HRT WAIST, delaine with to form stripes, reen and blue, linen collar and \$3.50 HIRT WAIST, it and dark blue h black stripes. or yoke back, collar with bow, f the very smartyles. Price \$3.50

IN'S WAISTS. of white silk with fine white et, long shirted rice \$8.50 front, with Gibd linen in fawn. d collar firished d neck bow to \$6.50



ade Cake-Tea at Our New

The Semi-Meekly Colonist,

VICTORIA B. C. TUESSAY, OCTOBER 28 1908

VOL L. NO. 192

INCH OF BISCUIT A DAY

Seal Caught on Tenth Day of Starvation and Fire Made in Bottom of Canoe

Adrift in an open canoe for thirteen Adrift in an open cance for thirteen days with three biscuits to subsist upon until they captured a fur seal and ate the carcase on the tenth day, Billy, a Kyuquot Indian and Louise, his klootchman, had an experience few would have survived, according to a special despatch from Ucluelet to the Colonist. The Indians who were brought to Ucluelet on the sealing schooner Markland, Capt. George Heater, which left Ucluelet at noon yesterday for Clayoquot to land her Indian crew, were lost from the schooner Thomas F. quot to land her Indian crew, were lost from the schooner Thomas F. Bayard, now at Clayoquot, on Aug. 19, and there will be jubilation among the Indians on the Thomas F. Bayard for Billy and his klootchman have been given up as lost.

They were turned over to Capt. Otte of the revenue cutter Rush, who, when he heard their story provided for them and arranged to bring them south on that vessel. The sealing schooner Markland arrived before the Rush was ready to start and they were trans-

When Billy and Louise left the Thomas F. Bayard on the morning of Aug. 19, they had seven sea biscuits as their day's ration. Heavy weather the came up and they were the condition, their hands and feet being badly swollen by exposure. On the voyage south the came up and they were unable to make their way back to the schooner. They paddled and stared at the horizon oking for the schooner they had been blown from, the sea rising meanwhile and spray and spume showering over them. No sign of the masts, hull down, was given them. There was nothing but sea and the grey faraway skyline. Seas washed over them and four of their scant stock of seven biscults were swept away. They were lost in the northern sea with land far away, their schooper gone beyond seathern the season was the season their schooner gone beyond reach, and three biscuits as their food supply.

Love of life was strong. They saw ove of fire was strong. They saw situation was desperate, but they crimined to fight. It was decided one inch of biscuit a day was to their ration. On this they could their ration of the chief of th

hade was empty. For aims days has be paddled clinging desperately to the hope that land would be reached, and watching the place where sky met say in a wide circle hoping against hope that some vessel would break through the distant gray to bring relief to them. None came. The canoe drifted and rolled on the long rollers of the North Pacific. Sometimes seas swept over or broke against the side and showered them with cold spray, emaclated with hunger and almost delirious. The water looked so tempting to them with their lips parched. Bt. they knew that madness would be the outcome of the drink they coveted, and they waited. The sky portended rain. Billy sang an old shaman song to the gods of his fathers, crying for rain. At last it came. With a sail spread the cast-aways caught the welcomed rain and drank deep. The water made their hunger more cruel. The determination to eat no more than the little ration allotted to them was hard to keep.

The tenth day brought them food. The state of the s

FIGHT FOR LIFE

They landed, but found no village, no people. In the Indian hut, though, they found two quarts of flour and some matches. They had recovered the remainder of the seal's carcase, after the upsetting of their cance, and they brought this ashore. The flour and seal meat gave them food for eight days while they remained at the Indian aut. Each day both hoped that someons would come to the hut and bring rescue to them. But no one came. Then they realized that they must continue the search before their food was exhausted.

Manifa, Oct. 21.—Belated reports dicate that the storm of October 14 the Cayagan valley was the worst in food was exhausted.

For they had no village, and they brought this ashore. The flour and seal meat gave them food for eight days while they remained at the Indian aut. Each day both hoped that someons would come to the hut and bring rescue to them. But no one came. Then they realized that they dicate that the storm of October 14 the Cayagan valley was the worst in most destructive within the mem

dragged ashore and partly eaten and subsisted upon this.

One day an Indian was seen on the shore and with a glad shout Billy and his klootchman turned the cance shoreward and halled him. The Indian shared his food and they learned from him where they were. It was two hundred miles to Ounalaska, the place they sought, and sixty miles from the

exposure. On the voyage south, though, they recovered entirely and are now, seemingly, little the worse for their

seemingly, little awful adventure.

MINISTERS QUIZZED

IN WAKE OF TYPHOON

Great Havoc Wrought By a

Manila, Oct. 21.—Belated reports indicate that the storm of October 12 in the Cayagan valley was the worst and most destructive within the memory of living inhabitants of the valley. The must continue the search perore then food was exhausted.

For three days they cruised, searching for a village. The seal meat was exhausted. They landed to seek berries, and found fish that animals had dragged ashore and partly eaten and subsisted upon this.

There was a heavy typhoon and torget.

There was a heavy typhoon and tor-rential rains throughout the valley and in the mountains. The rivers were flooded, and in many places rose to a height of thirty feet, sweeping every-thing before them.

Hundreds of animals and houses were swept away by the waters. At Aparri, which was almost all under

Aparri, which was almost all under water, the American residents, headed by Lieutenants Treadley and Clark, Postmaster Foss and Engineer Clark, formed a brigade which rescued scores of natives, taking many off their houses, which were floating down the The government has dispatched

coast guard cutter to investigate conditions and organize relief. It is reported that cholera has broken out among the refugees. SWEPT BY TORNADO

Four Persons Killed and Many Injured in New Mexico—Many Houses Destroyed

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 21.—One person was killed and 18 injured and much property destroyed by a tornado at Tuccumcari, H.M., last night.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 21.—During the twenty-four hours endied at noon to-day there were twenty-seven new cases of cholers in the municipal hos-

J. S. Owen's residence was blown over and his eight-year-old daughter was crushed to death. His wife and

today. The ballot was taken yesterday. Senator Dillingham succeeds himself for another six year term, while former Governor Page will serve for the remaining two years of the unexpired term of the late Senator Redfield Proctor.

Boston and Maine Road New Haven, Conn., Oct. 21.—A report that Vice-President T. A. Byrnes, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, will become president of the Boston and Maine corporation, was absolutely denied by Byrnes tonight.

Damage from Cloudburst. Shawnee, Okla., Oct. 21.—A cloud-ourst at Gale, Oklahoma, six miles lian river to rise rapidly, to bove the high water line. Mu damage was done to property and crops, but so far no lives were lost. Train service is demoralized, all trains

cases of cholera in the municipal hos pitals, and nine deaths from the dis-case. There are still 641 cases in the

MINISTERS QUIZZED

Chancellor & Eacherment and Home Secretary as Witnessen of the Secretary as W

YOUNG PROSPECTORS DISAPPEAR IN NORTH

Two Englishmen Who Started From Edmonton for Ingenika Missing

Vancouver, Oct. 21.—The mysterious disappearance and probable death of two young Englishmen, bound from Edmonton to the placer gold diggings on Ingenika-river last summer, is the essence of another tale which has just reached the outside from the reached.

On March 28 Harry Phipps and Matthew Tummon started from Edmonton for the Ingenika. They had spared no expanse in

crops, but so far no lives were lost. Train service is demoralized, all trains being detoured.

MR. MACDONALD INJURED

MR. MACDONALD INJURED

Provincial Opposition Leader Has Narrow Escape From Being Killed
By a Train

Nelson, Oct. 21.—Word reached here from Rossland last night that J. A. Macdonald, K.C., had a narrow escape from death at Trail. He went to added the wrong crossing. He was thrown back almost under the wheels, but was saved by falling against the lowest step of the car. He was much bruised and shaken up, but not seriously injured. A party of Rosslanders were diving to Trail to attend the same political meeting, and their carriage went over a 30-foot embankment. Daniel Thomas, E. S. H. Winn, J. A. Macdonald's law partner, Peter Albo, and Steve Brailo were all badly cut and bruised.

Cholera in St. Petersburg.

Matthew Tummon started from Ed. menton for the lngenika. They had the spared no expense in securing a good outfit for the long overland trip, and with four horses loaded down with provisions and camp equipment they move the long overland trip, and with four horses loaded down with provisions and camp equipment they for the long overland trip, and with four horses loaded down with provisions and camp equipment they for the long overland trip, and with four horses loaded down with provisions and camp equipment they provisions and camp equipment they move the long overland trip, and with four horses loaded down with provisions and camp equipment they move the long overland trip, and with four horses loaded down with provisions and camp equipment they make the journey without privation or great hardship.

On June 4th the two men feached Fort Grahame, on the Finialy river. Sixty miles north of Fort Grahame in they made the camp at which they they made the the men is a mystery, it is generally believed they were drowned.

JAPAN'S HOSPITALITY

Officers and Men of U.S. Battleship Fleet Entertained Lavishly at Capital of Empire

in chancery today said the statement of claim must be amended.

Legislative Councillor Dead. Quebec, Oct. 21.—Hon. F. X. O. Methot, a member of the legislative council of Quebec, is dead.

School Building Burned. Richibucto, N.B., Oct. 21.—The grammar school building here was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss

Mr. Greenway III.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—Ex-premier Greenway, of Manitoba, who was recently appointed to the railway commission, is confined to his room at the Windsor

THE ELECTION IN BRANDON

Calgary Trades and Labor.

discussed. The council decided not to endorse any of the candidates in the

Rural Mail Delivery. Calgary, Oct. 21.—The rural mail deivery service started this week from he local offices on two routes. The routes favored with initial service are Calgary to Millerville and Calgary to Jumping Pond.

Swift Current, Sask., Oct. 21.—Gebo Lavallee, a notorious western desperado, wanted on charges of cattle and horse stealing here and, in Montana, was captured by Sergt. Bottelley, of the Mounted Police in a halfbreed's shack here. The police have been after Lavallee for two years.

Mr. Borden at Charlottetown. Mr. Borden at Charlottetown.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Oct. 21.—R. L. plain that it has long been patent at Ottawa that Templeman has never been

TO BE MINISTER

Manitoban Destined to Assume Portfolio at Present Hon. Mr. Templeman's

Calgary, Oct. 21.—At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council held Monday, the political situation was Be Lieutenant-Governor if Laurier is Sustained

Brandon, Man., Oct. 20.—Mr. Sifton's supporters are putting forth the most tremendous efforts to secure his re-election. That they have "money to election. That they have "money to burn," is shown by the lavish way they entertain all and sundry who have votes in this constituency who An Efficient Guardian.

London, Ont., Oct. 21.—H. A. Judge, a detective employed by the government to secure convictions against persons guilty of selling iliquor to Indians, was found guilty of carrying liquor to the Oneida Indian reservation and fined \$150.

Desperado Captured.

Swift Current, Sask., Oct. 21.—Gebo Lavallee a potorious vectors. Sifton's supporters here are authority for the statement that it is planned to give the member for Brandon, the portfolio now held by Hon. Mr. Templeman, that of inland revenue and minister of mines. Templeman, it is said has the lieutenant governorship of British Columbia in the poster card. British Columbia in his pocket, and will certainly succeed Hon. James Dunsmuir, the present incumbent of Charlottetown, P.E.I., Oct. 21.—R. L. Borden attracted two large audiences here last evening. The original place of meeting was far too small to accommodate the number anxious to hear him, and a second meeting, which was as large as the first, was held. In the afternoon Mr. Borden spoke at Montague to another large audience,

Schoolhouse Destroyed.

Oak River, Man. Oct. 21.—The big brick four-roomed public school in this town was burned to the ground

The store that serves you best.

A Tale of "Cat" and "Chut"

These cool days, Catsup and Chutney seem to go particularly well and touch the right spot as appetizing relishes. The most fastidious of epicures appreciate these fine brands. There are none better and

prices are right, too.
BLUE LABEL CATSUP, per bottle
HORSE RADISH CATSUP, per bottle
SMITH'S CATSUP, per bottle
DIAMOND CATSUP, per bottle
BAR HARBOR CATSUP, per bottle
HEINZ CATSUP, per bottle
MANGO CHUTNEY, per bottle 20c, 35c, and 50c
MAJOR GRAY'S CHUTNEY, per bottle 25c and 90c
COL. SKINNER'S CHUTNEY, per bottle
TAMARIND CHUTNEY, per bottle
MAJOR MORTON'S CHUTNEY (large bottle)

DIXI H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-date Grocers

1317 Government St. Tels. 52, 1052 and 1590. Where you get good things to eat and drink.



THE LOCAL MARKETS

Flour	
Royal Household, a bag	
Lake of the Woods, a bag	
Royal Standard	
Wild Rose, per bag	
Calgary, a bag	
Hungarian, per bbl	
Snowflake, per bag	
Snowflake, per bbl	
Moffet's Best, per bbl	
Drifted Snow, per sack	
Three Star, per sack	
Foodstuffs	
Bran, per 100 lbs	
Shorts, per 160 lbs.	

나스 경소가 있는 아트로 가는 것이 없는 것이 되고 있다면 보다는 것이 되었습니다. 그는 사람들이 되었습니다.
Bran, per 100 lbs
Shorts, per 160 lbs
Middlings, per 100 lbs
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs
Oats, per 100 lbs
Barley, per 100 ros
Chop Feed, best, per 100 lbs
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs
Hay, Fraser River, per von
Hay, Prairie, per ton
Hay, Alfalfa Clover, per ton
Vegetables
Celery, per head

	Hay, Prairie, per ton	11
	Celery, per head	
	Lettuce, two heads	
	Garlic, per lb	
	Green Onions, 5 bunches	
	Potatoes, per sack	\$
	Cauliflower, each	
	Cabbage, new, per Ib.	
	Red Cabbage, per lb	
	Green Peas, per lb	
ij,	Beans, per lb	
	Feg Plant, per lb	
	Beets, per lb.	
	Cucumbers. each	
	Carrots, per lb	
	Sweet Potatoes, 4 lbs	4
	Dairy Produce	
	Eggs-	
	Fresh Island, per dozen	
	Eastern, per dozen	
•	Canadian, per lb	
	WELLGARDIN, DOL AN COCCOCOSCO	

Eggs-
Fresh Island, per dozen
Eastern, per dozen
Cheese-
Canadian, per lb
Neufchatel each
Cream, local, each
Butter-
Manitoba, per lb.
Best Dairy, per lb
Metaria Character ID.
Victoria Creamery, per lb
Cowichan Creamery, per lb
Comox Creamery, per 1b
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb
Alberni Creamery, per 1b
Mushrooms, per lb
the second of the second of the second
Grape Fruit, per doz1.00 to 1
Oranges, per dowen25 to
Lemons, per dozen

Grape Fruit, per doz	1.00 to 1.5
Oranges, per down	-25 to .
Lemons, per dozen	
Apples, per box	.08 to
Bananas, per doz.	
Figs, table, per lb	
Raisins, Valencia, per lb	
Raisins, table, per lb Pineapples, each	.25 to .
Peaches, Wash, per lb	la (Colorda)
Peaches, Okanagan, per box	\$1.
Plums, per basket	
Melons, Cal., each	
Grapes, Calif. per basket	
Grapes, Concord, per basket.	
Cranberries, 3 lbs	
271188	
Walnuts, per lb	•
Brazils, per lb	
Almonds, Cal., per lb.,	
Cocoanuts, each	
Pecans, per lb	
Pion.	
Cod, salted, per lb	.10 to .
Halibut, smoked, per lb	
Cod, fresh, per lb	06 to .
Smoked Herring	12
Crabs, 2 for	08 to

	Halibut, fresh, per lb	.08 to .
	Halibut, smoked, per lb	
	Cod, fresh, per lb	.06 to .0
	Smoked Herring	.12
	Crabs, 2 for	
	Black Bass, per lb	.06 to .0
	Oolichans, salt, per lb	.12
	Black Cod, salt. per lb	.12
	Flounders, fresh, per lb	.06 to .0
	Salmon, fresh white, per lb	.08 to .1
	Salmon, fresh red, per lb	:10 to .1
	Salmon, smoked, per lb	
	Shrimps, per lb	.25 to .3
	Smelts, per lb	.08 to .1
	Herring, kippered, per lb	.12
	Finnan Haddie, per lb	
	Meat and Poultry	
	Beef, per lb	.08 to .1
	Lamb, per lb.	.15 to .:
	Mutton, per lb	12 1/2 to .
	Lamb, per quarter, fore1	.25 to 1.1
	Lamb, per quarter, hind1	
ř	Veal, dressed, per lb	.15 to .1
	Geese, dressed, per lb	.18 to .
	Guines Fowls, each	

4、10年間であれている	Shrimps, per lb	fortnightly report of the American Railway association. The reduction in	ti ti Ji
	Beef. per lb	this period amounted to 44,974 cars, comparing with 49,013 during the earler part of the month, so that the decrease for the whole of September was 93,987, the heaviest of any month since the accumulation of idle cars be-	Forir fr
	Geese, dressed, per lb .18 to 20 Guinea Fowls, each \$1.00 Chickens, per lb .25 to 30 Chickens, per lb. live weight .12 ½ to .15 Ducks, dressed, per lb .20 to .25 Hams, per lb .18 to .20 Hares, dressed, each .75 Bacon, per lb .25 to .20	gan last winter. The surplus of cars is now 125,678, the smallest of the year, and less than one-third the surplus on April 29, when the maximum of idle equipment was reported. According to Saturday's bulletin, the most striking change in	ele hu fr to pr
	Pork, dressed, per lb	the car situation has taken place on Canadian lines, where a net shortage has occurred for the first time in any section since the industrial depression	Y
The second secon	Boston, Oct. 21.—The discovery of a thirty-five foot auxiliary gasoline boat almost submerged off Rockport, Mass., today disclosed a possible explosion, gausing the death of two men who left Beachmont last evening for Portland	set in. The Canadian group show an actual car shortage of 1,579 cars, the decrease from a surplus in the two weeks being equivalent to more than	th n

Tragedy Indicated. Boston, Oct. 21.—The discovery of a thirty-five foot auxiliary gasoline boa almost submerged off Rockport, Mass., today disclosed a possible explosion, causing the death of two men who left Beachmont last evening for Portland,

HON, FRANK OLIVER MAY LOSE HIS SEAT

Election

Edmonton, Oct. 20.—There have been interesting developments in connection with the nominations for the Dominion election in Edmonton, which, if the action of the Conservatives is sustained, will result in the defeat of Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior and the return of J. D. Hyndman, the Conservative candidate, by a good market in foreign countries for the interior and the return of J. D. Hyndman, the Conservative candidate, by accipantion.

by acclamation.

At the close of nominations yesterday, J. E. Wallbridge, agent for Mr. Hyndman, claimed the election for the Conservative candidate on the ground that Mr. Hyndman was the only candidate properly nominated. The objection was based on the ground that the nomination paper for Mr. Oliver had not been affirmed to and signed in the presence of a justice. more electors may nominate a candidate by affirming and signing to before a justice of the peace, police magistrate or returning officer, and causing it to be filed with the returning officer, a nomination on form H. prescribed. Mr. Oliver's nomination was signed by some 10 electors in the presence of Mr. Savard, who is not a justice of the peace, police magistrate or returning officer, while Mr. Hyndman's was affirmed in the presence of Police Magistrate Cowan.

Form H. is misleading, hence the error of the Liberals. The Conservatives are jubilant over the error and belief is that racing will be constituted are jubilant over the error and feel that it presages the final defeat of the Liberals in the country. The conservatives are jubilant over the error and feel that it presages the final defeat regularly on the local tracks next year, of the Liberals in the country. The conservatives will find it necessary to reduce their stables, and breeders will find the local market a poor one. At the present time, however, they are likely to feel much encouraged by accian Mr. Hyndman elected by accianmentation. They may apply to a judge of the supreme court for a mandamus declaring Mr. Oliver's nomination void and Mr. Hyndman elected by accianmentation and Mr. Hyndman elected by accianmentation and Mr. Hyndman elected by accianmentation in this state with less and Mr. Hyndman elected by accianmentation to declaring Mr. Oliver's nomination void and Mr. Hyndman elected by accianmentation to the supreme court for a mandamus declaring Mr. Oliver's nomination void and Mr. Hyndman elected by accianmentation and breather the local tracks next year, but if this should not turn out to be the palace, the students unharness ed the horses and dragged t

Brooke Gregory, barrister, Chancery Chambers, Langley street, Victoria,

CARS IN DEMAND

Railroads Using Every Available Car to Meet Heavy Traffic De-mands

A further cut in the supply of idle

railroad equipment in the United States and Canada took place between

group. The large movement in grain in the west is given as the cause of

Calgary to Build Street Railway Calgary, Oct. 21.—At a meeting of the city council last night it was de-cided that the city would go ahead and build the street railway. Resolutions were passed that a portion of the railway should be in operation by July 1st next. Tenders are requested for car barns, motors, generators, etc.

