasant harmonies produced by larkspurs when they repeat the vertical lines of porch or pergola. Other flowers with long spikes are foxgloves, monkshoods, chimney bellflowers (a great favorite in England), eremurus, Verbascum phlomoides and the bugbane or cimicifuga. On a smaller scale are snapdragons, lupines, and veronicas. Hollyhocks make strong vertical lines with their stems and so do perennial sunflowers, the plume poppy, the madonna lily, and the giant reed or arundo.

Dome-like bushes often look well against public buildings crowned by domes. And if your house is characterized by horizontal lines, you may repeat those lines in flowers that have broad flat clusters, e. g., sweet Williams, achillea, Sedum spectabile, and some varieties of phlox. Doubtless it could be better done with shrubs, especially viburnums. But I hope no one will let such ideas run away with them. The vertical lines are worth considering, but I would always have something that combines vertical lines with the power to soften architectural hardness, e. g., the fluffy plumes of Stenanthium robustum or the arching leaves of bamboos or reeds.

There is an architectural quality in the panicles of Rodgersia shown herewith, and the leaves might almost be called "monumental," for they are bronzy green, about a foot across and parted into broad divisions. I think Mr. Fremlin has done well to bring perennials and grass right up to his doorstep, for he lives among the flowers in a garden like that of Mr. W. C. Egan at Highland Park, Ill. Ordinarily, however, a house needs some formal planting to make a transition between architecture and nature. And, while some of my readers may be captivated by the fine effect of this Rodgersia, they should remember that herbs die down in winter. In my opinion, the most appropriate plants for the immediate environment of a house are broad-leaved evergreens, especially mountain laurel, rhododendrons and English ivy. As this picture of Rodgersia will doubtless start many inquiries I must say that the plant does well on the north side of a house, if protected from heavy winds, as it is a shade-lover. In England gardeners are careful to give it a peaty soil.

Gray Foliage in Pictures

I believe the English know better than we how to use plants with gray or silvery leaves, such as pinks, the rockrose, goldust, the woolly chickweed and lavender cotton. So great a variety is there that you may have gray leaved plants with flowers of almost any color or season of bloom you desire. I would not use many tall plants with gray leaves because they are very conspicuous, like the high lights of a picture. Fortunately most of the gray-leaved perennials are dwarf and spreading, so that they can be used rather freely for carpeting the ground between taller plants. We all know that white flowers are peace-makers in a border, but only the elect seem to understand that gray foliage has the same function. Our summers are so much hotter than those of England that we ought to use an abundance of white flowers and gray foliage. It is easy to overdo silvery masses, especially if you put them next to dark patches, where the contrast may be too strong. But gray is a softer color and gray leaves often have a woolly texture. Moreover, gray is a notable harmonizer of purple, magenta, and crimson-pink flowers, which cause perhaps nine-tenths of the color discords in ordinary gardens. On the other hand, gray foliage has a remarkable effect upon blue flowers, enhancing their purity and luster. For these reasons I should use gray foliage chiefly to carpet the ground beneath blue flowers and those of the purple section.

The English do not spoil their lawns as often as we do by scattering fine specimens over them. But they often feel the need of a formal bed of flowers near the edge of the lawn or near the house. Under such circumstances Americans are likely to use tender plants when hardy ones would be more pictorial in flower and more attractive in foliage. If you will place your hand over the flowers, you will see how attractive the foliage is when the plant is not in bloom. I mentioned many other long-blooming perennials and plants with attractive foliage in an article called "England's New Kind of Flower Bed," in The Garden Magazine for May, 1909.

There is a right and wrong way of getting subtropical effects in a northern country. Tender plants never look acclimated. Why not study the great tropical genera and

find out the northernmost species of each? For example, if we want the bamboo feeling in our gardens why not use Phyllostachys nigra, viridi-glaucescens, and other hardy bamboos, instead of fancy grasses that must be raised every year from seed? If we want pinnate foliage, there are the Aralia cordata and Cachemirica. The classical leaf form of fig is mimicked by the boconias, of which there are four hardy species. If gigantic leaves are desired, there are six hardy species of rheum. And if brilliantly colored foliage is needed, why not forget coleus for once in favor of the metallic blue eryngiums and echinops?

Delicate, Misty, Airy Pictures

I think we are inclined to overdo what might be called the masculine element in our gardens. You can vulgarize a garden by having too many plants with large flowers, such as hollyhocks, sunflowers, rose mallows, Japan irises, peonies, gaillardias and oriental poppies. In the same class belong plants with big clusters of bloom, such as phlox and crysanthemums. A garden dominated by such robust and virile plants is in danger of becoming coarse. It needs the feminine refinement of delicately cut foliage and airy sprays of minute flowers, such as gypsophila or baby's breath. We could make our gardens a great deal cooler and restful by always having one or two fluffy white masses of bloom which suggest sea foam, billows, fleecy clouds and the like. For example, note the feathery plumes of the elm-leaved spirea, the liquid beauty of the Rodgersia's tassels, the mistiness of the heuchera, and the fleecy cloud made by the Crambe.