"Pluggers" Arrested Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Oct. 21.— Forty men have been arrested at Blind iver charged with having registered fraudulently in order to vote at the elections on Oct. 26. It is claimed that hundreds of men are being rushed in from both sides of the border in order

to vote. Wholesale prosecutions

Thaw's Case. Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 21.—Judge Young dismissed the writ of habeas corpus in the Thaw case. This means that Thaw will not be brought here at present. Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner,

MARKET FOR U.S. MONTENEGRIN ENVOY INSULTED BY AUSTRIA HORSES IN ENGLAND

in Old Land

an average of nearly \$1,200. The Elmendorf yearlings were shipped more recently. For twenty-five head

Mr. Oliver had not been affirmed to and signed in the presence of a justice of the peace, police magistrate or returning officer, as required by section 40 of the election act. Section 50 of the afternoon of the day of nomination in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, any four or those that will follow from this country. Than buying yearlings there is no greater gamble, and one good perdate by affirming and signing to be-

bred at Castleton, the average, if it is kept up with those that remain to be sold, is sufficient to make breeding a profitable industry, at least to a certain extent. It is quite improbable, of course, that room can be found for the 3,000 two-year-olds annually bred for racing in this country. The general belief is that racing will be conducted and others gathered in front of his hotel yesterday, and when the but if this should not turn out to be the case owners will find it necessary.

The Department of Agriculture for the Province of Sackatchewan by its estimates of the crop for the year offers a striking proof of the rapidity with which the Province is forging to the front rank of grain-producing territories. While the figures for the present year are estimates only, they are sufficiently approximate to indicate the progress made. The figures are:

Acreage Yield Bus. Acre Wheat ... 2,237,058 43,539,608 18.34
Oats ... 1,170,452 41,663,065 35.59
Barley ... 101,033 2,695,113 26.67
Plax ... 141,451 1,570,009 11:10
In 1907 the wheat production was 27,691,601 bushels, so that there has been a gain of nearly 16,000,000 bushels or 58 per cent. Oats last year were 23,324,903 bushels, the gain being 78 per cent. In 1898 Saskatchewan's production was only 4,780,440 bushels of wheat, and 1,589,412 bushels of oats. to adjust certain personal affairs. Mrs. Cavanagh has been a resident of one of the northwest provinces for some

For five years Alderman Cavanagh has been a resident of Vancouver. During nearly all that time he has been in the real estate business, and has handled hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of realty. A year ago his friends declared that he had personally cleaned up in the vicinity of a quarter of a million dollars. During the past year he became a member of several large firms. several large firms.

Wedded at Hamilton

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 21.—There was fashionable wedding at Christ a fashionable wedding at Christ church yesterday afternoon when Miss Annie Cordella Gillard, daughter of Mrs. W. H. Gillard, became the bride of Matthews Hendri Leggatt, of Vancouver, son of Mrs. Leggatt, Braeside, this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Canon Abbott in the presence of a large gathering of relatives and friends of the contracting parties.

VANCOUVER FLEGER BY OTTAWA JOBBERY

Nomination Paper is Irregular Ready Sale for First Class Arrested by Officials While on An Order-in-Council Stealthily and Conservatives Claim Yearling Thoroughbreds His Way to Capital of Passed Giving Away City Property Servia

Belgrade, Servia, Oct. 21.—General Vukotsch, an officer of the Montenegro government, who left Cettinje three days ago for this city on a special mission to the Servian government, arrived here yesterday, after an extraordinary experience at Agram, where he was arrested by Austro-Hungarian officials and detained for several hours.

In an interview the general said: "On my arrival at Agram, gendarmes

Dr. Plant said that defective teeth and breathing apparatus formed dangerous allies to criminal tendencies. "The amount of cussedness produced by toothache among young persons is incalculable."

Dr. Plant added that proper pride in well doing could best be inculcated.

of the northwest provinces for some time.

For five years Alderman Cavanagh has been a resident of Vancouver, During nearly all that time he has been in the real estate business, and

SOLD BY SHERIFF

t of Property of Brown-Alaska Mining Company Disposed of at Auction

Prince Rupert, Oct. 21.—The property of the Brown-Alaska Mining company at Maple Bay, on Portland canal, was sold at public auction in the courthouse here on Monday by Istrippen, acting for the sheriff of Atlin county. The sale was confined to the moveables only, comprising donkey engines, dynamos, steam drills, etc., and variously estimated to be worth from \$8,000 to \$10,000. They were sold for \$3,200 to J. E. Merryfield of Vancouver, who is said to be acting for Kelly, Douglas & Co., and who leaves for Maple Bay at once to take possession of the property and superintend its removal.

A selzure of the property of the Dry

Vancouver, Oct. 21.—Almost immediately after the opening of the special session of the Board of Works last night, City Solicitor Cowan asked for permission to address the Board on a subject which precipitated a sensation in the meeting. Mr. Cowan stated that a day as two ago he had made a discovery which had startled him and had only half an hour before the meeting of the board, completed the chain of evidence which he wished to submit to the meeting.

several hours.

In an interview the general said:
"On my arrival at Agram, gendarmes' entered my car, dragged me out, and took me to the prefecture of police. I was then searched and my purse, papers, in fact everything I had, was taken from me. My baggage was completely ransacked. I gave the gendarmes' officer my name, and explained my status as a special envoy to King Peter. I showed also the passport and safe conduct given me at the Austro-Hungarian legation at Cettinje, but all of no avail.

"Ultimately I was permitted to send a telegram to Baron Von Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, complaining of the treatment accorded me, which was a violation of international usage. After somiderable delay an order arrived from Vienna instructing the police to release me, and this was done. I was detained at the police station for seven hours, and as I lost my train, my journey was delayed altogether for to the court of the place."

This occurrence has aroused again a bitter feeling toward Austria-Hun-

(From Thursday's Daily)

Mayor Hall desires the Colonist to announce that he will be a candidate to succeed himself as mayor of the city at the municipal elections this winter, thus reminding the public that though the Dominion campaign is drawing to a close, yet there is further excitement in the way of elections in store for the favored voter of Victoria.

Mayor Hall is approaching the close of his first term in office, during which he has worked hard for the best interests of the city as he has seen them, and he intends now to ask the them, and he intends now to ask the electors to put the stamp of their ap-proval of his administration by choosproval of his administration by choosing him to serve a second term as the chief magistrate of Victoria.

This is the first intimation received from any quarter anent the forthcoming municipal campaign, but after the smoke of the present battle has blown over further announcements may be expected.

Forty Engines for G.T.P. Kingston, Oct. 19 .- The Canadian Locomotive works has just closed deal with the G.T.P. Railway compan for forty engines to be delivered dur ing the coming year.

Killed by Dynamite. Young dismissed the writ of habeas corpus in the Thaw case. This means that Thaw will not be brought here at present. Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, who represented the New York authorities, will leave for the east tonight. It is intimated by Thaw's counsel that they will appeal from Judge Young's decision to the United States circuit court of appeals.

Meving Western Grain

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—It is stated at the Trade and Commerce Department that if the navigation of the great lakes can be kept open until the end of November, half of this year's grain crop of the Canadian West will have been moved to the Atlantic seaboard before frost sets in.

Kelley, Douglas & Co., and who leaves to take possion of Meyer and States at the property and superintend its removal.

A seizure of the property of the Dry of the Canadian West will have been moved to the Atlantic seaboard before frost sets in.

ISLAND CLUBS FAVOR UNION

Sportsmen Will Join Hands With Vancouver in Affiliation With C.A.A.U.

IN INTERESTS OF SPORT

So State Members of Different Local Athletic Associations

(From Wednesday's Daily) On the mainland there is an agita-tion among the different athletic chii-towards the affiliation of the Britist Columbia Amateur Athletic union with the C. A. A. U. It is thought that with the consummation of such an associa-tion it. would be possible to cleanse the sport of the West—to draw a clear and distinct line between amateurism and professionalism, as these term are defined under the regulations of the central governing body of the Do minion of Canada.

minion of Canada.

In the course of the discussion with regard to this project in the press of Vancouver it has been stated that Victoria, Nanaimo and other island clubs have showed a disinclination to operate. One of the officials of a prominent local athletic association was interviewed yesterday with reference to this matter. "You may say, he replied, "that we are not averse to the proposal. We think it a good thing It is our desire, as well as that of our mainland brethren, that provincia sport shall be placed on a better foot ing than in the past. And to accomplish this we will lend all the assist ance in our power, besides becoming members of the B. C. A. A. U."

Debts

The control of the control of

CLAIM LARGE SUM

Chicago Capitalists Enter Actions in Connection With Million Dollar Timber Deal

Vancouver, Oct, 21.—The recent million dollar deal by which the Swifts of Chicago, with other capitalists, became owners of the greatest mill in the world, and became the Fraser River Sawmills Company, Ltd., has got into court in two separate actions, for a total of \$164,822. The actions are against Lester W. David, former owner of the mill and timber limits, which were included in the deal. It is understood that the actions chiefly involve the timber limits. In one writ the the timber limits. In one writ the company claim \$14,822, and in the second \$150,000 is claimed by E. F. Swift. A. D. Davidson, A. D. Macrae of Winnipeg and Peter Jansen of Minneapolis.

Ontario Minerals.

Toronto, Oct. 21.-Reports to the metalliferoas mines and works in the province produced over \$8,000,000 worth of ore.

Given Year in Prison. Veneouver, Oct. 21.—Richard Stephens, messenger for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft of \$317 from the bank and was sentenced by Magistrate Williams to one year. IS VISIT Larl Star

edge of

James R hope, who Canada, ha staying at renadier he saw so retiring on He has through Ca whose party To a Col first trip thinking of later on, an to get som it was to much structured first was the try, and the tween diffe

could be n and the mo provinces h provinces he acteristics. for instance ish Columb and he who the Dominic that he kne he had hea west, he he that many tle of the v Lord Star few days he ward, as h and Winnip to skip on leiling alone he sees mo more opport adlans and

this city.

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Washingto Washingto erature was erature was from Preside from Philadelphia Knox, took on the quest sanized labor pairn and the pai

Will Join Hands couver in Affiliath C.A.A.U.

STS OF SPORT

mbers of Different nletic Associations

dnesday's Daily) different athletic club of the Britis t-to draw a clear

nd other island clubs disinclination to co-f the officials of a athletic association

he sentiment in Vic formation of an is-

we are in re have heard, no doubt

ons Why er along this line e expression to some that something should obtaining a firmer would be necessary for the rules in any way s. Doubtless the introst in their desire that be conducted along of being styled an ama-British Columbia, And nay anxious, to join

LARGE SUM

alists Enter Actions in

by which the Swifts of other capitalists, beof the greatest mill in became the Fraser Riv-Company, Ltd., has got two separate actions, for 4,822. The actions are W. David, former own-and timber limits, which in the deal. It is underactions chiefly involve

tario Minerals. et. 21.—Reports to the eau of mines for the six g June 30 show

Year in Prison. Oct. 21.-Richard Stephfor the Canadian Ba it of \$317 from the bank need by Magistrate Wil-

IS VISITING CANADA FOR THE FIRST TIME

Friday, October 23, 1908

Earl Stanhope Thinks Knowl- Preparations for Work of the Boscowitz Co.'s Steamer Has H. B. Thomson Tells of Politifor Politics

(From Thursday's Daily) James Richard, seventh Earl Stanope, who is making a tour through anada, has reached Victoria and is aying at the Empress. Lord Stanpe served for seven years in the enadier Guards during which time saw some service in South Africa, thing on attaining his captaincy, has recently been traveling rough Canada with Earl Grey, the party he left to come on the service of the service party he left to come on to the

To a Colonist reporter he explainvesterday that he was making his trip through Canada. He was sking of taking a part in politics on, and first he thought he ought get some first hand knowledge of empire. Accordingly his first visues to Canada, where he had been he empire. Accordingly his first visit was to Canada, where he had been
much struck with two things. The
first was the immensity of the country, and then the great difference between different parts of it. Nothing
could be more like than the prairie
and the mountain districts, while the
provinces had also very distinct characteristics. Anything more diverse,
for instance, than Quebecs and British Columbia could not be imagined Columbia could not be imagined and he who knows only one part of the Dominion had no business to say that he knew Canada, and from what he had heard in the east about the west, he had come to the conclusion

and he who knows only one part of the Dominion had no business to say that he knew Canada, and from what he had heard in the east about the west, he had come to the conclusion that many of the easterners knew little of the west.

Lord Stanhope expects to spend a few days here and then to return eastward, as he wishes to see Calgary and Winnipeg, which he was obliged to skip on his way west. He is travcling alone, as in that way he says he sees more of the people and has more opportunities of talking to Canadians and getting their point of view. He hopes to see something of our forests in British Columbia before returning.

Lord Stanhope expects to spend a few days here and then to return east-total to skip on his way west. He is travcling alone, as in that way he says he sees more of the people and has more opportunities of talking to Canadians and getting their point of view. He hopes to see something of our forests in British Columbia before returning.

Lord Stanhope expects to spend a few days here and then to return east-total to swork.

The boys' membership list now contains some 150 names, and it is the earnest desire of the committee to double this number ere spring arrives. A very fine programme of work has been outlined for this department during the winter, and the prospects for a successful season are very promising—a boys' social, which will be held upon Monday evening next, being the opening event.

Mr. B. Jones, who is the secretary to the constitution of current to the district and a large number of others are expected in the spring.

MR. BRYAN CONFIDENT

MR. BRYAN CONFIDENT

He district and a large number of others are expected in the spring.

MR. BRYAN CONFIDENT

He district and a large number of others are expected in the spring of others

New York, Oct. 21.-Offers to show that subsidiary companies of the Erie railway did not make a profit, but instead suffered a loss in their business with the Delaware and Hudson railroad company, were made today when the government suit against the so-called coal railways was resumed in

this city.

G. A. Richardson, vice-president of the Erie, testified that the Erie buys half a million tons of coal annually from the Delaware and Hudson under contract. Counsel for the Erie and for the Badding made forceful objections the Reading made forceful objections to a question as to whether a proportion of the Eric rate of \$1.60 per gross ton for coal brought to New York goes to the Delaware and Hudson. They laimed the question was not competbut were over-ruled.

Mr. Richardson's reply was that he lid not know. Under cross-examina-lon Mr. Richardson testified that there competition in the coal business in oth quality and size, and that the mpanies are put to heavy expense competition. The witness stated

Y. M. C. A. PROGRAMME FOR WINTER MONTHS

Present Season Are

(From Thursday's Daily)

(From Thursday's Daily)

The programme for the winter's season will be arranged at a meeting this evening in the Y.M.C.A. rooms by the members of the eight committees, tea being served at 8 o'clock.

In view of the fact that, as the rooms now stand, the accommodation is very insufficient for the association's purposes. a special committee, rooms now stand, the accommodation is very insufficient for the association's purposes, a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Christie, Hillis, and Field has undertaken the somewhat difficult task of making such a re-arrangement and remodelling as will enable the winter's work to be carried through in a much more effectual manner than would otherwise be at all possible. More rooms will be taken to provide excellent and commodious quarters for the hoys and youth of the city, who are

boys and youth of the city, who are to receive an unusual degree of attention at the hands of the management during the present season.

The walls and cellings are being kalsomined, and the entire building will be made. will be made as comfortable as is within the bounds of possibility with the view of meeting the requirements of the situation until such time as the new building is in readiness for occupation.

PRIVATE DOCKS GET

Heffernan Drydock Rates Are Made to Secure Business Away From Esquimalt

While there are few vessels offering for the government drydock at Esquimalt where recently further in-

VADSO WILL MAKE CALL AT MASSETT

Supplies and Hunting Party for Graham Island Port

The steamer Vadso, of the Boscowitz Steamship company, which will sail tonight for northern British Columbia ports will make a call at Massett, a seldom-visited settlement at the north of Graham island, northermost of the Queen Charlotte group, on her present

Harry Edenshaw, storekeeper at Massett, is taking up a large amount of supplies on the Vadso. He and H. Stanley, who is also going north with a stock of merchandise, own schoolers with which they ply to Port Simpson and Skidegate, connecting with the

clude Massett in their itinerary.

in sfields, have arranged to both for social purposes discussion of some pas-will be chosen from the ers generally are displayterest in the educational the results of all these ast be full of hope and nt.

DOCKS GET

THE MOST SHIPS

(From Thursday's Daily)

The quarterly executive meeting of the Order of the King's Daughters was held yesterday at the provincial head-quarters. Present were Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Hasell, Mrs. Hardie, Miss statement. Trolling with rod and line in fresh and salt waters is however the favorite method. Few anglers appear to have sufficient patience to try for salmon with a fly, possibly because trolling produces many more fish with much less effort. I have no doubt that the same amount of energy and persistence one sees displayed on eastern Canadian, English and Scotch rivers would raise an equal number of salmon in the estudies in fresh and salt waters is however the favorite method. Few anglers appear to have sufficient patience to try for salmon with a fly, possibly because trolling produces many more fish with much less effort. I have no doubt that the same amount of energy and persistence one sees displayed on eastern Canadian, English and Scotch rivers would raise an equal number of salmon in the estudies justified in denying this statement. Trolling with rod and line in fresh and salt waters is however the favorite method. Few anglers appear to have sufficient patience to try for salmon with a fly, but having caught both the spring and the cohoe salmon in the province with a fly, the writer feels justified in denying this statement. Trolling with rod and line in fresh and salt waters is however the favorite method. Few anglers appear to have sufficient patience to try for salmon with a fly, but having caught beat the order of the King's Daughters was almon do not take a fly, but having caught beat the adjusters. Present were first. Masch and the order feels justified in denying this statement. Trolling with rod and line in fresh and salt waters is however the favorite method. Fe

The Report Was Adopted.

The Heriteran Drydock Company has need that the miners are preparing harder that the plant at Quarter to the miners are preparing harder to the miners are prepared to the miners are preparing harder to the miners are preparing harder to the miners are prepared to the plant at Quarter to the miners are prepared to the plant at Quarter to the miners are prepared to the plant at Quarter to the miners are prepared to the plant at Quarter to the miners are prepared to the plant at Quarter to the miners are prepared to the plant at Quarter to the miners are prepared to the plant at Quarter to the miners are prepared to the plant at Quarter to the miners are prepared to the plant at Quarter to the miners are prepared to the plant at Quarter to the miners are prepared to the plant at Quarter to the plant at Quarter

PROSPECTS ARE ROSY IN YALE-CARIBOO

cal Conditions on the

(From Thursday's Daily) B. Thomson, M.P.P., returned home yesterday evening from a business trip through Nicola valley and the Kamloops district. While away he had many opportunities for sizing up the political situation and he says that Martin Burrell's election is assured. sured, notwithstanding the attempted sharp practice of the liberal party in ostponing the date of the election.

He also states that business conlitions on the mainland appear to be in good shape and that the commercial situation is improving every day.

With regard to Vancouver Mr. Thomson says that the election of Mr. Cowan continues to be conceded, but that Joe Martin is making a most surprising run. Those who are following

prising run. Those who are following political affairs in Vancouver with attention are a unit in saying that he will come out second, with McInnes a bad third. The last named was said to be losing ground every day, and especially at the last joint meeting. McInnes spoke last of the four and notwithstanding that it had been agreed that personalities should be barred an agreement faithfully lear parred, an agreement faithfully kept by the other speakers, the Liberal candidate immediately proceeded after the custom of his kind to throw mud on his opponents. Joe at once inter-vened and when he got through there was not enough left of the whilom "boy orator" to be worth mentioning. Vancouverites seemed agreed that that meeting lost McInnes many votes.

Messrs, McBride and Young returned on the same boat with Mr. Thomson from their trip to Chilliwack where they, along with Mr. Taylor the candidate, and ex-judge Bole, addressed a most enthusiastic and crowded meeting on Tuesday night. They reported that the prospects for the Conservative candidate in the New Westminster district are of the resign. minster district are of the resiest.

THE GAME FISHES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

J. P. Babcock, Deputy Com-missioner of Fisheries, Gets Out Artistic Brochure

"Game Fishes of British Columbia" is the title of the latest bulletin issued by the provincial government. It is got out by John P. Babcock, and, as its name would indicate, is devoted to information of interest to the disciples of Isaac Walton. The provincial government has issued, many bulleting of Isaac Walton. The provincial government has issued, many bulletins which have attained a deserved reputation both for the leastly of their illustrations and the matter and manner of their letterpress, but as an artistic compilation it must be admitted that Mr. Babcock's brochure stands alone. In fact it is difficult to deal with it except in superlatives.

There has been a great deal of illus trative work done dealing with the beauties and resources of the province, but never before have so many wonderfully beautiful scenes, and typical photographs been collected together. Nearly every part of the more accessible regions of British Columbia is represented, and the halftones, which are magnificently reproduced; show an almost bewildering variety of stream, lake and landscape effects.

and their retainers, and the halftones, which are magnificently reproduced; show an almost bewildering variety of stream, alwest particles and landscape effects.

The letterpress, too, though not long, is well written and very much to the point. After a brief description of the various kinds of salmon and trout found in our waters, concerning whom the deputy commissioner of fisheries probably knows more than anybody else, Mr. Babook goes on to description and treatment, but here Mr. else, Mr. Babcock goes on to de the habits and customs of the fish from the point of view of the angler, and then tells of some of the best places to go for a satisfactory creel. Regarding fishing for salmon with the fly he says:

Fishing With Fly. "It is often stated that the Pacific

It was decided to vote a doation of \$25 to the Home for Aged and Infirm Women, from the provincial fund, to assist in the instalation of the Home in its new quarters.

The sum of \$100 from the Victoria Circles was handed over formally to Miss M. G. Wilson, as their denation for the current year towards the Constant of the province, the current year towards the Constant of the province, the writer does not know of any lake or stream within its boundaries from the current year towards the Constant of the province of the pr

vate-owned docks on Puget Sound are very busy. The steamer Selja, a big Norwegian vessel is in the Heffer-nan docks at Quartermaster harbor and the steamer Foreric due from Guaymas will follow her into that dock.

The Heffernan drydock has another big contract in sight when the British steamer Strathord arrives from the West Coast. She is now due at San Francisco. The Strathord was ashore off the Ecuador coast during the sum-mer and was temporarily repaired. Person the standard over formally to lake or stream within its boundaries from which the angler may not at some valescent Home. A discussion on ways and means for augmenting the year fell the largest of creels in a day's fishing. In many of the smaller coast rivers and streams suited in a decision to hold a spring flower and bulb show in April. Prizes and awards will be given and, as many of the garden-lovers in Victoria make their spring garden a special care, they are all now begged to note this event and to prepare exhibits for the same, thus encouraging not only one of the principal ways and means for augmenting the year resulted in a decision to hold a spring flower and bulb show in April. Prizes and awards will be given and, as many of the garden-lovers in Victoria make their spring garden a special care, they are all now begged to note this event and to prepare exhibits for the same, thus encouraging not only one of the principal ways seemed to not only one of the principal ways and means for augmenting the year fill the largest of creels in a day's fishing. In many of the smaller coast rivers and stey from which the angler may not at some West Coast. She is now due at San Francisco. The Strathord was ashore off the Ecuador coast during the summer and was temporarily repaired. Permanent repairs will be done at the Heffernan dock, involving a considerable expenditure.

Since the Hefferan Drydock Company acquired the plant at Quartermaster the rates have been arranged and the city, but also the Work of a charitable order whose undertakings are of very general benefits to be had in June and July. The great Cokanagan lake often affords rare sport during the winter menths to the angler who wants big fish.

The meeting then adjourned until January 20, 1909.

"Fly fishing in the big lakes, at the mouths of tributary streams, is usually

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children



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"THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST"

ATTRACTIVE APRONS

TTRACTIVE APRONS at alluring, small prices; just unpacked, fresh from London, built in the latest English styles out of fine Irish linens, lawn, and nainsook; together with a glorious assortment of children's pinafores—just the cutest little pinnies ever seen in Victoria. Specially priced, away low down, for Friday's and Saturday's

Irish Linen House Aprons, with bibs, extra good linen, worth 50c. Special Price....25¢ Fine Lawn Aprons, eyelet embroidered bibs and shoulder straps, something extra nice Fine Lawn, Hemstitched Aprons, for nursing or household use, with pocket, no bibs; Extra Fine Aprons, with tucked frills, daintily embroidered bibs with rows of cross in-

CHILDREN'S PINAFORES

Injants' Pinafores in nainsook, trimmed with embroidery and lace, very quaint, worth double the Special Prices of25¢ and 20¢

Children's Pinafores, with flounce, embroidery and lace trimmed, one to five years, a great bar-



Children's Pinafores, em- 7 broidery insertion and strapping, pretty frills, from three to six years, worth easily 50c. Our Special Price35¢

Children's Pinafores, very daintily trimmed with lace, fine tucks and pleating, from six to ten years, worth 75c, Special Price 50¢

SEE OUR SPECIALLY SMALL PRICED CHILDREN'S FROCKS

The Ladies' Angus Campbell & Co. Governm't Store

collection of half-tone reproductions of British Columbia scenery from the viewpoint of the fisherman. Poling on the Nimkish, the upper stretches of the Shuswap, Cowichan river and lake, trolling on Kootenay lake, the famous trout pool below Bonnington Falls, the falls in Stamp river, just to take a few at random out of the numerous pictures, everyone showing ideal fishing pools or streams which speak for themselves to the angler and most of them depicting a sportsman enjoying

ception and treatment, but here Mr. Babcock has successfully carried out something a little out of the ordinary. It is at once a distinct addition to the sporting literature of the something a little state of the province and the most eloquent portrayal of what British Columbia can offer to lovers of pool and stream that could well have been devised. It should be added that most of the illustrations are reproductions of photographs taking are reproductions of photographs taking the present is as follows.

The Report.

en by Mr. Babcock himself, which is a guarantee that some of the enormous catches shown are not to be classed with the other fish stories.

The brochure can be obtained on application free of charge at the bureau of information in the Parliament

BELIEVES THE LIBERAL

BELIEVES THE LIBERAL

EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBLE

Trades and Labor Council Considers Resignation of A. Johnson

Siders Resignation of A. Johnson

That A. Johnson, a former vice-president of the trades and labor council and a member of the Laborers' Protective Union of this city was compelled to resign from the postoffice on account of his independent habit of thought in matters political is the report of a sub-committee of the trades and labor council renders early as the regular meeting of that body last evening.

The Report Was Adopted.

It included letters from the officials of the post office and Hop Wolfers and Hop Wolfers and Hop Wolfers of the brotough in westigation into the matter.

Mr. Johnson's letter was read by the secretary-treasurer of the congress showing the source of all receipts and expenditures, which was the regular meeting of that body last evening.

Mr. Johnson's letter was read by the chairman of the committee, it have been unable to secure documentary evidence of political machinations in this one individual case, there is good remains with your honorable council as to the advisability of having a more thorough investigation into the matter.

Mr. Johnson's letter was read by the secretary-treasurer of the congress showing the source of all receipts and expenditures, which was considered satisfactory and ordered filed.

Tohn Isaac Staples, of Landsdown road, wrote a pretty hot letter denouncing Mon. W. Templeman and the Liberal treaty orad, wrote a pretty hot letter denouncing Mon. W. Templeman and the Liberal statement of white working same was printed.

John Isaac Staples, of Landsdown road, wrote a pretty hot letter denouncing Mon. W. Templeman and the Liberal statement of white working same was printed.

John Isaac Staples, of Landsdown road, wrote a pretty hot letter denouncing Mon. W. Templeman and the Liberal statement of white working has no affirmant the present political manner that that had been inhabited. The regular for what he term-tory. Only the actual resignation of covernment

The Resort Was Adopted.

It included letters from the officials of the post office and Hon. William Templeman denying that the above was the case but opposed to this was a letter from Mr. Johnson himself, in which he confilms the statement but declined to give details owing to the fact that he did not care that the incident should be dragged into the political contest at present being was ed.

YOUR APPROVAL IS MY AMBITION

But you cannot help approving of these fine Bacon, Eggs, Butter and Potato values:

English Back Bacon, per lb. 20¢
English Cured Breakfast Bacon, per lb. 25¢
Fine Sugar Cured Hams, per lb. 25¢

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

the committee, the third, J. Gardiner, being unable through illness to be

Gentlemen: Your committee ap-pointed to investigate the resignation organizations of Victoria for aid con-

pointed to investigate the resignation of Mr. A. Johnson from the employ of the Dominion Government Postoffice in Victoria is as follows:

In reply to a communication from your committee to the Victoria Postmaster, also to the Hon. W. Templeman (see exhibit A), exhibits B., C. and D. were received.

"NOROTON BEAUTY" POTATO is 16 days earlier than "Early Rose," Price for 60 days (Fall delivery) is only \$2.35 per 100 lbs. Spring price will be about \$3.50. We paid at rate of \$80,00 a sack. Write for further particulars. Satisfaction guaranteed. Marshall & Spears, Corfield P.O., B.C., V.I.

tributed and promising to forward printed copy of subscription list when same was printed.

The Colonist.

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

THE OUTLOOK IN THE CITY

In the sweeping claims which the In the sweeping claims which the Liberals are making, Victoria is put down as safe for Mr. Templeman. The Times goes so far as to say that Mr. Barnard will lose his deposit. We do not know of any better test than this of the claims put forward on behalf of the Liberals. If they are sellitable borne out by the facts elsebenair of the Liberals. If they are as little borne out by the facts elsewhere as they are in Victoria, Mr. Borden is a sure winner. It is not the policy of the Colonist to indulge in pre-cleater procedure. in pre-election prophecies. We make the best fight we can for the can-didates we support and content ourthe situation in the city we feel very confident that Mr. Barnard will be elected by a substantial majority. The managers of the Conservative campaign know that we insisted upon a demonstration of the facts before expressing this opinion, and that the matters adduced by them were not accepted until proof in support of them had been advanced. It is our deliberate opinion, formed after an investigation of the canvass and full consideration of the factors entering into the campaign, that Mr. Templeman will be defeated next Monday. Nothing certain in an election until the votes are counted, but on the canvass as it stands today, Mr. Barnard's election seems assured beyond the slightest doubt. One reason why we hold this view-there are others into hold this view—there are others into which we shall not go—is the splendid organization of the Conservative party in this city. It never before was so well prepared to fight a campaign. It never before had the active oc-operation of so many willing and enthusiastic workers. Its work was never before done so systematically. never before done so systematically and thoroughly. Its cause never be-fore appealed so strongly to the young men. Therefore it is that we look forward with such solutions forward with such solutions forward with such solutions forward with such solutions. This confidence is shared by Mr. Barnard, and upon the part of the active managers of the campaign, who necessarily understand the situation better than he or the Colonist solutions better than he or the Colonist amounts to absolute it amounts to absolute Grand Trunk Pacific.

Nothing would surprise the Colonist Nothing would surprise would surprise would surprise would surpris

A BROKEN PROMISE.

In the Terms of Union under which British Columbia united her fortunes with those of Canada occurs the folwith those of Canada occurs the following provision:

"The influence of the Dominion will be used to secure the continued main
minds of all well-informed people the be used to secure the continued main-tenance of the naval station at Esqui-

At the time the naval force was removed from Esquimalt Mr. Templeman was a member of the Cabinet. He may reasonably be expected to know what took place, if anything actually did take place at a meeting of the Cabinet or otherwise at Ottawa in regard to the removal of the fleet, and Cabinet or otherwise at Ottawa in regard to the removal of the fleet, and seeing that Mr. Ralph Smith is endeavoring to convince the people of the fleet and deavoring to convince the people of land to the central interior in general Esquimalt that if they vote for him terms, the Canadian Pacific might have the fleet will come back again, we taken it into account in any plans, may reasonably conclude that the which it may form. But the subsidy, Dominion government was consulted as to its removal. Therefore Mr. Templeman cannot logically object to answering a few questions on this

Was the Dominion government consulted by the Imperial government be-fore the ships were removed from

to all these questions, except the one before the last, must be in the nega-tive, and that as to the exception, the only true answer is that Mr. Templeman never thought anything about it.

Now we ask the ordinary voter to say if he thinks that, if the Dominion were under an obligation to, say, Que-bec or Nova Scotia, similar to the obligation to British Columbia, the Cabinet Ministers from Quebec or Nova Scotia, as the case might

sought authority to appoint, that they should put on or leave off names. Of thing is to discover how it can go on course he would not, he would simply with the least friction. What is true appoint good, healthy partizans, "and of the Hindu problem, of which we

let nature take its course." have seen here only a very small illus-The only reason why Mr. Templeman tration, is true of other problems. It

sary before Mr. Borden compelled Mr. Templeman to abandon his indefensible scheme. Of course, Mr. Templeman was not alone in this. Some of his colleagues were as deep in the mud as he was in the mire; but that does not make any difference so far as he is concerned. If two men combine to

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

The recent issue of \$50,000,000 of capital stock by the Canadian Pacific Railway company has very naturally caused a great deal of speculation both in Canada and elsewhere as to what is to be done with that very large sum of money. In this connection the following telegram from Edmonton will

be read with great interest:
An enormous project of railway expansion in Western Canada, including British Columbia is planned by the Canadian Pacific railway. It has al-ready been ratified by the board of dir-

Edmonton to Great Slave lake, the centre of an agricultural country said resentative of the Canadian governto rival the best sections of Alberta ment in Tokio, declaring in favor of west. and Saskatchewan. At Sturgeon lake, Japanese immigration, two hundred miles south of Great This issue is really the most impor-Cariboo to a point on tidewater mid-way between Vancouver and Prince This feature of the plans, however, has not yet been definitely decided.

The various survey parties in the field this season made reconnaisance surveys and gathered invaluable data respecting the resources of the various regions along the proposed route. It is regarded as likely that a start on

Nothing would surprise the Colonist less than to be informed that this tele-gram is substantially true, and least of all would we be surprised to be told on authority that the Canadian Pacific will seek a port nearer the open ocean probability of the great transcontinen-tal railway building to a port on Van-couver Island. This would be a con-summation of the Canadian Pacific's

plans as far as the western section of its line is concerned. There is one unfortunate feature in company, consisting of his friends, Messrs. Paterson and Munn and their associates, and these gentlemen control the situation, so far as the Do-minion government is concerned, for several years to come. It is a very Did Mr. Templeman know of the existence of the obligation above set out?

Did Mr. Templeman bring that obligation to the notice of his colleagues in the cabinet at any time?

If he did, what did his colleagues Say?

Was the effort of the Dominion Government ever exercised to have the ships of the navy retained at Esquinalt?

regrettable thing, that, when the people to the self-styled Canadian Commission. It is contended that there is hardly er of Labor.

Note that although it is now a week of the Colonist published Mr. Preston's statements, neither Sir Willed Laurier nor Mr. Templeman nor to Vancouver Island, they will be met to Vancouver Island, they will be met to have the position.

A correspondent of the Montreal government has undertaken to disayow Mr. Preston's views, or declare takes the point that Canada government has undertaken to disayow Mr. Preston's views, or declare that he has not the right, which he has assumed to exercise, to speak for the Governor-General, the Senate and

BRITISH CITIZENSHIP.

is indeed very true, for it is "citizen-ship in a world-wide state." But if this privilege is great, so also are its re-are to be congratulated on this happy not know that, in such an event, the Dominion would have been forced to act upon such a solemn pledge. Not only has nothing been done, but the guns for Signal Hill have been left where the Royal Engineers left them, and the garrison at Work Point has been reduced to only a shadow of what it used to be and the garrison at Work Point has been reduced to only a shadow of what it used to be.

If we could think of one thing in regard to which Mr. Templeman espoused the cause of this province, we should give him credit for it, but we can think of nothing, and his organ has not suggested anything.

THE VOTERS' LISTS

There is one matter in regard to which we really owe Mr. Templeman an apology, and we hope he will excuse us for not referring to it earlier in the campaign. Our only excuse is that his sins of omission have been so many, that we have not time to refer to his sins of commission. The matter referred to was his attempt to selze control of the voters' lists. It must not be forgotten in the multiplicity of other matters that, if Mr. Templeman could have had his way, partizan officers, appoint
which come most closely home to him. It may be true that the corner stone of the Empire is self-sacrifice, but this sacrifice must be mutual. In seeking to do what is right by the Empire as a whole and to each component part of it, we must not forget that our own special interests demand our watchful care. So also, in considering the needs, aspirations and potentialities of other parts of the Empire, we must, not lose sight of the fact that the needs, aspirations and potentialities of other parts of the Empire, we must, not lose sight of the fact that the needs, aspirations and potentialities of other parts of the Empire, we must, not lose sight of the fact that the needs, aspirations and potentialities of other parts of the Empire, we must, not lose sight of the fact that the needs, aspirations and potentialities of other parts of the Empire, we must, not lose sight of the fact that the needs, aspirations and potentialities of other parts of the Empire we must, not lose sight of the fact that the needs, aspirations and potentialities of other parts of the Empire as a whole and to each component part of it, we must not forget that our own special interests demand our watchful care. So also, in considering the needs, of the voters' lists. It must not be forgotten in the multiplicity of other matters that, if Mr. Templeman could have had his way, partizan officers, appointed by himself, would have had the manipulation of the British Columbia voters' lists, and he would have been able to place on the lists for the election such names as he wanted there and leave off such as were objectionable. Let no one suppose us to be suggesting that Mr. Templeman would be guilty of such coarse work as to propose to the revising officers, whom he sought authority to appoint, that they

has not been in a position to do this is that Mr. Borden would not permit it. Weeks of persistent labor were necessary before Mr. Borden compelled Mr. Tamplean to the first true of the defense problem. It is true of the defense problem involving foreign relations.

is concerned. If two men combine to steal two horses, each is just as guilty as if one of them had started out to steal one horse, and as the plot was for Mr. Sifton to steal Manitoba and Mr. Templeman British Columbia, one is just as guilty as the other in intention, and they deserve no credit because the Conservative watchmen on guard detected and frustrated their nefarious scheme.

China shop. He does mischief, without knowing why. At a time when the Liberal administration is endeavoring to persuade the voters that they are opposed to Japanese immigration, Mr. Preston is declaring in favor of such minigration, and they deserve no credit because the Conservative watchmen on guard detected and frustrated their nefarious scheme.

China shop. He does mischief, without knowing why. At a time when the All Canadians will appreciate the courtesy extended by His Majesty to Sir Charles Tupper on the occasion of his appointment to the Privy Council. The King never forgets that he is first of all a gentleman.

The president of the Massey-Harris Company says that the business outlook in the Northwest is excellent. As the firm deals exclusively in agricultural implements, it is in a splendid tive, he tells the people of Japan that this firm deals exclusively in agricul-he is the Canadian Labor Commission-tural implements, it is in a splendid . That Mr. Preston is speaking ac-

that no one need be deceived.

We have first Sir Wilfrid Laurier's grip of the coldest weather that has refusal to avail himself of the privilege been experienced in any month of Ocof stipulating for Canadian control of

that he does not share in the views of as bad as they thus threaten to be. the people of British Columbia on this

two hundred miles south of Great

This issue is really the most imporslave lake, another branch—really a
tant one in the campaign. Extravamain line—will run through the Peace gance, corruption, increase of taxation, river district and traversing the Pine unwise administration are bad enough, main line—will run through the react gance, corruption, increase of datacath, by the New York Herald, which sugriver pass will cross the Rockies and striking the Fraser river will follow it ple of Canada can always, if they wish, the Mormon Church may control the ple of Canada can always, if they wish, the Mormon Church may control the ple of Canada can always, if they wish, the Mormon Church may control the ple of Canada can always its result. It presents a table of votes

> It is not too much to say that the cient. rempleman stands as the representative of a ministry whose leader is in favor of Japanese immigration and whose representative in Tokio is openly advocating it, if he is elected next that the Fall and Winter months are usually considered an "off season" in the building line, the amount of work now in hand by the contractors is very encouraging. We eyes of Japan will be upon Victoria whose representative in Tokio is openly advocating it, if he is elected next Monday it will be understood at Ottawa, and at Tokio that the views of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Present are the views of the people of Victoria and when the Japanese government takes steps to give effect to Mr. Preston's views, the verdict of this city will be cited as proof that there is really no feeling here against an un-limited influx of laborers from the Ori-

Therefore every man who is operrun with an Asiatic population, ev-ery man who wishes to see Canada kept as a white man's country, is in duty bound to go to the polls on Mon-

Mr. Templeman's election while construed as meaning that the people of Victoria are not opposed to Japan-are correct we may shortly have a visit from Lord Kitchener. He is said visit from Lord Kitchener. He is said that the com-

Mr. Preston really voices the views of the people of this city, as he undoubtedly does those of the Premier adians will give the famous British

It is up to the voters of Victoria to say on Monday next if they approve of the views of the Liberal Premier and the self-styled Canadian Commission-

The commencement of work on the Provincial Sanatorium for consump-In his speech before the Canadian Club of Winnipeg, Lord Milner said "the privileges of British citizenship are without parallel in history." This people of this province to successfully is indeed very true, for it is "citizen-

ous a few days ago, is shown by the fact that it was announced on October 12 that Lloyd's would charge 25 guineas per cent. to ensure against the probability of the war have a man. risk of war between Bulgaria and Turkey on or before December 31, and 15 guineas per cent, against war be-Turkey on or before December 31, and 15 guineas per cent, against war between Austria and Servia during the ensuing month. It is said that commercial circles in London are not in-

The fine new Home for Aged Women has been formally opened under

Mr. Preston is irresponsible. He does not seem to know how to keep silent. He is a political bull in a China shop. He does mischief, without knowing why. At a time of the does mischief, without knowing why.

position to arrive at an accurate esticording to instruction may be taken for granted. He is a little ahead of schedule time. That's all.

The facts of the case are so plain that no one need he decaying

immigration, and surrendering it to great army of unemployed in the Old Japan.