In making such pictures the English have one great advantage over us in being able to carpet their borders with saxifrages, which are as exquisite as lace. They are also very fond of the Californian heucheras, which are practically unknown in the east. But there are many good plants of this same general character, e. g., the feathered columbine (Thalictrum aquilegifolium), and the flowers known as herbaceous spiraea, especially the florists' spirea (Astilbe Japonica), the fern-leaved and elm-leaved meadowsweets (Ulmaria Filipendula and pentapetala), the true and false goatsbeard (arunus sylvester and Astilbe decandra) and the lovely plant known as Spirea astilboidea.

The planning of a border is a hard enough job without complicating it with considerations of "masculine and feminine," but it might be well to stroll out to the garden now to see whether two elements are well balanced. Perhaps your border needs some of the plants just named.

The finest time for enjoying a garden is at dusk, but our twilight is so much shorter than the English that there is usually nothing left of it after supper. Many Americans can hardly enjoy their gardens except on Sundays or in the evening, therefore our gardens ought to be charming by night as well as by day, and they can easily be made so if we have a fair proportion of white and fragrant flowers. Mr. John Williams has stolen my thunder by giving lists of such flowers in The Garden Magazine for July, 1909, pages 332 and 333. I can only add a few notes made in English gardens.

Wild Garden and Waterside Pictures

We have a very provincial idea of wild gardening in America. Most people suppose that it means the cultivation of American wild flowers. If you will examine William Robinson's delightful book on wild gardening you will see that the main idea is to grow the hardy plants like wild flowers. He invented this idea for the special benefit of plants that are beautiful when in bloom, but otherwise unfit for borders or showy gardens.

For example, we do not take our perennial asters seriously but the English do. I know one English nurseryman who offers 137 kinds of English asters. We give little thought to improving our native wild flowers, but the English cultivate 45 varieties of the New York aster alone (Aster Novi-Belgii). Some robust kinds multiply too fast for a border, but the finer sorts are often grown in famous show gardens. What American would ever take the trouble to stake asters? If we do we are likely to make them tight and bunched. The English will sometimes use bunches carefully cut in such a way as to be entirely invisible and yet hold out these great sprays of cloudy bloom in more than native airiness and elegance. I met a lady who had two gardens or borders set apart for "Michaelmas daisies," as the English call them—one for asters of the finest colors and another for the strong purples and other colors that ordinarily clash. The latter she harmonized by using plenty of white asters.

The English do not despise plants with coarse or weedy foliage provided they have the pictorial quality. With us the mullein is a by-word and a jest. But the English cultivate fully 20 species of them. The great golden candelabra of the Grecian mullein (V. olympicum), borne on plants six to ten feet

high make a stirring spectacle. Many mulleins have noble rosettes of huge silvery leaves. And breeders have improved the old purple mullein (V. phoeniceum) until it now has a fairly good pink in addition to violet, lilac, rose, white, and copper color.

How little imagination we exercise toward plants whose chief fault is that they are easy to grow! For example, many Americans have discarded Polygonum Sachalinense because it multiplies too fast. An English gardener told me that, if you will pull the suckers, hardly any will be formed after the third year. And if you confine the plant to three stems and feed heavily it will make an extra tall and thick bush, and arch so gracefully that you may use it as a specimen plant on the lawn. I believe we could make some extraordinary pictures by applying this principle to the perennial sunflowers and the plume poppies or boconias. Other tall plants of rough or coarse habit that make very striking pictures in English wild gardens are the giant silver thistles (Onopordion and the like), the compass plants or silphiums and the metallic blue globe thistles and sea hollies.

I often saw great clumps of moon daisy (Chrysanthemum ligulosum) reflected in the water. This plant never attains magnificent proportions in a border unless it is given an extra supply of water. A big colony by the waterside holding up thousands of great white daisies at a height of six feet is a vision of beauty.

The greatest of all waterside effects in England is the Titanic foliage of Gunnera, the leaves attaining a maximum breadth of 11 feet. This is not hardy with us. The biggest leaf we can have is that of Rheum Col-linianum.

Of all the tall perennials I saw by the waterside in England, the most defined, it seemed to me, was Polygonum Sieboldii or cuspidatum.