Next we have his author delication of the Country will indeed be distressing this Next we have his public declaration winter, should weather conditions be

inexhaustable market in the North

One of the most astonishing things presidential election is in a calculation striking the Fraser river will follow it for hundreds of miles. The objective turn out a ministry which abuses its showing that there is a possibility stated that the company may also extend this line westerly from northern tend this line westerly from northern the company may also extend the company may also extend this line westerly from northern the company may also extend this line westerly from northern the company may also extend the compan Mormons will control will be suffi-

ous structure costing in the neighbor-hood of \$100,000. This enterprise is eloquent of faith in the future of

The Colonist very heartily applauds the action of the Council of Oak Bay Municipality in passing a resolution eulogistic of the services of Reeve Oliver. We have observed with a Oliver. We have observed with a great deal of satisfaction, which we have frequently given exp in these columns, that Mr. Oliver and his colleagues have worked with con-spicuous success in the interests of day and deposit his ballot against Mr. Templeman, and that means that he must vote for Mr. Barnard.

Here is a clean-out and definite issue. There need be no mistake about it.

Mr. Templeman's election will be construed as meaning that the needle.

of Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is of course at liberty to hold any views in regard to the immigration of Japanese that he likes. Mr. Preston has a right to express similar views, if he sees fit.

It is up to the voters of Victoria to

Was the effort of the Dominion Govrnment ever exercised to have the
ships of the navy retained at Esquinalt?
If it was not so exercised, why was
it not?
Did Mr. Templeman ever suggest to his colleagues that, as this
pledge to British Columbia could not
be kept, there should be something
the loss to

In the Dominion Govwhich even if it can build its line, will
assumed to exercise, to speak for the
Governor-General, the Senate and
the Governor-General, the Senate and
the House of Commons. It is quite
the House of Commons are enjoying
the House of Commons. It is quite
the House of Commons. It is quite
the House of Commons are enjoying
the ada, it is difficult to see how the num-ber of the provincial legislative establishments could be reduced except by the union of the three eastern

In St. John the Minister of Public-Works is a candidate. He is meeting with very severe opposition. His public record is being investigated and ligation to British. Columbia, the cabinet Ministers from Quebec or Nova Scotia, as the case might be, would have refrained from making some claim on behalf of their province. There is not a man who does not know that, in such an event, the Dominion would have been forced to act upon such a solemn pledge. Not only has nothing been done, but the guns for Signal Hill have been left policies, there must inevitably be a guns for Signal Hill have been left. Orient seem to have been completely dispersed. All who in the smallest way realize what a terrible thing war is will rejoice at the happy turn of events.

That the situation in Europe arission of the crisis in the Pallen and the crisis in the Pallen are the crisis in the critical and the critical are the campaign there are the critical and the campaign the critical are the campaign the campaign the critical are the campaign the ing out of the crisis in the Balkan nor have the papers supporting him peninsula was regarded as very seri-claimed that his acts as a public man

Ladies Who Desire a Soft, Beautiful Skin

Will find that Buttermilk Tollet Lotion will greatly improve the attractiveness of face, hands and arms. It soothes irritations at once, prevents and heals chaps, roughness and redness of skin; excellent for men's use after shaving. It is always fresh, always pure. Does not promote hair growth, is neither greasy nor sticky. Made from an especially fine formula from the best and purest first-quality ingredients. Price 25c per bottle only at this store.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

Government Street, Near Yates.

THE WINTER SEASON



Is Almost Here Card Party Time. Get the Prizes Here.

L ONG, cold, damp evenings quickly pass when the cards are "on the board." Dainty little prizes make the game more interesting and-bring back pleasant recollections in after years. They don't cost much here, and, no matter what the limit is as to price, we can please you. Card tables and chairs in plenty, too.



For the Hearth

Still further arrivals in Hearth Furnishings this week. Some striking styles, too. We have placed many of these on show on first floor, and they are attracting much favorable atten-

Now is an excellent time to purchase your needs in these lines. We promise you an unusual showing - a worthy one.

Dinnerware Notes

Unusually good values and uncommonly new designs in Dinnerware await you here today. We do not remember ever having gathered together such an excellent variety of mediumpriced Dinner Services, and we are quite sure none such delightful patterns nor such values are offered elsewhere.

Bedding News

On the Second Floor is Bedding Department filled with a host of warmth-producing bed coverings. Large warm blankets are here in plenty and marked at fairest possible prices. Comforters. too, in a great variety of kinds and at a price range to suit most any buyer.

Some New Shade Creations for Dinner Tables

The Winter season coming means that you will surely require some Lamp and Candle Shades, Shade Holders, Candle Holders and all such items that mean much in table decoration. You'll find among our new stock just unpacked, some of New York's latest ideas in shades-pretty efforts you'll be pleased with. These new arrivals make our present howing the best yet, which means it's far ahead of all other stores' exhibits.

SILK SHADES, \$4.00 down to 40¢ | PAPER SHADES, 40c down to 5¢

Dainty Little Things

There are so many small things made in hina and glass one would think it an easy ask to gather together a select assortment for etail selling.

To the contrary, it is most difficult. The dless variety makes it so-even for our exerts, with their years of experience and exeptional training. They delight in the work, owever, and you benefit by their conquests. The display is a classical exhibit.

Birthday remembrances, card prizes, dinner favors, anniversary gifts-all may be chosen from it with freedom from doubt as to their excellence, even the small priced things.

Hotel Table Furnishings

Every special requisite for the hotel, club and boarding-house table-special hotel china, white and decorated, special glassware, blown or pressed, together with the many incidental things that are part of the table service.

We control the sale for this vicinity of many of the best patterns in china, and are at all times open to estimate on complete outfits as well as provide matchings.

We think we know the business, and if our advice is considered worth while-it's yours for the asking. Get our prices-that's impor-

Warmth Without Weight-The Best Bedding-

Warmth without weight is what you should look for in bedding. The ideal bedding should keep you perfectly warm and comfortable, yet should not be too heavy and oppres-

We know of nothing that can fill these requirements as do these Down Quilts-of Mc-Lintock fame. They give absolute restfulness of sleep and keep you warm. Here are a ew prices on the better sorts. We have them at lower prices-all good values. Second

DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with plain and printed sateen, 6 it. x 6 ft.

DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with plain and printed sateen, with frilled edge, 6 ft. x 5 ft. Price \$9.50

I DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with the choicest of the choice sateens in very artistic designs. Price \$14.00 ALSO SOME BEAUTIFUL QUILTS, in sateen and silk covers, at, each, \$20, \$25

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to \$35.00 DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with satin on one side and sateen on the other. 6 ft. x 5 ft. Price \$13.00

Dainty Furniture for the Hall

Perhaps Hall Furniture is needed more now than at any other season. Fall rains mean muddy streets, and the rain and the mud and the cold mean soaking umbrellas, muddy shoes and extra cloaks. You'll require some place to keep all these articles-a Hall Rack. You'll also require, perhaps, linoleum for the floor, door mats, etc. But it is to our excellent showing of Hall Racks, Seats and Mirrors that we wish to call particular attention.

We have lately been showing a few pieces in our show windows, but these are but a hint to what we have in our showrooms. We stock some excellent styles in both Hall Racks and the Seats and Mirrors, which are becoming so popular of late. Many styles are shown, and in several finishes. Golden Oak and the Early English finishes predominate, and some fine pieces are shown in these. A Hall Rack is a piece of Furniture that is used every day, and, in most cases, all day-it is an almost indispensable article. Come and see our showing.



Try the "Shopping by Mail" Method of This Shop

Do not lose the advantages of shopping by mail with this store. Shopping by mail here means getting just what you want, getting a bigger choice, saving money. We have a well equipped Mail Order Department, and can guarantee you perfect satisfaction. Just try this system of shopping and see how really satisfactory it is.

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

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That Art

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ANOUTLINE SKETCH OF A POSTER BY OTA-MARO

APANESE art came, as most all else, from China and Korea in the days when Japan never knew there was a West to copy, and centuries before M. Kuroda returned to shock Tokyo, used though it was to the nudities of rainy-day life, with his version of Parisian art. It was long before the growing trend of

imercialism parched the throat of life and art that the priests came from Cathay and the and of the Morning Calm with the sutras of the diamond cutter to preach the message of Buddha of freedom to the soul. There came 1300 years ago a Buddhist priest from Korea, who painted a mural decoration in the Horyuji temple, near Nara, which the priests will show the tourist today, if properly approached, and there are works in other temples which date from ten to twelve centuries back. The first known Japanese artist was a court noble, Kosene-Kanaoka, who introduced the practice of painting on screens, which, the histories say, flourished in the ninth and tenth centuries; but it was not until the end of the tenth century, that Motomitsu established the Yamato-Ryuthe Japanese School. Before the artists went to France to study and came back with new ideas and imported perspective, the Japanese School was quaint. Perspective was absent, there were impossible mountains, roofless interiors were dissected in odd manner, solemn processions were burlesqued. It was the humorous strain which seemed to appeal in the earlier days of Japanese art, to judge from the oldest prints extant, and about A.D. 1160 a rollicking priest, Toba Soja, began to draw droll prints; but these were to the art of Japan what Rabelais' work is to diterature. More, they were often coarse. The fifteenth century brought with it a renaissance of Japanese art. The human body was far less treated than by the European artist; the religious influence and the fear of nature and the influence and powers outside that dominated the people lead the hand of the artist, who suggested rather than portrayed. The grandness of the mountain peak, the terrible grandeur of the raging waters, the exquisiteness of the flowers and of the forest life, all were symbolised, rather than represent-The modelling that heightened the appear-

esse of solidity, or the casting of shadows that were used by the Western artist were eschewed by the Japanese. The great artists of this period of renaissance of Chinese painting in the fifteenth century in Japan were Buddhist priests, Cho Densu and Josetsu, the former's work being on religious subjects, the latter's landscape, which was treated by the Japanese centuries before the artists of Europe dealt with it. Mitsunoba, who was the best painter of the Tosa His name was Nakajima Tetsujiro originally,

school, founded at the time, succeeded the priests, and after him came Sesshu, Shubun and Kano Masanobu, all of whom founded independent schools. The artists passed their art to their sons in many cases, and Kano Motonobu, son of Kano Maanobu, was greater than his father, he doing much for the Kano school, which is considered today the strongest adherent to the Chinese classical art. The works of these artists, however, were new ly sought by the collecters of the West as those of Hokusai, Hiroshige and others who came afterward, and Japanese look down upon the enthusiasts for the desire they show for the works of Ukiyo-Ryu—the Popular School rather than the old classics. It was Hokusai, though, who did perhaps more than any other artist for Japanese art. He led it from the trails of the past into a new field. Cho Denshu showed spirituality, Sesshu genius for idealising Chinese scenes, Kano Tan-yu a wonderful power to evoke beauty out of a few seemingly chaotic impressionist blotches, but it was Hokusei who told the story of Japan in his work and made a school that has been more lasting than all others. It was in the sixteenth century that the beginning of the change came, when Iwasa Matahei, originally a disciple of the Tosa school, originated the droll sketches known as Otsu-e, and a century later Hishigawa Moronubu began the illustration of books in color in the popular realistic style. The making of wood cuts had begun long before this, the first known record being in 1331 A.D., when a Buddhist sutra, seemingly illustrated by a Buddhist priest, had wood cuts. The method of color printing as a process of wood engraving was, however, invented by the Japanese, although anticipated somewhat by the Chinese and by the Italians and Germans whose work in this connection, almost contemporaneous, was similar. Izumiya Gonshiro is said to have founded the art and Hishigawa Moronobu perfected it. In the eighteenth century Okyo founded the school known as the Shijo Ryu, the name given after the street in Kyoto where the master resided. He made closer copies of nature than his predecessors, particularly of fowls and fishes, and his pupil Sosen drew monkeys with wonderful completeness of detail.

Art had now been released from its swaddling clothes in Japan, the conventionalities of the past had been swept aside, and a swarm of artizan-artists arose, commoners vying with the nobility, who alone had devoted themselves to art theretofore, and with the mixing up with men and women and with the life of the people came the new school—the works of the Artizan school, which is best known to the world. Leader of this class was the famous Hokusai.

and the second second

and from 1760-1849 he drew thousands of novel, vigorous creations as book illustrations in his representation. There are pictures in which two sea coasts are shown, one above the other; everywhere it was the same, the artist and separate prints, illustrating the whole range of Japanese art motives, history, painted the feeling the memory of the scenes evoked within him rather than the scene itself. drama, of incidents of the life of the people of Always, too, the pictures were small; seldom in Japanese art is there a representation of the

his day, animal and vegetable life and won-derful suggestions of Tokyo and surroundings. His views of Fuji are among the classics. He was a wonderful man, his possessions being only his brush and palette, and he lived for his art, not from it. His contemporaries in color printing were Toyokuni, Kunisada, Shigenobu, Hiroshige and many others. This was the heyday of Japanese art, and Kyosai, who survived until 1889, was really the last of the artists. When Japan was opened in 1853 to the commerce and life of the West, the art of the land died, the coming of the West seemed to parch out its life and the inrush of commercialism brought about a situation in which art could not survive. Art was too long and time too fleeting for a continuance of the work of the past, when days and weeks were as nothing, money was of use only to buy the food and clothing required; and art was all. The artists who have come since are mostly copyists, either of the older artists of their own land or of the West. The new school of painters and artists is distinctly Western; it is no more Japanese than is San Francisco. The older artist was direct, facile and his lines, due perhaps to the Japanese method of writing from the elbow instead of the wrist-were strong and bold. The laws of perspective, of light and shadow were not considered; nor was

grandeur combination, of the breadth of view; for the most part it is the tiny, the vignette. Seldom, too, is the human form a part of the picture, nor have great scenes that have made history been adequately portrayed. In fact, it seems that Japanese art is, as Alfred East remarked in a lecture at Tokyo, "Great in small things, and small in great things."

The methods of the maker of Japanese prints were for the engraver to trace the picture drawn for him by the artist, if, as was usual, the artist did not himself do the engraving. The drawing was made on thin translucent paper of a particular kind. It was pasted tace downward on a plank of wood, usually cherry, and sawn in the direction of the grain, instead of across it, as the European engraver would do. The superfluous thickness of paper was removed by a process of scraping until the design was clearly shown. A little oil spread upon the remainder of the paper increased the transparency, and then the engraver was ready to begin. The borders of the outline were first incised, very lightly in the delicate parts, with a kind of knife, and chisels and gouges were used to rout out between the lines of the drawing in the interspaces. The block was then washed and ready for use. The ink was applied carefully with a brush and impressions taken off on specially prepared paper by rubbing with a flat disc worked by hand pressure.

For the modern collector of Japanese prints the way is most difficult. There are so many forgeries. One effect of the civilizing influences of the West upon Japan was to found a school of forgers to prey upon the collectors of Japan-

(Continued on Page Eleven.)





SEGAWA KIKANOZO A CIAPANESE ACTRESS

TWO-PANEL POSTER

A CHARACTERISTIC POSE -1451 OUNTAND SHIMME

object of the subsidies is not to increase Japanese tonnage, but to place the shipping of Japan in such a condition of development as to enable it to withstand any competition independent of outside assistance, and this object has failed. The Asahi says the husiness reports issued by the Nippon

business reports issued by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha show that the total amount of the various subsidies which the company draws from the govern-ment annually reach considerably over

government assistance, continues the Tokio journal, and the withdrawal of

SALMON FREIGHT RATES

roads of Norwegians

Rates are being cut on the northern British Columbia route on salmon

Henry Young

Company

Left Four Days in Advance to Land Cargo Before Rates Change

Steerage Fares on Steamer Monteagle Reduced From \$51 to \$43,50

(From Wednesday's Daily) In order to arrive before the new rates take effect on the United States railroads as a result of the interstate commerce commission's ruling on No vember 1, the Japanese steamer Toss Maru of the Nippon Yusen kaisha left Yokohama four days in advance of her schedule on October 10th and is due here on Sunday. The Tosa Maru has a large cargo which was shipped under the old rates and in order that it may be forwarded by the railroad end of the trip to its destination before November 1, the steamer was despatched early. Had she been kept on her schedule the steamer would have arrived on Wednesday next and would arrived on Wednesday next and would probably have landed her cargo in time to be forwarded before November 1st, but in order to allow of suf-ficient margin the sailing date was ad-vanced four days.

vanced four days.

No news has been received by local agents of the Japanese line, nor of other lines in this city regarding the rate war reported from San Francisco. There is a state of uncertainty among all the agents as to what will follow the charges necessitated by the follow the changes necessitated by the interstate commerce commission's rul-ing, which makes it compulsory for steamships and railroads to publish

their share of the through freight rates.
The steamer Monteagle, now on her way from Yokohama to this port, will come to Victoria on her outward voyage to seek part of the Chinese travel now assuming large proportions owing to the annual exotus of the Celestials homing on account of the aprials homing on account of the approaching New Year celebration Heretofore the rate on the steamer Monteagle has been \$51, the same rate which prevails on the Empress steamers which heretofore have had the bulk of the Chipage travel. The Helt line or the Chinese travel. The Holt liners, Weir liners and the Nippon Yusen kaisha steamers have given the Chinese a rate of: 48.50 to Hongkong and the C.P.R. has met this rate with the Monteagle. A call will be made outward instead of the steamer passing

Monteagle. A call will be made outward instead of the steamer passing out from Comox after coaling as has been usual with the intermediary steamers of the C.P.R.

The next inward Blue Funnel steamer, the Antilochus, Capt. Keay, is late, having been despatched from Liverpool five days behind her schedule and she is not expected to reach Victoria before November 7. The Ningchow which proceeded to Tacoma yesterday morning after taking on whale oil and salmon at the outer wharf will make another call at the outer wharf outbound about November 1st. The Bellerophone which left here at the beginning of October for Liverpool via having been despatched from Liverpoof if we days behind her schedule and she is not expected to reach Victoria before November 7. The Ningchow which proceeded to Tacoma yesterday morning after taking on whale oil and salmon at the outer wharf will make another call at the outer wharf outbound about November 1st. The Bellerophone which left here at the beginning of Octo'er for Liverpool on the Orient arrived at Yokonama on Sunday on her way to the British port The Tencer, which is following the Antilochus on the way here from Liverpool on Monday. The Pelus, from this port on Monday is a firm of the Way here from Liverpool on Monday. The Pelus, from this port on Monday is a firm of the Way here from Liverpool on Monday. The Pelus, from the Journal of the Way here from Liverpool on Monday. The Pelus, from this port on Monday is a firm of the Way here from Liverpool on Monday. The Pelus, from this port on Monday is a firm of the Way here from Liverpool on Monday. The Pelus, from this port on Monday is a firm of the Way here from Liverpool on Monday. The Pelus, from this port on Monday is a firm of the Way here from Liverpool on Monday. The Pelus, from this port on Monday is a firm of the Way here from Liverpool on Monday. The Pelus, from this port on Monday is a firm of the Way here from Liverpool on Monday. The Pelus, from this port of firm of the Way here from Liverpool on Monday. The Pelus, from the Journal of the Way here from Liverpool on Monday. The Pelus, from the Journal of the Way here from Liverpool on Monday. The Pelus, from the Journal of the Way here from Liverpool on Monday. The Pelus, from the Journal

PRINCESS BEATRICE HAS MANY PASSENGERS

C. P. R. Liner Had 160 on Board From the North-Aerial Tramway Over Chilcoot Pass

(From Tuesday's Daily)

(From Tuesday's Daily)
With 160 passengers from Skagway and northern British Columbia ports, the steamer Princess Beatrice reached port on Sunday night, and will sail again tonight for the north. Among the passengers of the C. P. R. liner were W. H. Fairbanks, from whom the Fairbanks district took its name; H. Klimesch, a fur trader, accompanied by his wife, who brought out a big bundle of furs valued at \$3,000; H. L. Ladd, a Dawson merchant; O. B. Perry manager, J. A. Quick, secretary. H. L. Ladd, a Dawson merchant; O. B. Perry, manager, J. A. Quick, secretary, and A. B. Curtis of the Guggenheim company; Capt. Turnbull of the river steamer Whitehorse, and Chief Engineer Larsen of that steamer, and Mr. and Mrs. Graham, tourists, who made the trip to Dawson and back.

News was brought by the Princess Beatrice that steps are being taken to build a sarial transvay over the Chil.

Beatrice that steps are being taken to build an aerial tramway over the Chilcott pass from salt water to a point on Lake Lindeman, for the purpose of doing a general freighting business. R. N. Riblet, the well-known expert, who has built many aerial tramways in British Columbia, has been making investigations at the instance of Col. Conrad, who is heavily interested in mines in the Conrad and Windy Arm district.

From Whitehorse news was brought hat work is being carried on with The new tunnel which is on a level 65 feet lower than the old tunnel, is now to a distance of 323 feet and reveals a gigantic body of rich ore, the extent of which is practically incalculable. Of this recently discovered body, which is but a continuation of that struck in the upper tunnel, fifty-five tons are ready to ship and the work of hauling it to the railroad has been going on this week. The fifty-five tons is made up of carefully picked ore and is being sent to the Tyee smelter.

crew in northern waters, they being swept overboard by a sea shipped when the schooner was bound to Bering sea. Jans Blakstad, the mate, Bering sea. Jans Blakstad, the mate, had a narrow escape at the same time. Two Indians, Billy of Kyusuot and his klootchman, were also lot from the schooner. They were picked up after being twelve days in an open cance and were put on board the schooner Markland. The Thomas F. Bayard, which was at one time a pilot schooner off Sandy Hook, took 26 sea otter skins and 506 sealskins. The schooner left Ounalaska nine days ago and made a fast run to Clayoquot, where she is now at anchor.

Capt. Blakstad reports that the schooner Markland left Ounalaska three days before his vessel with about 300

CHINESE RATES LOWERED days before his vessel with about 900 skins and the Libble left the same day with 635 skins. The Dora Slewerd had 300 and the Umbrina about 400 when last spoken on September 24.
A dispatch to the Colonist from Ucluelet says the schooner Markland arrived there with 904 skins. This is the largest catch made by any of the septime o sealing fleet for the past five or six years. Capt. George Heater reported that rough weather prevailed in Sep-tember, worse than he had seen in his long experience in Bering sea. The schooper Libbie left English bay in company with the Markland. She had 640 skins.

Grand Trunk Indicted.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—The grand jury indicted the Grand Trunk railway for

CANVASS FOR FUNDS

Greater Effort Will Be Made By Anti-Tuberculosis Society

(From Tuesday's Daily) The necessity of a systematic campaign for funds for the sanitarium at Tranquille has impressed itself upon the local Anti-Tuberculosis society and immediately a thorough canvas of the city will be undertaken by the ladies of that organization. The city has been divided into districts, each of which will be thoroughly canvassed, and no one who is willing to contri-bute towards the fund will be missed. sent to all the local societies throughout the province with the object of getting them to send representatives to Victoria when the annual meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis association is held here in January and the whole question of funds will of the Anti-Tuberculosis association is held here in January and the whole question of funds will be discussed, and some plan formulated for increasing the contributions from the public.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the local society the need of more money was pointed out by Dr. Fagan and A. S. Barton, both of whom declared that the public must be brought to show a keener interest in the great work being done at Tranquille. Some of the ladies present declared that there are many of the members of this society who are not showing that in-

of the societies were hardly doing their share.

Rev. W. Leslie Clay suggested that

as Victoria is naturally the head-quarters from which the campaign for funds should be made, it would be wise to have the various societies throughout the province send delegates to this city at the time of the annual meeting of the association. The time has come when the societies must make a concerted effort to increase the funds with which to carry on the work and such a meeting would set the funds with which to carry on the work and such a meeting would get the various societies into touch one with the other and a general discussion of the financial problem could not but prove of benefit. But the best work will not be done unless a paid secretary is appointed, and if the proper person can be secured the results would be satisfactory.

It was decided to send a circular letter to all the various societies throughout the province with a statement showing the present financial

ment showing the present financial condition of the association and urg-ing that greater efforts be made in the canvass for funds. Mrs. Fagan and Mrs. Barnard were appointed a committee to prepare the circular.

The house to house canvas will also

The nouse to nouse canvas will also be made and a number of laddes de-clared their desire of taking part in this work of soliciting for members of the society. A sum of money collected by the Ladies' Auiliary will be handed over to the maintenance fund of the sanitarium.

Reported Rate War Imminent Between Japanese and Other Lines

lapanese Lines May Have Subsidies Withdrawn As Result of Home Opposition

maintaining a common nuisance and also with negligence. The charge is in connection with the level crossing at Front and John streets, where Miss Belle Cummings was killed.

WILL MAKE ACTIVE

WILL MAKE ACTIVE

through rates be published. A San Francisco report says a rate war between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line and the Pacific Mall Steamship company is anticipated. The Japanese line is reported to have made a reduction of 20 per cent in the freight rates, and the Pacific Mail is reported to have instructed its Oriental agents to meet any reductions made. The San Francisco Examiner says the impending cisco Examiner says the impending rate war is between the Japanese line and the C. P. R. It says:

What promises to be the most bit-ter and far reaching rate war ever known on this side of the continent has been started by two of the big steamship lines operating on the Pa-cific. The first clash in the rate war has involved the Canadian Pacific Railroad company and the Japanese Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamship line. The latter is the largest and financially the most powerful line operating on the Pacific and has already started to slash rates unmercifully. The Japanese want to drive their competitors from the Pacific and then handle the freights for the Atlantic coast, which now go to the transcontinental rail-roads, with a direct line of steamers between New York and Yokohama by way of the Suez canal. They have made their plans for the Suez line ally of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in carrying out its designs to dominate America's trade with the Orient is the United States government, acting through the interstate commerce commission

provided from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a month more than at present and this, too, independent of the government grant, and if the work is to be carried on in a proper manner there must be a general and systematic campaign for funds. There must be some one who can travel about the province and make it a point of keeping up the interest in the work among the various societies.

Mrs. (Dr.) Fagan thought the sug
Mrs. (Dr.) Fagan thought the sugocieties.

Mrs. (Dr.) Fagan thought the suggestion of Mr. Barton was a good one.

If it were possible to secure some ensidy of about \$35,000 per voyage. The

Standard of the work of the work of the standard of the standard of the work of the standard of the work of Mrs. (Dr.) Fagan thought the suggestion of Mr. Barton was a good one.
If it were possible to secure some energetic woman to undertake the work
she was sure the necessary funds
would be forthcoming, but the difficulty was to secure such a woman.

Mrs. Barnard felt that if each soclety made a thorough canvass of its
own district the funds would be greatly augmented but she felt that some
of the societies were hardly doing.

"The Toyo Kisen Kaisha gets a

Raisha makes, but they have us at a
disadvantage, because they get a subsidy of about \$35,000 per voyage. The
Canadian Pacific steamers, running to
Puget Sound get paid by the British
government about \$20,000, which is
really a subsidy. The Chargeurs
Reunis, the French line, claims it can
run steamers around the world without any business and break even.

"The Toyo Kisen Kaisha gets a

out any business and break even.
"The Toyo Kisen Kaisha gets a
heavy subsidy. The Jebson and Ostrander line out of Seattle is Norwegian, and can operate very cheaply, and the Ocean Steamship company, known as the Holt line, which is a British company is also able to get much of the trade and make money. The Great Northern, the Hill line, has only one ship on the wint the Misse. only one ship on the run, the Minne sota, and it is not paying expenses The Boston steamship line, running the big ships Tremont and Shawmut, had

this week. The fifty-five tons is made up of carefully picked ore and is being sent to the Tyee smelter.

THOMAS F. BAYARD

IS AT CLAYOQUOT

Top-Liner of the Sealing Fleet Has Arrived at West Coast Port—
Markland at Uclueiet

Special dispatches to the Colonist from Clayoquot yesterday tell of the sealing content of the Special dispatches to the Colonist from Clayoquot yesterday tell of the sealing schooner Thomas F. Bayard, Capt. Blakstat of the work of the association conditions of the sealing fleet, with a catch valued at over \$30,000 on board.

The Thomas F. Bayard lost two of her the society's next meeting.

The C.P.R. is in the best position of the sealing on the Pacific as a result of the sealing on the Pacific as a result of the sealing fleet, with a catch valued at over \$30,000 on board.

The Thomas F. Bayard lost two of her the society's next meeting.

The manufacture of the sealing fleet with a catch valued at over \$30,000 on board.

The Thomas F. Bayard lost two of her the society's next meeting.

The content to the three commission's action. The banded commission's action. The danded commi

Henry Young Company

C. P. R. IN BEST POSITION

Big changes are in prospect in the trans-Pacific trade as a result of the new conditions being brought about as a result of the interstate commerce commission ruling affecting United States railroads and steamers connecting with them that the shares of joint through rates be published. A San

Cool Nights—More Bedding

NOTE THESE EXCELLENT VALUES

Were you nipped by last night's coolness? You felt the need of more Blankets, did you not? Yes, the weather has changed and plainly suggests more bedding. The damp night fogs are very penetrating and very dangerous if you are not carefully tucked away between warm Blankets every night. It's Blankettime buying in earnest and we're more than ready to supply you with best all-wool Blankets you can feel safe in purchasing. "Twill cost you nothing to look

All Wool Blankets

The good reliable kind that would please your great grandmother were she here to day. Per

Scotch Wool Blankets, extra fine, fra' Bonnie Scotland, and worthy of their country, beautiful silk, bound goods. Per pair, \$14.00, \$12.50 and \$11.50

covers, most popular colors and designs, elegant goods. Price, \$5.50, \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$18.50

Wide Choice in Quilts

Eiderdown, with fancy brocaded sateen and satin | "Comforters" and Quilts, satin and fancy muslin covered, in the most desirable shades, filled with

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

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Home of the Hat Beautiful Latest Ideas in High-Class Exclusive Millinery

Dent's Gloves Morley's Hosier

is in jeopardy. The Tokio Asahi and other vernacular newspapers in Japan are emphatically opposed to the continuance. The Tokio Asahi says the object of the subsidies is not to in-AN ASSURED SUCCESS

> Function in Honor of Railway Magnate Takes Place This Evening

(From Thursday's Daily) Mr. D. M. Eberts, the chairman of the board of trade vesterday morn-ing presented in regard to the prepar-ations for the board of trade's banquet,

report.
The sale of tickets has exceeded the highest expectations, which were lighest expectations, which were ormed when the initiative proceedings were taken, and the spontaneous heartiness with which the citizens of Victoria generally have welcomed this opportunity to do honor to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy affords clear evidence of the high esteem which the wise and prudent management of the board of directors of that great transcontinental line to be found upon the northern portion of the American continent, has

vince of British Columbia. The man-agement of the Empress hotel tele-phoned this office last evening in the following terms:

"The list of subscribers for this evening's banquet has been received here, and any of these subscribers who may desire to control the allotment of their seats, the order that they may be placed at any particular table, are requested to communicate their intentions to us by twelve o'clock today, as otherwise we shall arrange the seats

in the order presented by the list with which we have been furnished." Challenge for Minto Cup Toronto, Oct. 21.—The Tecumseh acrosse club today sent in a challenge for the Minto cup. They have asked P. R. Slashes Seventy-Five the trustees to grant them dates early in May next, the club being anxious to make the trip to New Westminster before the league season in the east opens.

INJUSTICE DONE TO LOCAL SEALERS

The Boston steamship line, running the big ships Tremont and Shawmut, had to take them off because they were not paying under American registry, and put on ships under the British flag. That is what the Pacific Mail faces, and now we are fighting the Japanese. Unless we get a subsidy, it is hard to tell how it will all end.

"After the first of November the outward traffic will be comparatively make inroads into the salmon-carrying trade and the C.P.R. has made at counts, when the Pacific and overland route is \$2. The only stuff on which a rate can be made is cotton. As an example of how the outward traffic has fallen off, there were 125,000 tons in 1906, and only 50,000 in 1907."

No news has been received here as to a probable rate war, but it is well known that the trans-Pacific lines are unsettled following the interstate commerce commission's action. The Japanese line's ability to carry on a rate rate war will be dependent entirely former schedule into effect again.

This Trademark Guarantees



that Fit-Reform Suits and Overcoats are always in perfect style and taste that they will give excellent service! that they are the best values, for the money, in Canada.

This trademark guarantees that every garment bearing it, must give complete and lasting satisfaction or your money back.

Behind this trademark is the Fit-Reform Company, founders in Canada of hand-tailored garments.

Fall styles are ready. \$15 up.

ALLEN & CO

1201 Government St.

Victoria, B. C.

\$44,500 for the settlement of the claims against the United States government of the schooners Kather-laims of the Rosie Olsen and Maria were abandoned. To this the Canadian were abandoned. To this the Canadian Those interested in the Rosie Olsen

Those interested in the Rosie Olsen and Maria were given no opportunity to protest. Their claims were similar in every particular to those of the two other schooners. The seizures of their schooners were equally illegal, and in one case more flagrantly so than those for which a settlement had been agreed upon under condition that their rights be sacrificed. The Canadian lawyer from Woodstock did not hesitate to make the sacrifice. It was not he who lost. He was satisfied in having some payment for two of the four vessels. This money has since been paid over to the Dominion government, and some day the more fortunate owners of the Carmolite and Vancouver Belle will receive the money due them. due them.

Those interested in the Rosie Olsen and Maria can only vainly protest against the surrender of their rights. They wrote many letters to Ottawa, most of which were ignored, and are nursing the injustice done them.

ornment of the schooners Regie Olsen and Maria. Both schooners were owned in Victoria where the widows and orphans of the captain and some of those interested in the schooners wait vainly for the settlement of the claims which the Liberal government. When the schooner captotta G. Cox was seized by the Liberal government with the ficials at Ottawa were forced by the owners and the Imperial authorities to consider the matter before it seemingly came to their knowledge, although reports had been made to several occasions.

Although the Joint High Commission ofference arranged with Russian representatives at London, the Liberal government at Woodstock, who had never seen a sealing schooner. He was given the claims of the four schooners amounting to \$129.812.50, and went to London to meet the Russians. He ignored the Imperial government officials and detalt directly with the Russian slan agents, who agreed to pay about

C. H. Tupper, ordered home by Russian cruisers in 1892, under seizure which action the courts declared il-

which action the courts declared li-legal.

No action has been taken. The rights of the sealers and owners have been abandoned. Yet the Joint High commission offered a settlement to Canada many years ago, which was-considered satisfactory by those inter-ested, of eighty per cent of the amount claimed.

New York, Oct. 21.—In an effort to finally settle the affairs of the Na-tional Bank of North America, one of the Morse financial institutions which suspended at the time of the recent panic, John W. McKimon of Chicago, today was elected as agent by the shareholders of the institution shareholders of the institution. All depositors having been paid, the remaining assets of the bank now will be turned over to Mr. McKinnon. A meeting will be held on November 18, to decide whether the institution shall be liquidated or reorganized and resume business.

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B. C. SADDLE

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been taken. The lers and owners have Yet the Joint High red a settlement to

rears ago, which was actory by those inter-

21.—In an effort to affairs of the Na-orth America, one of

ial institutions which

the institution shall

reorganized and re-

21.—Duchess Alexan-of Schleswig-Holstein,

ried tomorrow to her ugust William of August William of son of Emperor Wil-n Berlin today. At

Duchess was received or and Empress and ness and primary

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followed by a family

the marriage con-Prince August Wilof age, and a lieuten

Frederick, Duke of She is only three than the prince 1.—Lord Milner spent the premier

ed as agent by the institution been paid, the reof the bank now will
to Mr. McKinnon. A

d Morse Bank

pleasing flavor. The big black plug chewing tobacco.

Black

Watch

Friday, October 23, 1908

Remark-

able for

richness



of leather going into our narness is the lest that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill an do. Any kind of harness you buy of so you can rely on for quality and you'll leave find the price the lowest possible with cultive.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS miversity VANVOUVER, B. C.

Offers a Chaire of 2 to 4 Pasitions To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand. Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Shind, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on standard makes of machines), aguages, taught by competent spec

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

A MUSICAL EVENT

again delight the music loy! ing people of Victoria with his magnificent singing at

TUESDAY EVENING

Owners of talking machines are already familiar with this great artist's wonderful voice, through the me-

VICTOR RED SEAL RECORDS

of which he has made a great many, all of which are exceedingly popular and in great demand.

M. Gorgorza Uses the Gerhard Heintzman Piano

FLETCHER BROS.

Largest Music House in

Corrig College
Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B.C.
Select High-Class BOARDING College
or BOYS of 8 to 15 years, Refinements
of well-appointed Gentleman's home in
ovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number imited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or Univer-sity Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. L. D. Phone, Victoria Principal, J. W. CHURCE, M. A.

PURE BRED LIVESTOCK

TANDARD Bred S. C. White Leghorns, pullets and hens, for sale, from \$1.00 up. from Captain Mitchell's famous laying strain, Santa Barbara, Cal. Ernest T Hanson, Cowichan Station, V. I.

WANTED—Good clear photos illustrating sport on Vancouver Island, and the Coast in particular and British Columbia in general. Address Box 933 Colonist Office.

The local Chinese subscribed over \$2,000 more than the much larger community of their compatriots at San Francisco for the relief of the suffercounty to f kwangtung in South China. The San Francisco Chinese collected \$5,000. Over \$7,000 was subscribed in Victoria.

NEW HOME BUILDING BOWLS TO BE PLAYED FORMALLY OPENED IN BÉACON HILL PARK

Bazaar Continues Today in Aid Parks Board Give Permission of the Funds of Worthy Institution

Bazaar Continues Today in Aid Parks Board Give Permission Dogs in the Lakes May Be Two Hundred Thousand Doll-Shot—History of Chinese ars Will Be Spent in Improvements

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Special Special Control of the New York of the Special Special

NEW PARKS BY-LAWS ARE ROUGH ON DOGS

AGREEMENT IS MADE **ABOUT PRINCE RUPERT**

(From Wednesday's Daily)

(Frein: Welfenseday a Daily)
The fine saw Himser for And Wement may throughed venterally after
seathered from every past of the city of the control of the city of the city

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Buying

GROCERIES

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

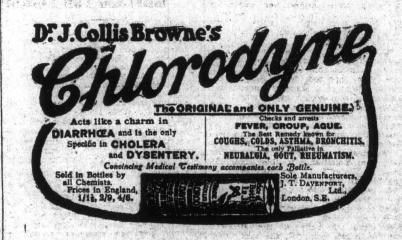
COPAS & YOUNG

P. O. Box 48.

Northern Interior of B. C.

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

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



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

Are You Looking for Bargains

IF SO, HERE ARE SOME WHICH SHOULD INTEREST YOU

WHITE ENAMELED WATER PAILS Regular price \$1.00. Our Special Price 60¢ CHILD'S ENAMELED BATHS, Regular price \$5.00. Our Special Price ... \$3.50

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts. P.O. Box 683

Look for Change in This Ad. Next Week

RAYMOND & SONS

613 PANDORA STREET New Designs and Styles in all

Polished Oak Mantels All Classes of

GRATES ENGLISH ENAMEL and AMERI-CAN ONYX TILES Full line of all fireplace goods. Lime, Pertland Cement, Plas-ter of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on

while in order to facilitate the transfer of goods from the different floors for shipment, patent chutes will be introduced. Of these perhaps the most interesting is that which will be installed from the ice factory directly to the point where accommodation will be provided for refrigerator railway cars. Thus it will be possible to load goods of a perishable quality, and to ensure their preservation by ice packs without difficulty, and in the most expeditious manner.

out difficulty, and in the most expeditious manner.

In this connection it should be explained that the plans of the building have been so prepared as to permit the laying of a double track from the E. & N. freight yards across the street into the centre of the premises. It is understood that the rallway company has agreed to undertake this, and that the proximity of the site to the local terminus is considered one of its chief advantages. On the tracks leading into the building it will be possible to handle four or more cars simultaneously, thus giving the enterprising Victoria firm the facilities required for filling outside orders quickly and satisfactorily.

As will be noted by a glance at the

As will be noted by a glance at the advertising columns of this issue, tenders for the construction of the building are called for by the architects, Hooper & Watkins. They will be accepted up to Saturday, the 31st inst, and it is stated that thereafter the work will be started and completed as Soon as practicable. on as practicable.

Tenders Wanted

Not later than 12 neon, the 5th of No-vember, 1908, for the purchase of

20 Acres

fronting on the Lagoon, adjoining the estate of the Hon. James Dunsmuir, and known as SECTION 14, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT.

This is one of the most beautiful estates in the province. Good land, well watered, and within 30 minutes by car and ferry from Government street.

Tenders to be addressed "JOHN PARKER," care of

E. M. JOHNSON, P. O. Box No. 188, Victoria, B. C. Office Address, 620 Broughton St., Victoria, B. C.

For further particulars or information apply at office. The highest or any tender may not necessarily be accepted.

HAIR-DYEING COMB.

GERMAN PATENT—Colors the hair by simply combing without staining the scalp. Clean, harmless and lasts for years. All shades. Write for particulars. L. Moerek, 270 West 1818 St. New York.

made application for land grants un-Eyeopener Crops Up Again

Halifax, Oct. 20.—A man named Carruthers was arrested in King's county today charged with libeling Sir Frederick Borden by the distribution of copies of the Eyeopener of Mithed States a great full United States is being partition of copies of the Eyeopener of With Wireless telegraphy apparatus.

Senator Jones predicts a great full United States is being partition of Cotawa, Oct. 20.—The Interior us this continent.

The office fittings will be simple, but elegant, in character. Throughout, the floor will be of tiles. An elevator system has been provided for, Calgary.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—The Interior us this continent.

The office fittings will be simple, but elegant, in character. Throughout, the floor will be of tiles. An elevator system has been provided for, South African veterans who have will be sent out.