Pictures Containing Life

The brooding peace of secluded English gardens is made sweeter by the presence of white doves. The magnificence of others is enhanced by the presence of peacocks. We ought to attract song birds to the garden by providing a drinking and bathing place for them. I cannot even hint at other ways of bringing life into the garden because my subject is perennial flowers. But we can use some of these to lure interesting creatures. The "American Flower Garden" Neltje Blanchan gives a list of red flowers with long tubes that will attract the humming bird. It includes bee balm, wild red columbine, cardinal flower, and Coquelicot phlox.

Very much like humming birds are the hawk moths, which fly at dusk and are sometimes called humming bird moths. These you can attract by having plenty of fragrant white flowers with long tubes. I have seen a dozen of these gorgeous creatures hovering over masses of the phlox called Miss Lingard. Nico masses of the phlox called Miss Lingard. Nocitianas and honeysuckles will draw the largest and showiest moths, such as the Luna, Cecropia, Cynthia, and Imperial.

However, moths are night fliers and therefore not so important as the butterflies, which animate a garden by day. Among the largest and most gorgeous of these are the swallow-tails which visit a great variety of flowers. Violets attract the butterflies known as fritillaries. Snapdragons attract the nymph which the entomologists call the "buckeye." The enthusiast who desires further suggestions along this line may glean them from Comstock's "How to Know the Butterflies." There is one plant to which I wish to draw attention because it is worth having in every garden because it is habitually covered with more butterflies at a time than any other I know. This is the blazing star or the Kansas gay feather (Liatris Pycnostachya). If anyone knows a butterfly magnet to equal it I wish he would tell me.

Lafacadio Hearn has a delightful study of the musical insects of Japan which are raised and sold in cages. More practical for us is Mrs. Comstock's chapter on "Pipers and Minnesingers" in "Ways of the Six-footed." The finest singers among the insects are the bees. The quaint old beehives in English gardens are not only picturesque but furnish a melody and soothing hum. Bees are popularly supposed to have an affinity for flowers and the labiate type flower is certainly adapted to them. Nearly every garden contains some labiates, or members of the mint family, e. g., thyme, lavender, buple, beebalm, or obedient plant. There are plenty of other plants in every garden to attract bees, but if you do not know Salvia pratense I wish you would try it. For then you will be sure of a good humming all day long and it is a brave sight to watch the stamens suddenly spring forth from their places of concealment and rub the backs of the bees with their golden pollen!

I like to close these articles with a list of the best books that may help a student further, but in this case I am at a loss. Nature is more wonderful than any account of it, and the full beauty of gardens can never be gotten into books. If you wish to make your garden more pictorial go to the nurseries now and see plants. Then go to gardens where they are artistically combined.

The first half of September is an excellent time to set out new plants of perennials, excepting, chrysanthemums, anemones and a few others. And if you wish to raise perennials from seed the best article I know of is "Flower Seeds for Present Sowing" by Mr. McCollom in The Garden Magazine for October, 1908. Seeds of perennials are easily and cheaply imported from Europe, for they are light and there is no duty on them.—Wilhelm Miller, in Garden Magazine.



lieder-singer. I said to my-man actors there are plenty of song interpretation you thing new which heretofore at any rate, not in the same strength will perhaps be on the stage."

es on to explain the manners the songs, saying: and the lied from a merely view; it means more to me purely vocal piece. A lied is like the expression of a personal feeling (die Aus-selischen Selbstbeirung). get the impression that the this or that song at this ings it not because he wants to please others, but because he cannot do otherwise, but self, must give vent to his one is to me true lyric art. (often also the content) of nes associated with some in the singer's own life. In becomes an improvisation; born anew each time it is at result, to create the song time from within—that is It is self-evident that in this al musical form must not be ected—for the form is here

manner in which I have been last thirteen or fourteen man lieder. At the beginning, dom broke the form, which I ut perhaps that also had to this day some of my oppon-hod of utterance "theatrical," mt—I cannot judge that, of me, I had not in the first years ol of vocal technic as I have y at expression, regardless of a singer was some basis to the re- a 'singer without a voice"— ns and speaks' rather than I will probably always cling a. But I must say that I have e, too, from year to year to e severe criticism, and have busily to acquire technical mission. I have endeavored develop whatever of tonal be got out of my no longer abused throat; and while I that in my case tonal charm e main thing, I nevertheless y age, to make some little direction, above all in the art e consonants with a musical interfering in the least with uncation. Mood, expression, those things come to me they are gifts for which I can ntly grateful to fate; it is only one-emission that I need to ndeavor is to make the tone re beautiful, at any rate more on and richer in color."