DOUBTS CORRECTNESS OF THE RALPH SURVEY

Action of Property Owner Will Delay Victoria West Arbitration

willing that the pavement should be railed into question while the correctness of the Ralph survey will also be attacked, Mrs. Ward claiming that the stone monuments to mark the property lines have not been properly placed. The city solicitor has advised the city council that owing to Mrs. Ward's desire to question and secure a ruling from the court on these points the arbitration proceedings will have to be adjourned. Mrs. Ward is one of the many owners in that section of the city whose property is affected. Mrs. Patton, with whom the city has already made a settlement for the property taken for street purposes, has put in a claim against Mrs. Ward for a strip of land which the readjustment of the boundaries of her property would appear to entitle her to claim and Mrs. Ward is evidently now afraid that she will be deprived of that portion of her land is evidently now afraid that she will be deprived of that portion of her land. is evidently now afraid that she will be deprived of that portion of her land without compensation. The city soil-citor states that the Ralph survey is correct and has been validated by statute but pending the hearing of Mrs. Ward's action no further steps in the arbitration proceedings can be

to lay the water mains for the distri-bution system in Oak Bay or whether the main will be run to the boundary of the municipality which will be ex-pected to construct the system within pected to construct the system within its own boundaries, came up for consideration and was referred to the water commissioner to report. Alderman McKeown was of the opinion that the arrangement made was to the effect that the city was to run the main to the boundary of the municipality but will have nothing to do with the Oak Bay system of distribu-

All expenditures contemplated in the foregoing to be subject to favorable was an understanding to that effect but no agreement had been made. He thought the Oak Bay council has been most reasonable in this matter of a water supply and was entitled to have a clear understanding with the city as to what the latter intends to do. When the water commissioner has made his report the council will notify Oak Bay what it proposes to do.

FOR VICTORIA WE

In order that the city workmen shall have an opportunity of registering their votes next Monday provision will be made whereby they will be allowed to quit work for a sufficient length of time. Mayor Hall suggested that the man he allowed to Norman wanted it understood that the men should not have any of their pay deducted by reason of this cut in

could deposit this rubbish the thoroughfare would present a very much tidler appearance. The police commissioners also recommend that tenders for seven overcoats and twenty-

cil has no power to reduce the taxes and that the proper time for him to have entered his objections was at the sessions of the court of revision.

Local Improvements.

the required time of advertisment has passed and as no sufficient adverse petitions have been entered the works can now be constructed. The following are the proposed works: Perma ing are the proposed works: Permanent sidewalks on both sides of John street, from Government street to Pleasant street; on the east side of Haughton street, from Denman street

sary bylaw will be prepared and the work gone on with.

The following works of local improvement will be advertised in the usual manner: To grade, gravel and drain Fourth and Fifth streets, section 25, Mount Tolmie road, and construct permanent sidewalks of concrete on both sides of the streets, the city making no contribution towards the cost of the work; also to grade, drain and tar-macadam Pemberton road from Fort street to Rockland avenue, and to construct permanent sidewalks of concrete, with gutters, on the east side of the road from the end of the present walk southerly to Rockland avenue and, on the west side of the road from the end of the present walk southerly to the property assessed in the name of Mrs. Charlotte Keefer, a boulevard with curb and gutter to be constructed from that point on to

Rockland avenue; also to grade and WOMEN CANNOT VOTE and Dominion road, and a permanen sidewalk on the north side of Pembroke street, between Chambers stree

Belleville Street Pavement. The by-law to authorize the raising of \$28,526 for the construction of a block pavement on Belleville street was put through its various readings. Alderman Hall asked if the provincial (From Tuesday's Daily)

The arbitration proceedings in connection with the Victoria West adjustment must be postponed and as the result of the action of Mrs. Sarah Ward, one of the owners affected, the jurisdiction of the arbitrator will be called into question while the correctness of the Ralph survey will also

structed on the following streets, viz.: Fairfield road, from Trutch street easterly: estimated cost \$200. Ontario street, from Montreal street to St. Lawrence street; estimated cost, \$850.

Oak Bay's Troubles

The communication recently sent by the municipality of Oak Bay to the city council asking if the city intends to lay the water mains for the distri-

west of Linden avenue

report thereon by the finance commit-tee, and adoption of said report by the

FOR VICTORIA WEST

R. T. Elliot Moves to Set Arbitration Aside as Proceedings Are Ultra Vires

deducted by reason of this cut in the control integration of the cut in the c

ders for seven overcoats and twentysix pairs of trousers for the police
force be called for. This will be done.
The complain of Edwin Harris,
Ladysmith, at what he states is the
extortionate amount of taxes he has
been called upon to pay on his Milne
street property, taxes which are nearly three times as much as they were
a few years ago, was filed and Mr.
Harris will be notified that the council has no power to reduce the taxes
and that the proper time for him to
ably take all the month of November.

Victoria West, Mr. Elliott's contention
being that under the enabling statute
being that

BIG SALMON CARGO

Blue Funnel Liner Loading Whale Oil and Canned Salmon at Outer Wharf

Pleasant street; on the east side of Haughton street, from Denman street to Pembroke street; on the south side of Pandora street, from Elford street to Stanley avenue; on the north side of Pandora street, between Cook street and Chambers street, and a boulevard on both sides of Pandora street between Quadra street and Chambers street, with curbs and gutters; cement sidewalks on the south side of Collinson street, between Vancouver street and Rupert street.

An adverse petition was entered against the John street work, but the petitioners, neither in point of numbers of the steamer Ningchow of the Blue Funnel line, arrived at the outer wharf on Sunday and is loading a large shipment of whale oil for Glasgow. Heavy shipments of salmon are also being loaded on the big freighter, and when she sails for the Orient and Liverpool, at the end of the month the Ningchow will carry more salmon than did the Bellerophon, which had 70,000 cases, the biggest shipment taken for some time. At Vancouver 60,000 cases were loaded for England and 150 tons of dog salmon for Japan. The steamer Antipetitioners, neither in point of num-bers or assessed valuation, secured sufficient representation. The neces-sary bylaw will be prepared and the work gone on with.

The steamer Anti-lochus will be the next of the Blue Funnel line steamers to come to Vic-toria. She is due about the end of this month.

Women who are not licence or free holders will not have a vote at the forthcoming municipal elections. This is the effect of a decision of Chief Justice Hunter after hearing the arguments of R. T. Elliot, K. C., yesterday. It will be remembered that two years ago it was found that owing to the wording of the Municipal Elections. Act any woman could vote as a householder at the Municipal election. This word stable with any private residence.

Boulder at the Municipal election. This holder at the Municipal election. This holder at the Municipal election. This holder at the Municipal election are not include a private stable on the land held with any private residence or a stable wherein not more than four horses are kept by the residence or any dwelling house or a cow byre on the land held with any private residence.

Regulates Stables

One of the provisions of the bylaw bowels, kidneys and skin. Fruit-a-bowels, kidneys and skin. Fruit-a-bowels, kidneys and skin. Fruit-a-bowels, kidneys and skin.

In order to obtain the franchise under the new act, it is necessary for a householder who is not a militiaman to have paid all the taxes due the city, not counting water rates and dog taxes, and such taxes must amount to at least \$2. This practically means that the road tax must be paid, and as the women are not liable to pay a road tax it makes it impossible for them to qualify for the franchise, unless they can come upder some of the other categories such as licence holder or free holder.

The argument took place yesterday afternoon before the chief justice, and came up in the shape of an application for a mandamus compelling the city clerk to place Mrs. Huckel's name on the voter's list. W. J. Taylor, K. C. appeared for Mr. Dowler but explained that the city occupied an entirely neutral position in the worder.

appeared for Mr. Dowler but explained that the city occupied an entirely neutral position in the matter and he did not propose to make any argument against the application, contenting himself with explaining the city clerk's the application.

against the application, contenting as himself with explaining the city clerk's position.

The Argument.

An examination of the new act shows that while all the other terms defined in the interpretation clause say that the word dealt with "means and includes, etc," the word householders is said to "extend to and include." From this Mr. Elliott argued that by using different words the legislature must be taken to have had a different intention, and the intention in this case he contended that his client and others in a like position were entitled to be registered. He also pointed out that the act said that those householders so that the act said that those householders should be registered. He also pointed out that the act said that those householders hould be registered who had paid all taxes due to the city, and as his client had done that she was entitled to go on the list. The \$2 provise of the council hards the act said that those householders hould be registered who had paid all taxes due to the city, and as his client had done that she was entitled to go on the list. The \$2 provise of the council intends that it shall apply to his case as there was no liability to pay provide the clauses in question that attended by the carrying on of such the declaration that applicants have to the council has power to shall the act said that those household the council has continued to the province of the cliv which the act is additionable to the control of the cliv certain of the enum-rated allings if the assessable value of the clival province of

ed to the schedule of the act in which the declaration that applicants have to sign is set forth. He there found the same proviso that householder voters should have paid all their taxes, such taxes not to amount to less than \$2. From this, taking the body of the act and the schedule together the chief justice said that he was obliged to come to the conclusion that it was not the conclusion that it was not to the conclusion that it was not the conclusion that the

Apart from technical grounds, it is asserted that the whole by-law is invalid because the cost of the proceedings is thrown upon the district of Victoria West, Mr. Elliott's contention being that upon the district of the full Court, to whose decision of the Full Court, to whose decision effect would be given. While cision effect would be given. While Mr. Elliott has not yet communicated with his client it is believed to be unlikely that an appeal will be taken

NEW BUILDING BY-LAW

DELARED TOO STRICT

OF MISSION OF THE STRICT

OF

WOMEN CANNOT VOTE

AT CITY ELECTIONS

AT CITY CLICK WHERE TO THERMS AND CLICK WHERE COLUMN ELECTION ENTROPED AND COLUMN ELECTION ELECTION COLUMN ELECTION

ago it was found that owing to the wording of the Municipal Elections Act any woman could vote as a householder at the Municipal election. This was believed not to have been the intention of the legislature and an attempt was made last year to have these names stricken off the list. The attempt falled, and the result was that all women over 21 were able to vote providing they registered, thus giving the fair sex an even more extended franchise than that enjoyed by the men.

At the last session of the legislature, however, the acts relating to municipal elections were consolidated, and the definition of householder altered. In order to obtain the franchise under the new act, it is necessary for a householder who is not a militiaman household

NEW SANATORIUM

or disfigured with pimples—it, shows clearly what is causing the headaches.

"Fruit-a-tives" cure headaches because they cure the cause of headaches. "Fruit-a-tives" act directly on the three great eliminating organs—bowels, kidneys and skin. "Fruit-a-tives" kidneys and skin. "Fruit-a-tives" coertificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

TAKE NOTICE that Davidson Ward Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C., occupation lumbering, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted in mound on the east side of Loughboro Inlet about \$4 of a mile south of McBride Bay, and about ten chains north of the old mill; thence east 20 chains thence south \$20 chains; thence west 20 chains to a point 1 chain from high tide; thence paralleling the said line of high tide, and 1 chain therefrom northerly 20 chains, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres northerly 20 chains, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres more or less. DAVIDSON WARD COMPANY, LTD.

By James McDermitt Davidson, Agent. Dated October 15th. 1908.

LAND ACT Form of Notice. Victoria Land District—District of Victoria.

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

I. A. BEVERIDGE, 10 Hayburn Cres. Partick, Scotland.

His Services Appreciated By Council-Leave of Absence Granted

(From Tuesday's Daily) The granting of three months' leave of absence to W. E. Oliver, reeve of Oak Bay municipality, and the unanimous passage of a resolution eulogistic of his service while acting in that capacity was the principal business transacted at a special meeting of the council of the district, held yesterday afternoon at the offices of Clerk J. S. Floyd. The chair was occupied by Reeve Oliver and among those present were Councilors Henderson, Fernie, Noble, Newton and McGregor.

After the reception and adoption of a report submitted by the finance committee, detailing matters dealt with at ROY C. PRICE.

NOTICE — Eagle No. 3 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino Mol 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino Sound.

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

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

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Red Cross No. 2 mineral

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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

improvements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROY C. PRICE,

ROY C. PRICE,

Dated this 15th day of August A.D.

Dated this 15th day of August A.D.

NOTICE—Red Bug No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino Sound.

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

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

ROY C. PRICE,

Dated this 15th day of August A.D.

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

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

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

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

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

The object of the bylaw is to prevent the residential sections in the city being deteriorated by businesses or enterprises being carried on detrimental to the enloyment of the residents. The bylaw extends not only to new building for alterations of any old buildings for the maintenance of a good system for the enloyment of the entoyment of the dealt with them, paving the way for the maintenance of sood system of government in connection with the district. The resolution was carried on the district of the entoyment of the district. Where looking the district of the entoyment of the district of the entoyment of the entoyment of the entoyment of the entoyment of the dealt with them, paving the way for the maintenance of send of the dealt with them of the maintenance of send of the entoyment of the entoyme NOTICE.—Eagle No. 6 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 18853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purposes of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

ROY C. PRICE.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Dated this 15th day of August, A.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

ROY C. PRICE

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

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

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

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

ROY C. PRICE,

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—Eureka No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

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

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

ROY C. PRICE,

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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

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

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

ROY C. PRICE.

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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Began in British Columbia, Ended in Utah By D. W. Higgins, Author of "The Mystic Spring," "The Passing of a Race," etc.

the 6th day of May, 1868, I embarked on board a small screw steamer called the George S. Wright for Portland, Oregon. There were then only two ways

open for a passenger to !cave the A direct steamer ran from the port of Esquimalt to San Francisco every three weeks, and the G. S. Wright sailed from Victoria for l'ortland to suit the convenience of the own-At Portland another steamer carried Victoria freight and passengers to San Francisco, This arrangement, it will be understood, was unsatisfactory and annoying; but the population was sparse and few complaints were heard—all being glad to set in or out on almost any terms. The boats engaged in the service were mostly frail and the officers and crews were generally incompetent and untrustworthy. Passengers embarking for San Francisco were regarded as taking their lives in their hands and relatives and friends gathered at the wharf to bid them a tearful adieu, lest they should not again meet on earth. In some cases these forebodings were verified, the wretched old boxes that were then employed in the service and were dignified by the name of steamers sometimes sinking before the pelting of the first severe gale.

"I'd rather put to sea in my Saratoga trunk," remarked one lady, "than trust myself in that horrid old tub," as she turned away from the company's office. "If any boat other than the Pacific was on the run I'd take my chances; but with the Pacific-never!"

The lady did not sail in the Pacific that trip, nor the following, but when the "tub" was getting ready for the third voyage the lady received a telegram bidding her repair at once to California, as her father lay desperately ill there. She took passage and went down in the Pacific, the same night off Cape Flattery, all but two of the people on board being

As I was booking for passage on the George S. Wright, a gentleman whom I knew quite well approached the counter and bought a room. His name was Robert T. Smith, a burly Scotchman. He had been a customs officer, a packer, a miner, and, finally, a banker. He had also tried his hand at politics, too, and represented Cariboo one session in the Legislative Council when that body sat at New Westminster shortly after the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia had been united. Smith was not much of a talker, but he was industrious and reliable. Now it chanced that when Mr. Smith entered the government a sharp agitation was in progress for the location of the capital. New Westminster and Victoria had provided residences for the two governors and both had vigorously pressed their claims on the Imperial authorities for recognition as the permanent seat of government.

The question was brought up in the Legislative Council and after a spirited debate a vote was taken to ascertain the preference of the members as to the location of the capital. When the vote was announced Victoria had been selected. The rage of the people of the Royal City was great. They burned certain of and the writer, who were not ill, stood abaft and crew trembled-turned and ran-yes. incident. he members in effigy, and bitter and popular speeches showed how deeply was the disappointment. Amongst the members who came n for a full measure of public resentment was R. T. Smith. He received an anonymous letter which contained threats of personal violence, but he was a bold man, and laughed the threats to scorn.

The local newspaper published a record of the vote, placing Smith's name in capitals between two hands thus-

SMITH TO

Smith was furious, for he was a short temmore evenly constituted persons would have treated as a joke or passed it over in silence. There was certainly nothing libellous in the manner in which the name was displayed, and abler men have submitted meekly to reproof and censure without a murmur. But Smith resented the setting out of his name in the manner described as an insult. He had only done his duty, he said, and had voted for Victoria as the capital from a thoroughly conscientious belief that it was the most suitable and best place for members to legislate at.

Every conceivable motive but the proper one, was ascribed by the disappointed people to the members who voted for Victoria. Hudson Bay gold, Victoria money, political pre-ferment, were all advanced at the meeting as reasons for the decision. It did not occur to any opponents of the majority to admit that a man might be honest and sincere in casting his vote on the capital question. And so the discussion continued until the following week, when the former vote was confirmed and R. T. Smith's name again appeared in the newspaper between two hands.

Then war was declared. The unsuspecting editor was walking along the road that leads from Sapperton to New Westminster. Perhaps he was framing an article for his next issue on the seat of government and the wicked majority. Perhaps he had dismissed the matter entirely from his mind and was humming a roundelay to "cut a bit off the road," as the Scotch say. At any rate, as he pursued his lonely way he suddenly became aware of the presence of a stout man, who, armed with a cudgel, stood in the middle of the road. The man's demeanor and

attitude showed that he was angry, and the

flourished a copy of the offending sheet.

"Here, you, sir!" he foamed, "what do you mean by holding me up to scorn and con-

"I have not held you up to scorn and contempt," the astonished editor mildly replied. "You have—you beast," shouted R. T. Smith, for it was he. "So take that, and that, and that for your impudence."

The blows fell thick and fast on the poor editor's head and he soon lay prostrate and insensible on the road, while his assailant walked rapidly away. Passers along the lonely road helped the editor to his feet and took him to his home, where his wounds were dressed. Smith was arrested and jailed, and when his victim had sufficiently recovered to appear

in court he was fined for the assault. When I met him at the booking office of the steamship company, Smith suggested that we should occupy the same stateroom, to which I willingly agreed, for our relations had always been on a friendly footing. He told me that he was on his way to Utah, where a relative resided and where he had an interest in a quartz claim. Four years before, in 1864, the community of Victoria was startled by the discovery that the private bank of Macdonald & Co. had been robbed overnight of \$30,000 in gold and notes. Smith was connected with the bank, and as failure followed the robbery, he was a loser, he said, to the extent of \$13,000. The thieves were never found. The principal stockholder in the bank was Alex. Macdonald, a Scotchman. The loss of the treasure proved his ruin, and he went to California, where he died without having been able to retrieve his fortunes. The bank was situated on Yates street near Wharf, and is now occupied by Donkin & Co.

At Portland we left the steamer George S. Wright and secured passage on the steamship Continental for San Francisco, It was three or four days before the Continental was ready for sea, and while she was taking on cargo Smith and I looked her over and came to the conclusion that she was a very unsafe ship. But as the next steamer was not to sail for ten days, and as there was then no overland railway or even a good post-road from Portland to San Francisco,, there was no alternative. We must sail in the Continental or lose precious time. We got off on the twelfth of May "What in the same you doing there? and passed out of Columbia River the same Go down below "The sky was clear, but severe storms "Are you speaking to me?" asked Smith, had raged for several days off the bar and our indifferently. situation while crossing was exceedingly hazardous. The water foamed and boiled in or I'll make you, by the narrow channel and huge breakers rolled over the yellow sandheads and struck our ship with a force that made her aged timbers creak and shake as if with fright. Several waves boarded the ship, drenching the passengers and causing the furniture and hand baggage to float about the rooms. The wind whistled through the rigging like a thousand demons singing our funeral dirge. All the women and many of the men were greatly alarmed. Nearly everyone was sick and retired early. Smith

way in which he flourished his stick indicated the smokestack watching the waves as they turned and ran! He raced around the galley that he meant mischief. In his left hand he broke on board or raced madly by. The noise and back to the place whence he started, all broke on board or raced madly by. The noise and confusion caused by the storm were so great that we could scarcely hear each other speak; but high above the tumult rose the voice of the captain.

He was the greatest brute and most profane man I ever met. His treatment of his tion he would strike or kick an unfortunate man in a brutal manner. To his passengers he was curt, insulting and overbearing. No one could get a civil answer to a civil question. The simplest request for something that would add to the comfort or relief of a sick person was refused with an oath which for ingenuity of construction and manner of expression surpassed any profanity I ever heard. As he ran up and down the deck superintending the raising or lowering of a sail and blaspheming the poor sailors crossed themselves lest in answer to his savage imprecations the Good Lord should take the wretch at his word and consign all to a watery grave. Often during that voyage I thought of Philip Vanderdecken and his defiance of the Divine will, for which he was forced to cruise forever off Cape Horn in the phantom ship, as a punishment for his wickedness and presumption in flying in the face of Providence and cursing the Almighty as the author of his misfortunes. We crossed the bar at midnight and the following morning found us headed for San Francisco with a head wind and a heavy cross sea. The old ship behaved badly. To add to the peril the seams opened out and the water poured into the hold as if her bottom was pierced like a sieve. The steam pumps were started and the water was kept under.

As Smith and I stood on the deck that morning the villain of a captain came prancing by, yelling at the top of his raucous voice at his crew, calling them all the laziest set ofhe had ever sailed with. To a passenger he shouted, "Get down below, you-," or I'll throw you there. Don't let me see you on deck again until we get to San Francisco."

The passenger, a timid-looking Hebrew, meekly obeyed. Then the eye of the ruffian fell on Smith and me as we watched his conduct. Something like an expression of disapprobation must have sat on our faces, for he suddenly exclaimed, looking hard at mare you doing there?

"Yes, I am. I want you to leave the deck

Smith's color heightened and he was about to reply when a lurch of the ship threw one of the sailors against the captain. He seized the man by the throat and began to beat him with his fists. The man, a powerful young fellow, days in gaol. broke away and drawing a sheath knife lunged at his assailant.