THE WRONG PEW

city the town hall has found crowded with the offices of with varying functions, and the room set apart for the who examines applicants for patent.

was in a great hurry one day to him a well set-up young ge country.

young man could open his geon gave this laconic com-

the Irishman obeyed, and to be duly measured, punched, rationally pushed around. "hat chair!" the surgeon finally g a piece of furniture.

the young fellow obeyed, and k his shins. round this room five times!" on ordered, as surly as before. "ged if I do!" exclaimed the. now thoroughly aroused. "If through any more foolishness ing to stay single." And he ut of the room before the p him.

DO LITERARY

said old Uncle Lazenberry, tely acquainted with most of of the village. "Almira Stang her engagement with Charles er. They'd be going together years, durin' which time she tin' into him, as you might call of economy; but when she tes- tely, that he had learnt his tes- he had saved up 217 pairs of o darn immediately after he had eared to conclude that he had e a little too literally, and broke

GENT ANTICIPATION

Willie, where have you been? spiciously wet." ell in the river." But your clothes are not wet." ell, you see, ma, while I was e bridge, I thought maybe I'd k off my clothes, an' I did."

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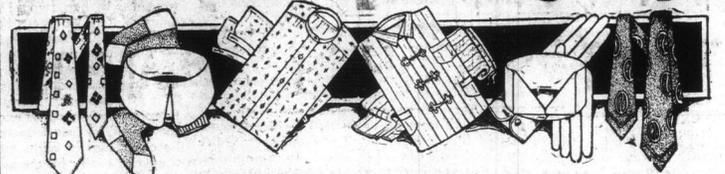
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MEN'S SOX—Men's Natural Shade Mixture and Natural Merino Sox, good, serviceable quality. Special, per pair 15c
MEN'S SOX—Men's Wool Sox in great variety, grey, browns, heather and natural shades, ribbed and plain. Knit. Special quality. Per pair25c
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 The Web, by Trevorhill.
 The Spoilers, by Beech.
 The Viper of Milan, by Bowen.
 God Wills It, by Davis.
 The Voice of the People, by Glasgow.
 Squire Phin, by Day.
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VOL. L. NO. 286.

AMERICAN BUY MORE TIMBER

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

MAY EXTEND RAILROAD

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

VANCOUVER, Sept. 23.—Sum reported to be approximately \$1,500,000, the E. & N. Railroad pany sold today, to parties sent by A. B. Kurtz, president of the American Financial Securities company, of New York, 54,000 acres of timber land in Cowichan Valley Vancouver Island. On the land are approximately 2,000,000,000 of the finest fir timber in Columbia. Details of the transaction were closed yesterday by Sir T. Shaughnessy, president of the E. & N. railway. In connection with the sale of a large tract of timber to American capital the E. & N. railway will undertake the construction of a branch line of railway from Cowichan Bay on the east coast of the land to the foot of Cowichan. This railway will be used for handling logs or timber from the lake to Cowichan Bay. It is known whether the American capitalists will construct their large plant at the bay or at the lake. This new extension of the E. & N. will be 23 miles in length, rendering accessible all timber in Cowichan Valley and the west of the lake the railway extension pay the way for the opening of the Nitinat Valley, the waters which empty into the Cowichan Vancouver Island. The divide between Cowichan lake and the Nitinat is very low, and it is that it offers few difficulties in construction of a railway. Taking the case there is a probability that in time to come a short railway may be built from the Cowichan lake over the divide Nitinat Valley and the timber later, amounting to some billion feet of the finest quality of fir and thence taken out to Cowichan Bay. The timber in the Nitinat is ally tributary to the west coast Vancouver Island, but owing to impossibility of handling it in direction because of the storms which beset the coast, it will have to be taken the divide into the Cowichan. Next summer will witness the construction.

Three Autoists Killed
 SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 23.—A woman seriously injured in an automobile containing eight persons jumped off a trestle at Four Waller streets, a short distance from the Union station here today.

Stole From Bedford
 BRANDON, Man., Sept. 23.—A man was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a watch for \$3.48 from Fred. Chury's shop in the same room with Smurday night and on Sunday morning was missing. Since the cheque was missing. Since the Grand Union hotel. He was before Magistrate James this afternoon and remanded until Saturday.

THE NEWS OF TODAY

British Conservative leader rousing speech at Birmingham.
 Southern France, visited by typhoid.
 Russian prisoners killed by attempt to escape.
 Religious rioting at Castra, S.
 Details of gulf coast storm.
 William L. Russell wanted at for fraud has surrendered at C.
 Man killed by train at Brantford.
 Winnipeg police quickly nabbed thieves.
 Premier Laurier may visit Alaska.
 Holand Bowers, of Manitoba, busy in threshing machine.
 Chicago police inspector grafting.
 Berlin denies reports of mass Jews at Kiel, Russia.