The captain leaped back to avoid the weapon. The man lunged at him again and the captain—the profane bully and blackguard

the time swearing and shouting for help, the seaman close at his heels. The first mate was not on deck, and all who were hated the captain so thoroughly that they would gladly have seen him killed. Three times the men passed where we were standing and the capsailors was infamous; for the slightest infrac- tain was in the act of taking to the rigging, when Smith, watching his opportunity, caught the sailor by the wrist and by a dexterous movement wrested the knife from his grasp and threw it overboard. The sailor turned and grappled with Smith, but he was no match for him and he soon lay exhausted on

Then the gallant captain came back and unheeding our remonstrance kicked and beat the poor wretch until his face presented a deplorable spectacle. The sailor was then hustled into the forecastle and put in irons.

Smith and I turned away sick at heart at the cowardice and brutality of the captain and the time-serving crew, who as soon as the sailor had fallen into the clutches of the captain, assisted in carrying him to the forecastle and imprisoning him. While the chase was on, they had wished him success. We remained on deck and came and went as we pleased, and the captain did not again molest us, nor did he thank Smith for his life or speak to us at all until we reached San Francisco. The incident with the sailor had humbled him somewhat, and he treated the passengers with some consideration; but he was as hard as ever on the crew.

A few weeks later the Continental was withdrawn from the northern route and placed on the southern run. On the first voyage, while on the way from the port of Guyamas bound to San Francisco, she sprang aleak in the Gulf of Mexico and foundered, the seams that had endangered our lives off the coast of Oregon having again opened, the water poured in. The day was fine and the sea was smooth.

When the captain saw that the ship must founder, he ordered the boats to be lowered. They were inadequate to carry all the passengers, so the captain made off in one of the boats, leaving twenty passengers to drown. As the vessel sank the cries of the deserted passengers were terrible to hear, but the cowardly captain coolly waved them an adieu and wished them a pleasant voyage to "the other side." Could another instance of such futter depravity, poltroonery and shameful inhumanity be provided in the annals of ship-

The wretch never got another ship, but having some political influence he was appointed watchman at the San Francisco mint, where he and his son were soon taken into custody for stealing gold. I never heard of them again, and they probably ended their

R. T. Smith went to Utah, where be became very wealthy. Everything that he took in hand prospered and he was becoming a man of note and importance when his life was at the sound of whose awful voice passengers brought suddenly to a close by an untoward

He formed the acquaintance of a young lady, daughter of the lieutenant-governor of the territory, proposed and was accepted. His rival was a Dr. Snedeker, a somewhat older man than Smith, but quite as rich. Snedeker wrote to British Columbia to ask about Smith's connection with the Macdonald bank robbery. What answer he received was never divulged, but it must have been unfavorable, for the girl dismissed Smith, who demanded an explanation. He was referred to Snedeker, whom he interviewed. When the interview came to an end, Smith denounced Snedeker as a fabricator and informed him that Utah was not big enough to hold them both. This was an indirect way of telling him that one or the other must leave or die.

A day or two later, by a strange fatality, both men boarded a train at the railway depot. They glared at each other, hot words were exchanged and both drew their pistols. Snedeker fired first. The ball from his pistol penetrated Smith's lungs, and he fell to the floor. By a supreme effort, the dying man-for he was mortally wounded-raised himself to his knees and fired one shot. It passed through Snedeker's heart and the enemies breathed their last sighs at the same moment. Smith's vast wealth went to his needy relatives in far away Scotland, and if the possession of great riches contribute to the happiness of human beings (some people say it but increases their misery) the millions from Utah may have enabled them to enjoy a life of blissful ease and

THE BRITISH ARMY AEROPLANE

A second series of trials with the new military aeroplane was held on Laffan's Plain, says the London Times, and was witnessed by Col. Capper, Mr. Cody, and a large number of the Balloon Factory Staff. The machine was wheeled from the balloon shed at Farnborough by a party of Royal Engineers. When the plain was reached Mr. Cody took his place in the center compartment, and the propellers were set in motion. Apparently no attempt was made to rise from the ground, but three runs of from one-half to three-quarters of a mile were made at a very fair pace. The experiments were repeated again in the afternoon.

The aeroplane appears to consist of two horizontal parallel canvas planes some 40 feet long by 20 feet in depth. They are connected by rods of about 7 feet in length, which give the structure the appearance of the roofed upper deck of a house-boat. From the rear projects a huge fantail of canvas, which in turn supports a canvas rudder. From the front a projecting canvas plane balances the tail at the back. The motor and propellers, which resemble those attached to the old military dirigible balloon, are housed amidships within the canvas structure, and the whole machine runs upon light cycle wheels.

Another correspondent writes:-

In appearance Mr. Cody's aeroplane from a distance bears a marked resemblance to the Wright machine, consisting of two canvas surfaces about 40 feet lo one vertically above the other, and, roughly, 8 feet apart, the canvas being stretched over a light framework of wood and metal. Attached to the extremities of the lower plane are two small horizontal planes or rudders, while a third small vertical plane is fixed over the center of the upper plane.

The tail-piece and principal rudder are behind the main body of the machine, and a horizontal plane or rudder is rigged out on two arms in front of the center, by which the course can be inclined upwards or downwards. The small end planes and the vertical central plane are used in conjunction with the main rudder when turning to right or left, the inner plane on the turn being depressed, while the outer one is correspondingly raised, the vertical plane working in connection with them and assisting to preserve stability. The machine will turn far more readily if slightly tilted inwards-as can be noticed when a bird turns in its flight-than if kept in the horizontal position, and this important fact has been dealt with, I think, more efficiently by Mr. Cody's method than by that of the Wright Brothers, whose entire planes on right and left of the center are slightly raised and lowered on op-posite sides when turning. This naturally destroys the rigidity and solidity of the whole structure. In front of Mr. Cody on the lower. plane is the motor-which, I understand, is a light type of 8-cylinder Antoinette-and on each side of him are the double-blade propellers.

Further trials will in all probability be cared out at Farnborough before the aeroplane is transported to Scotland, where secret tests were in progress for some weeks last year upon a machine designed by Lieutenant J. W. Dunne.

The Pacific Coast Halibut Fisheries

CORRESPONDENT in the London Times contributes the following article to a recent issue of that paper: So rapidly has the halibut-fishing industry grown on the Northwest Coast of America that this season 10 pered man and took things in earnest that steamships and at least 25 sailing schooners more evenly constituted persons would have are engaged in the trade, while the industry, ashore and afloat, gives a livelihood to no less than 2,000 men. Most of the product, packed in ice, goes through Vancouver, B. C., and Seattle to the eastern cities, Chicago, Boston, and New York. Some is even sent across the Atlantic to the English and Continental markets. Six of the steamships make Seattle their head-

> The last five years have seen not only the growth of the halibut-fishing industry from a small beginning, but they have also seen the moving of the fishing banks further and further north, until now most of the fish are caught off the Queen Charlotte Islands, in Hackett Straits, and off Cape Scott, at the northern end of Vancouver Island. The old fishing grounds off Cape Flattery, and the southern end of Vancouver Island have been 'fished out" to such an extent that only small halibut are to be obtained there, and it does not pay the fishing companies, to send out their boats to that locality. This does not mean, however, that the fishing is at the point of exhaustion, for the waters of British Columbia still further to the northward carry multitudes of fish, and Southeastern Alaska has banks that cannot be exhausted for many years to come, and it may be that by the time the northern waters are depleted the southern banks will be restocked. As matters stand at present one of the principal items in the cost of halibut-fishing is that of transportation. Steam vessels require at least three days to reach the banks and three days to return. With four days of fishing this means a tendays' trip. The smaller vessels, even equipped

handling and caring for the fish has become like the sturgeon, prefers the bottom of the sea. serious. However, halibut this year, according to big shippers of fish, are in better condition than ever before, because the fishing boats are better equipped and the men engaged in the industry are learning the most approved methods of caring for the catch.

Shipments of halibut over the northern

transcontinental railways reach 15 cars a week. This continues throughout the year, for there is no closed halibut season. Fishermen drop their hooks every month in the year, and the demand for halibut is nearly uniform during summer and winter. This trade annually means a train of halibut-filled cars six miles long, worth nearly £200,000. These figures. of course, do not take int oconsideration the local demand, which is heavy. In Seattle, the fish is worth from 4 to 6 cents a pound. Prices have been forced down by the number of concerns engaged in the trade, and the constantly increasing fleet of boats that sails for the banks. The steamship Chicago is the largest vessel in the halibut trade. She is owned by the Chlopeck Fish Company, which operates another steamship also. The San Juan company has two vessels, as also has the International Fisheries company. The New England Fish company, the largest concern of the kind on the coast, operates from Vancouver, and has four good-sized boats in the traffic. company, which is an American concern, is building a large cold storage plant at Ketchikan, Alaska, where a part of its catch will be frozen before it is transported to the lower

In addition to a crew of 16 men, the Chicago carries 28 fishermen. When the fishing banks are reached the vessel puts dory after dory over the side with two men in each boat. The dorys are equipped with lines, each line having as many as 40 hooks attached. Herring are used for a bait. The lines have a "sinker" take a good deal longer, and the problem of on the bottom, for the halibut is a fish which, haps, in marketing the cargo.

Above each end a keg buoy is placed with a light line dropping down to the sinker. The two fishermen in each boat place half a dozen of these lines in the water, and then go back over the same ground and haul them in again. The fish are thrown into the bottom of the dory, where a net has first been spread. Then the larger vessel comes around, making a circuit of the dorys, and with steam power hoists the fish on board, where they are dressed and put on ice. An average day's catch for the 14 dorys of the Chicago is 50,000 fish, so that four days' fishing sees a total of 200,000 halibut.

The halibut is not a game fish in any sense of the word, and sportsmen would have slender fun hauling in the lines. When the hauling time comes as a rule every hook has a fish -big hooks they are, too—and nine-tenths of the catch is halibut. The other fish obtained are not of much value. Fifty pounds a piece is a good average for halibut, and sometimes a fish is taken that weighs as much as 200. "Perhaps the Government could study the halibut and learn to perpetuate the supply, but just now we know little or nothing about the natural habits of the fish," said the manager of one of the big Seattle companies. "We do not know when the halibut spawns, or where, except that in certain localities we get small fish. Eventually, probably, it will be necessary to devise some form of propagation to save the fish, but the need for that is a long time in the future."

A new departure is the installing of wireless telegraphy apparatus on the halibut boats. With this means of communication with the vessels that are out, the offices of the owning company are kept in touch constantly with the movements of the boat, and are informed of the size of the catch, the weather, the stores, fuel, etc., required for the next trip, and other information. This means the saving of time with gasoline engines, as most of them are, at each end, and are thrown overboard to rest at the home port, and great advantage, per-

SHE DIDN'T KNOW

It was night. They-he and she-were sitting on the porch, looking at the stars. "You know, I suppose," he whispered. "what a young man's privilege is when he

sees a shooting star?" "No," she answered. "I haven't the slightest idea. There goes one!"-Chicago Tribune.

E SIMPLE LIF



AN EXPERIENCE WITH FEEDING CATTLE

cattle there are four points I have in mind always; First, the quality of the cattle; second, the quality and cheapness of the feed I have in store for them; third the price I am likely to get for the finished product; and fourth, but by no means the least important, what

the cattle leave on the farm in the manure to retain and build up year by year the productiveness of the land. I feed from 30 to 40 head in my stables

each year. I do not purchase all of these. My herd of 16 dairy cows, mostly grade Shorthorns, on which I use a pedigreed sire, gives me nearly that number of fine growth calves. These I raise on skim milk. The number not needed for breeding purposes, are fed off when from two to two and a half years old. The balance of the number required for feeding I purchase through a drover. This drover knowing the class of cattle I want, is on the lookout for them. This system of leaving the buying in the hands of the drover I have found to be more profitable than leaving the farm and driving over the country looking for the stockers.

Feed Animals of Beef Breeding.

If I can avoid it, I will not feed anything but thrifty, breedy Shorthorn grades. I do not object to a Galloway or Hereford, but I keep away from the dairy breeds, for I find after they are finished they have not put the beef where it is most valuable, as do the beef breeds. The cattle that I buy average about 900 to 1,000 lbs., and costs from 3 to 31/2 cents a lb. The last four years I purchased them in the later part of August, or early in September, at which time they seemed easier to obtain. When brought home they were turned into a field of alfalfa, from which two crops of hay had been taken, the last crop being cut about the first of August. By September 1st this alfalfa had grown to nearly full height again, and furnished nearly a month of excellent pasture. The cattle produced wonderful gains on it. The alfalfa could not be pastured after the heavy frosts came, as it is neither good for the plants nor for the cattle. From this field they were turned on to other meadows, either old or new, until I felt that it was time to put them into their winter quarters

Losses That Occurred.

just here is where I have frequently made some serious mistakes. In the pressure of work in the autumn the catle were left to feed on the frosted grass, and roam about in the cold, damp nights, thereby losing flesh in a few days that had taken a month to put on, and that required probably more than that time to replace. Thus a loss of two months or more of the cheapest feeding resulted. This took away a large profit that might easily have been retained.

The cattle were placed in the stables about the first of November, or earlier, if they were to be finished for the mid-winter market, At this time they were in prime condition for the local butcher trade. They responded at once in gains when liberally stall fed. They were all tied in pairs, and graded down the row acsize, giving ance. They were only turned out about halfa-dozen times during the feeding period for a short run, and a rub around the stack; if there

happened to be one. A Trial of Loose Feeding.

I have fed two bunches of cattle loose at different times, but they were not a success. I cleaned out their boxes only every two or three weeks. It took a large quantity of straw to keep them clean, and after they had been in for two months they would gain very little. My stabling, therefore, is all arranged in stalls, with water constantly before each pair of

The winter feed for the cattle consisted, for the most part, of well matured corn ensilage, alfalfa and red clover hay, wheat chaff, together with a grain ration of a mixture of oats and barley, with a few peas grown as a mixed crop. For eight years, since growing corn in large quantities for the silos, I have dropped the roots out entirely, and since growing alfalfa I have not purchased any mill feed. I grow all the grain I require for my dairy herd, for my steer feeding, and for finishing four to six litters of pigs annually.

I began feeding ensilage quite freely as soon as the steers were tied in the stalls. This plan overcomes the change from the grass to stall feeding. At the beginning of the feeding season the ensilage and chaff, and a little salt, were mixed together in the forenoon for the feed of the afternoon and the next morning. After feeding this a small quantity of the chopped grass was given to each beast. When this was eaten up a small quantity of clover hay, just what they would clean up, was given them. About the time the hay was finished, and they had taken the morning drink, the stables were cleaned, and fresh straw was put in for bedding; then the feed was mixed for the afternoon and the following morning's feeds. At half past four the evening feeding opera-

tions were performed. As the feeding period advanced their feed was gradually changed. The chaff was reduced until the mixing was dropped out entirely. The hay and grain rations were increased, however, the grain feed was never a heavy one. I will not give any exact ration,

himself, according to the kinds and quantities thing for the city streets-but I don't think of feed he has stored in his stables. If I had an abundance of ensilage I fed heavier with much hay. Sometimes the hay was not stored themselves in the pastures. in good condition, owing to bad weather at the time of cutting. At such times, if the grain was plentiful, the grain ration was increased to make up for what was lacking in the hay. I tried to use judgment, according to the numtities of feed I had for them. I never felt that my ration was an expensive one, because of the large quantity of hay I was able to store away from a small acreage, and the abundant crops of grain and ensilage I was able to produce from the application of the manure I had from my feeding during the previous winter.

Lessening the Cost of Production.

I cheapened the cost of production by so arranging my stables that the labor of feeding and cleaning out was made as easy and as simple as possible. I have stabling for 90 head, all on the same level. It is so arranged that the stables can be cleaned with the use of a litter carrier, (the track having no switch) into a shed, where it is dumped into the spreader or truck and taken at once to the field, if so desired. The feed comes down very near the centre of the stable. The halls are all the same width, and a truck is used for feeding that just fills the space. The feeding is done from both sides of the truck, with ease to the feeder. It permits of a great saving of

the autoplow and autoharrow will banish him from the farm, because autoplows can't the silage, up to a certain limit, and not so raise little auto-plows each year to rustle for

The draft horse is getting bigger and bigger. In the late 80's if one weighing over 1,600 pounds came from France, it was an event, and the horse papers talked about him
—with pictures. Today the draft importer ber of steers I had in, and the kinds and quan- will touch nothing under 1,800 pounds, and three-year-old colts often run up to a ton.

The favorite draft breed in America-6 or to 1-is the Percheron of France. He comes from Le Perche (southwest of Paris), and nowhere else. The horse breeders of that district have banded themselves into a guild or union and decreed and decided that no horse from outside the irregular borders of their district can ever be recorded as a Percheron in the stud-book of the breed. A colt foaled just across the line, out of a mare and by a sire correctly registered can not himself be registered.

The foundation blood of the Percheron is. or is said to be, Arab. The Frenchman will tell you that a Percheron is an Arab "made heavy" by the climate.

But whether Arabian extract or no, it is sure that the breed has been made heavy by the climate or human selection, during the past half-century. When George Sand wrote, the Percheron was famous as a road horse, a traveler, a ground coverer. Her heroes used to drive hither and thither "behind four splen-

withstand the loads they are called upon to carry, sufficient strength must be secured by means of reinforcement; and where great strength is required, this may be obtained by using a larger post with greater proportion of metal and being well braced, as is usual in such cases. In point of durability, concrete is unsurpassed by any material of construction. We know it offers a perfect protection to the metal reinforced and is not itself affected by exposure, so that a post constructed of concrete reinforced with steel will last indefinitely and require no attention in the way of repairs.

No form of wooden reinforcement, either on the surface or within the post can be recommended. If on the surface, the wood will soon decay, and if a wooden core is used it will in all probability swell by the absorption of moisture and crack the post. The use of galvanized wire is sometimes advocated, but if the post is properly constructed and a good concrete used, this precaution against rust will be unnecessary, since it has been fully demonstrated by repeated tests that concrete protects steel perfectly against rust. If plain, smooth wire or rods are used for reinforcement, they should be bent over at the ends or looped to prevent slipping in the concrete. Twisted fence wire may usually be obtained at a reasonable cost, and is very well suited for this purpose. Barbed wire has been proposed and is sometimes used, although the barbs make it extremely difficult to handle. For the sake of economy the smallest amount did distance-eating Percherons." No modern

Probably nothing will answer the purpose better than a long staple embedded in the concrete, being twisted or bent at the end to prevent its becoming loose. Galvanized metal should be used for this purpose.

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The molds should be placed on a flat surface. The molds when in place are given a thin coating of soft soap, the platform or cement floor serving as bottom of mold being treated in the same way. Abut 11/2 inches of concrete is spread evenly over the bottom and carefully tamped, so as to reduce it to a thickness of about one inch. A piece of board will be found useful in leveling off the concrete to the desired thickness before tamping. On top of this layer two reinforcing members are placed about one inch from the sides of the mold. The molds are then filled and tamped in thin layers to the level of the other two reinforcing members, the fasteners for fence wires being inserted during the operation.

AUTOS HAVE SUPPLANTED HACKNEYS

The automobile has cut into the hackney and the trotter. Folk, Hughes, and John Healy, of Chicago have about extinguished the thoroughbred, but nothing like that has happened to the draft horse. He never had a better year.

The hackney was a gay looking fellow that consumed as much life force going up and down as straight ahead. Because of the pounding his feet and legs often went back on him and he had to be coddled like a lady's toy dog. It took an Englishman to properly brush and blow the dust out of his hide of a morning-American's wouldn't and Swedes couldn't. Anybody who owned a pair of hackneys belonged to the Leisure class.

Then the automobile came along. It went faster, looked flashier and kicked up the dust magnificently. By night it sent tireless link-boys of light, two hundred feet long, ahead of it to announce its coming, and it cost several times as much as the hackney. It soon relegated him, and now he is only a pensioner.-From "The Percheron and Others," by Joseph Medill Patterson, in Collier's for October 10.

WITH THE POULTRYMAN SOME POINTERS FOR BEGINNERS IN

SQUAB RAISING N the many inquiries that I receive for squab breeders, I am frequently asked if common pigeons are not just as good for raising squabs as Homers or more expensive birds. I would say most decidedly, they are not. In the first place, the common pigeon is not as good a breeder as the Homer pigeon and some of the Homer crosses.

The squabs of the common pigeon are not olump, but are poor and skinny specimens. Nobody wants them, and if a market man can be found to take them, he will not pay much for them for the reason he cannot get much. Hotels, restaurants, etc., know better than to serve the common pigeon squab to their customers, as the people who call for squabs are generally those who can afford to pay for the best and are not easily deceived with a small bunch of skin and bones. Whoever undertakes the squab business with common pigeons invites failure from the start.

And again, I am frequently informed that a certain party offers Homers at a price so low it would flardly pay the cost of raising the birds, to say nothing of the labor involved, and I am asked if I can meet the price, or perhaps make a better one. Now if it is only a low price that a person is after, he must remember that as in poultry and everything else, that quality governs the price. If a person is content to begin the raising of squabs for market by starting with inferior stock, this contentment will be of very short duration, as the results will be most disheartening.

It will be much better to start with only a few pairs of breeders that are worth the price paid for them than a big flock of nonproducing, disease-affected mongrel lot. For can be safely remembered that all squab breeding stock offered at a low price, in nearly every case the price asked for is all it is worth.

There are Homers offered for sale that are Homers in name only. The birds may be largely composed of the blood of the common pigeon or some other inferior cross, or old birds past their usefulness. It is much better to buy of some breeder who has made a success of it, and has a reputation to sustain.

Another thing worth remembering is that the largest and most meaty squabs bring the highest price. In buying breeding stock ger large birds, ask the party from whom you buy your breeding stock how much his squabs weigh at four weeks of age. Good large Homer squabs that are handled and fed right should weigh nine to ten pounds to the dozen. In order to get these good sized squabs it is necessary to have large breeders, and the breeding stock must be liberally fed with a variety of food, suitable for the rapid growth of the young pigeons.—Ex.

POULTRY NOTE!



In feeding I practice regularity. I endeavor to study the requirements of each beast, and to make them clean and comfortable. I never allowed anything but gentleness on the part of the stable man, and I feed the cattle to their full capacity, but not more than they would clean up. One of my greatest difficulties was to get men who would use judgment and give the cattle that careful attention that was so much required to make them give the greatest gains on the feed given them.

Prefers to Sell to Drovers.

I never attempted to ship my own finished stock. I preferred to sell to a dealer a month or two before they were finished. This put me in a position to regulate the feeding, so as to have the cattle ripe by the date of the agreement. Then the period of costly high feeding was not prolonged. I was quite willing to let the drover have what he could make at the other end for the risk he was willing to take in handling them.

My cattle have gone out weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. each, according to the length of time they have been fed. Thus they made gain of from 300 to 400 lbs. The price received was from five to six cents a pound. Cattle feeding gives me a home market at fair market prices, for all the coarse feed grown on the farm. Quite often I make a nice profit besides for the risk I undertake.—A. W. Van Sickle, in the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

BREEDING DRAUGHT HORSES AT LE PERCHE

The draft horse, so far, is safe from the machine. Maybe the autovan will drive him because every feeder must decide on that for from the city streets—that wouldn't be a bad

Frenchman would dream of driving up to his Ninette's door behind four Percherons.

The Perche peasants are artists, sculptors who, within the limitations of their material, most wonderfully fashion into being their equine imaginings.

It is much easier and simpler to carve a horse of the shape you want on the Parthenon frieze, than out in a lucerne pasture in the Eure-et-Loir district. Dazed by their artistry, the French Minister of Agriculture gravely reports: "These men of Le Perche are incredible! Command from them a horse, they will build you one to your specifications." From "The Percheron and Others," by Joseph Medill Patterson, in Collier's for October 10.

> ____ THE MODERN FENCE POST.

The ideal fence post is one not subject to decay. The following are some capital pointers for the farmer to observe, the suggestions being those of Mr. A. McCall, through the columns of the "Cement World." Mr. McCall says that as the life of the wooden posts is very limited, and suitable timber for posts in many localities scarce, it has become imperative to find a substitute.

A concrete post will last indefinitely, its strength increasing with age, whereas the wooden post must of course be replaced at short intervals.

In regard to strength, it must be borne in mind that it is not practicable to make concrete fence posts as strong as wooden posts of the same size; but since wooden posts, as a rule, are many times stronger than is necessary, this difference in strength should not condemn the use of reinforced concrete for of each being to secure a simple and perman-

of metal consistent with the desired strength must be used, and this requirement nakes it necessary to place the reinforcement near the surface, where the strength is utilized to greatest advantage, with only enough concrete on the outside to form a protective covering. A reinforcing member in each corner of the post is probably the most efficient arrangement.

The concrete should be mixed with Portland cement in about the proportion of 1 to 21/2-5 of broken stone or gravel under one-half inch being used.

Tapering Post Preferred.

Economy points to the use of a tapering post, and wooden molds will be found most suitable. They can be easily and quickly made in any desired size and form. A simple mold that provides a capacity for four posts has been used generally with satisfactory results. It consists of two end pieces carrying lugs, between which are inserted strips. The several parts are held together with hooks and eyes. Bracing also is provided to prevent any bulging. Dressed lumber at least an inch thick should be used. The posts should be 6 by 6 inches at the bottom and 6 by 3 inches at the top, and should be 7 feet long, having two parallel lines. If it is desired to have the posts square at both ends the mold must be built accordingly. The latter form of post is not as strong as the former, but requires less concrete. Great care in tamping is necessary to insure the corners of the mold being well filled, and if this detail is not carefully attended to, the metal will be subject to rust.

Various devices have been suggested for attaching fence wires to the posts, the object this purpose. To enable concrete posts to ent fastener, or one admitting of easy removal.

Any experienced, close observing poultry raiser knows, at a glance, the laying hen; the small feminine neck and head count again, the bright, alert eye tells a tale, the drooping tail tells another tale, and when she picks her feet up and plumps them down, we have another



er the purpose betbedded in the conat the end to pre-Galvanized metal

aced on a flat surplace are given a the platform or ceom of mold being Abut 11/2 inches of ver the bottom and educe it to a thickpiece of board will off the concrete to tamping. On top ing members are n the sides of the filled and tamped of the other two fasteners for fence g the operation.

PPLANTED

t into the hackney ughes, and John bout extinguished hing like that has se. He never had

ay looking fellow fe force going up d. Because of the often went back oddled like a lady's shman to properly ut of his hide of a in't and Swedes ned a pair of hackre class.

came along. It er and kicked up By night it sent two hundred feet ce its coming, and ch as the hackney. now he is only a Percheron and Patterson, in Col-

JLTRYMAN

BEGINNERS IN SING

ries that I receive s, I am frequently pigeons are not just g squabs as Homive birds. I would ly, they are not. ommon pigeon is the Homer pigeon

osses. non pigeon are not skinny specimens. a market man can will not pay much cannot get much. low better than to quab to their cuscall for squabs are ord to pay for the eived with a small Whoever underth common pigeons

ntly informed that ners at a price so cost of raising the he labor involved. meet the price, or Now if it is only after, he must re-

y and everything he price. If a perraising of squabs inferior stock, this short duration, as sheartening. to start with only

hat are worth the

big flock of nonmongrel lot. For red that all squab ow price, in nearly or is all it is worth. ed for sale that are he birds may be od of the common rior cross, or old It is much better o has made a sucation to sustain. membering is that squabs bring the breeding stock ge om whom you buy much his squabs age. Good large idled and fed right unds to the dozen. sized squabs it is breeders, and the berally fed with a the rapid growth

OTE:

observing poultry he laying hen; the d count again, the the drooping tail she picks her feet we have another

THE GROWTH OF JAPANESE ART

(Continued from Page Five.)

ese prints. The writer has a collection, and among the better prints there are some for-These were bought in the beginning when his training in the values of Japanese prints was in process. There are, too, many prints of the originals which are palmed off on the unsuspecting. Not all dealers do this, hough. More honest men will sell the colctor reprints of pictures. Hokusei's famous Fugaku-san-jiu-rok-kei" series have been rerinted several times, lastly in 1895. These are e bridge pictures. In the Waterfall series of lokusei a fraudulent edition has been published, which is a close copy of the original, and exerts shown the forgeries without opportunity compare with the originals could be deived. The forgers are not satisfied with makreproductions with new blocks by tracing. work of the artist, but cases are known where the names of artists have been inscribed on new prints, and modern prints have been made with names of dead artists attached. Utamaru's famous silkworm series has been dealt with in this manner. The novice buying Japanese prints is apt to be made pay for his experience, and it is always well to consult an expert before purchasing. It is a difficult study, this of Japanese color prints, for not only are the works of the famous artists to be considered, but those also of sons and pupils.

The first period of prints in Japan was from 1700 to 1764, when the black and whites, now rare, were made. From 1765 to 1818 the rise and culmination of multi-color printing took place. From 1818 to 1867 there was a decadence in the art and from 1867 to date a revival. It is the third period in which the collector finds the largest field, when the late works of Hokusei, the landscapes of Hiroshige one of which is illustrated herewith), the virile draughtsmanship of Kuniyoshi and other artists are to be had. The fourth period, with the delicate work of Setei Watanabe, Kiosai's powerful drawing, Yoshiteshi's weird works. and Gekko's graceful designs, are within reach of most collectors. The triptych is one of the most popular forms of prints.

The earlier and most expensive prints are of less value than the later ones. A collection of the early prints would include prints in white and black and shades of black, but are useful for their historical value, rather than their art. Among the more popular collections are the single sheets and triptychs of such artists as Kiyonaga, Utamare, Chuncho, Shumman, Yeishi, and the first Toyokuni. The best years of this period of the art of Japanese color prints was about the beginning of 1800, before the death of Utamaro in 1806. The decadence followed soon afterward, from 1818, the Japanese sav. Of the nineteenth century period, though, there were some good landscapes.

Famous to the Japanese among all others of their artists was Hokusei. He was given many names, the most popular being "Gwakio Rejin Manji" (the Old Man Mad About Drawing). He lived for ninety years, dying in 1849. In boyhood he was apprenticed to an engraver, with whom he served for four years, gaining much useful experience thereby. His life was a poor one, though he worked incessantly he had little money. Art was not for money in those days. His versatility and productiveness was little short of marvelous. In all 160 different publications of various kinds were illustrated him, some of them containing more than fifty pictures in each. There were also hundreds of sketches, innumerable studies and hundreds of paintings, his designs covering every field, kinds, still life, and landscapes. His carricatures, too, were excellent. His most famous work in the eye of the foreigner is "The Hundred Views of Fuji," being drawings of the sacred mountain from a hundred different points of vantage. This collection was published in 1834, and reproductions have been published abroad. The mountain is treated idealistically from points on land and sea, through varying conditions of light and atmosphere, in different weather conditions, storm and sunshine. Other works of the artist are "The Personages of Suikoden," the "Heroes of China and Japan," Glories of China and Japan," "Thirty-six Views of Fuji," the collections knows as the Bridges and the Waterfalls.

The history of Japanese art contains many odd incidents of the lives of the artists. For instance, there are stories of how Kyosai drew pictures of brawls in the quarters of the wrestlers in the slums of Tokyo at seven years of age, and at nine years of age dragged a severed head from the Sumida river to carry it home and hide it from his parents while he made studies from it. His parents, discovering the gruesome thing, forced him to throw it in the river again. He carried it under his arms to the river bank, spending several hours seated before it, drawing, before tossing the thing into the river. At fifteen, when his family was escaping from a fire which threatened to involve them, he sat in the roadway to make pictures of the burning street. As a man he made the fortune of a beggar who came to him to ask alms. He painted a picture of the old man, a representation showing demons in hell so poverty-stricken that they were sawing off their horns to sell to the bone-carver, while on the other side were angels in heaven welcoming beggars to a feast. The beggar exhibited the drawing and earned so much that he built a house and lived in comfort on the products of

the exhibitions of the picture. There are many good Japanese color prints owned in Victoria and some excellent collections are held in Seattle. The most notable collections in the world are those of M. Louis Gonse and Edmond de Goncourt of Paris, the British Museum, Professor William Anderson of London, who has written some notable works on Japanese art, Dr. Justus Brinckman of Berlin, Mr. Fenollosa of Boston, E. F. Strange, and C. J. Holmes.

The Ghost Caves of Donegal



the shores of Donegal Bay called Dooran, a short distance from the village of Mountcharles, which has long been a favorite watering resort with the inhabitants of the Finn Valley, not the least of its attractions being the far-famed cave usually called the "Rattling Cove." This cave is situated

along the shore, and the entrance to it is between immense boulders. Although hundreds of people have ventured down a considerable distance, it has never been explored to the bottom, as nobody could be found courageous enough to do so. Visitors generally content themselves by throwing stones of all sizes into the entrance, in order to hear them rolling down as though from one flight of stairs to another, until the sound becomes fainter and fainter, and at length dies out in the distance. Hundreds and thousands of visitors to the shore for the greater part of a century or more have done so, yet there is no sign of this immense cave being filled up.

Much more remarkable, however, is the other cave of which I propose to write. It lies about a quarter of a mile up the hill from the shore in a direct line from the Rattling Cove, and its entrance is in the middle of a cultivated field. At the time of its accidental discovery the field was in the possession of a man named Thompson. On one occasion, when the field was planted with potatoes, the laborers found the soil so shallow that sufficient earth could not be raised to "mould" the crop. The farmer decided to quarry the rock and have it removed, as he happened to require the stones for building a new dwellinghouse at the time. He procured help and commenced work; but the rock turned out to be a great flag a few inches thick and about six feet square. When it was removed they saw to their great astonishment a square hole about six or eight feet deep, with something at the bottom like another passage slanting still further down. One of the laborers got down to explore, his companions let-ting him down by the shoulders, and he discovered a flight of narrow stone stairs, which passed out of sight into darkness. The news of this discovery naturally spread in all directions like wildfire, and the usual reports were circluated of its being filled with untold treasures. The late Lord Francis Conyngham, of the Hall, Mountcharles, determined to explore the cave, and, accompanied by a number of mer as cout-hearted as himself, des-cended with lamps, and with ropes round their bodies, giving directions that if they did not return within a reasonable time their companions above should pull inem up. Having reached the foot of the narrow stairs, they found themselves in a spacous apartment, which was quite empty, with not even a trace of dust on the floor. The walls were plastered with something as hard as if it had been hewn out of the solid rock. in the opposite wall was a small door not more than three feet high and two and a half feet wide, through which they crawled on their hands, and found themselves in an apartment of similar size, with another small door on the other side. They passed on from one apartment to the other until they reached the sixth, all of similar size. The door which would have taken them into the seventh was closed. They tried to force it open, but it stood firm and strong. One of the party proposed to go up and fetch a sledge-hammer, but before doing so, and in order to see if the wood was sound, he gave the door a hard kick with his boot. A tremendous noise was immediately heard, like an explosion, which was repeated several times. Another kick was given still harder, which produced the sound of several more terrible explosions, although their companions above declared they heard no sound all the time. At this point the explorers became frightened, and made their way out of the cave, and since that day no one has been found curious a notorious thief concealed himself in these enough or courageous enough to break open

the door and explore the treasure-house. Many years afterwards I was on a visit to Dooran, and made my way to the place. The his widow was still alive, and I took lodgings at her house for a few weeks. The first opportunity I got I began to inquire of the widow about the cave. She told me the cave did exist, and all I had heard about it was quite true, but "if I had wit for myself" the further I kept from it the better, for there was something uncanny about it, and she lowered her voice almost to a whisper.

"Was it not your husband who first discovered it?" I asked. "It was, but it would have been good for

him, poor man, he had never gone near it," she 'How is that? Did he not prosper and build this house afterwards?"

"He did, but he did not live to enjoy it," she said. "And what about Lord Francis Conyngham? Was he not one of the explorers?"

next inquired. True, but poor Lord Francis's luck was not much better. He was obliged to leave the Hall soon afterwards, and he did not live

I asked her to send the children with me to point out the place, but she refused, stating that since her husband's death she had allowed the field to go out of cultivation. They only kept it for grazing, and neither she nor the children went near the mouth of the cave. I was fortunate, however, to find others who pointed out the opening, although I could not persuade any of them to accompany me down.

HERE is a country district along The flag had been replaced, but there was still at Ballybofey, Stranorlar, and Crossroads for room enough under it to get down. Having provided a lamp, I went down alone, and ound everything much the same as described. The rooms all ran in the direction of the shore, and when I arrived at the seventh apartment I found the door firmly closed. The wood appeared to be sound, and although I pressed it with all my might it would not move. I searched all round the apartment for a stone to break it open, but I could find none. I gave it a kick with my foot, and in a few seconds sure enough I heard a rumbling noise as if a weighty carriage drawn by several horses was starting. Then it resembled distant thunder drawing near, and ended with three explosions like the discharge of artillery. Up to the present I had always considered myself stout-hearted, but now I wished myself elsewhere. In my apprehensive state of mind I thought I had lost my hat, and began to look around for it on the floor, but could see it nowhere. At length, reaching up my hand, I found it still on my head. Taking fresh courage, I gave the door another desperate kick, when suddenly it appeared as though a sluice had been let loose on a water mill and the machinery put in motion. This soon changed to a rumbling noise in the bowels of the earth, and I could hear one discharge of artillery follow the other until I became more frightened than ever, and made my escape to the open air as quickly as I could. In my opinion the alarming noise is simply the echo reverberating and re-echoing through the six sets of apartments in a fashion familiar in some great caves and cathedrals. This is now many years ago, and as far as I know the door has never been opened nor the hidden part of the cave

explored. There are also four caves near each other in the Finn Valley almost as wonderful. There is an elevated tract of country in County Donegal, or rather watershed, that marks the boundary line between the valleys of the Rivers Mourne and Finn, and the tract of Lough Swilly. This ridge is crowned by a round hill covered on all sides by thick plantations from its base to its top, where there is a steeple built from whence a view of the three counties of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh can be had. How the stones were conveyed up to build it-as there are none on the top of the hill-or when it was built I never could find out accurately, but it must have been a long time ago. The plantations cover hundreds of acres and extend over several townlands. Where the steeple is built is called Mullagharry, and the place where the openings to the caves are situated is called Tyrcallen. Before writing this paper, and in order to refresh my memory, I paid a second visit to Tyrcallen, and entered one of the caves. I found it much the same as when I first visited it, only a good deal of shrubbery and brambles had sprung up and almost closed the entrance. However, I got down, and found it unchanged. The floor was damp, and the walls were built up with stones and roofed over with flags, and so high that a man of average height could walk without stooping. It ran back in a circular direction, and was so full of windings and turnings that it was a perfect labyrinth. I wandered on, examing it closely with the light of my lamp, until, judging from the length of time, I had gone over two miles, and there was no appearance of it having any end. It is said by some people that these caves are secret passages to and from the steeple, and that all were constructed in turbulent times in order to have a view of the country for many miles round, while others declare the caves are much older than the steeple, and that the centre of the hill on which it stands is a rock. Be this as it may, they are in existence for many generations, and no person now living can tell when or for what purpose they were con-

I was told that in the years 1865 and 1866 caves and baffled the vigilance of the police

farmer who discovered the cave was dead, but AFRICAN HUNTING AT ONE DOLLAR A WORD

The (\$1) lion (\$1) stood (\$1)
Within (\$1) the (\$1) wood (\$1);

I (\$1) took (\$1) a (\$1) steady (\$1) aim (\$1);

My (\$1) bullet (\$1) sped (\$1)
And (\$1) he (\$1) lay (\$1) dead (\$1)—

By (\$1) my (\$1) good (\$1) rifle (\$1) slain (\$1). \$23.00

His (\$1) struggles (\$1) ceased (\$1);
The (\$1) noble (\$1) beast (\$1)
Lay (\$1) stretched (\$1) upon (\$1) his (\$1) side (\$1). My (\$1) bullet (\$1) true (\$1) Had (\$1) bored (\$1) him (\$1) through (\$1), And (\$1) instantly (\$1) he'd (\$2) died (\$1). 23.00

(\$1) rush (\$1), a (\$1) crash (\$1), A (\$1) rush (\$1), a (\$1) crash (\$1),
A (\$1) tawny (\$1) flash (\$1)
Before (\$1) my (\$1) startled (\$1) eyes (\$1)!
And (\$1) then (\$1) I (\$1) knew (\$1)!
I'd (\$2) work (\$1) to (\$1) do (\$1),
Ere (\$1) I (\$1) could (\$) claim (\$1) my (\$1)

prize (\$1). prize (\$1). His (\$1), maddened (\$1) mate (\$1) I (\$1) saw (\$1) too (\$1) late (\$1),

Had (\$1) reached (\$1) me (\$1) with (\$1) a (\$1) bound (\$1); With (\$1) trusty (\$1) knife (\$1) With (\$1) trusty (\$1) her (\$1) life (\$1).

I (\$1) sought (\$1) her (\$1) life (\$1).

As (\$1) we (\$1) rolled (\$1) o'er (\$1) the (\$1).

26.00 ground (\$1).

My (\$1) skill (\$1) and (\$1) strength (\$1) Prevailed (\$1) at (\$1) length (\$1), And (\$1) with (\$1) a (\$1) movement (\$1) quick (\$1) I (\$1) laid (\$1) her (\$1) low (\$1) With (\$1) one (\$1) sharp (\$1) blow (\$1) Of (\$1) my (\$1) renowned (\$1) Big (\$1) Stick! (\$1). T. (\$1) R. (\$1) 2.00

(I get less.) -N. A. J. in New York World.

upwards of twelve months, although they hunted after him night and day. He came out early in the morning, stole cattle, drove them to some neighboring fair, and, having sold them, made his way back to the caves. At length he was caught, and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. He died about a couple of years before his term expired.

There are few caves in County Donegal or even in Ireland, more wonderful or more worthy of systematic investigation, and it might be worth while for some antiquarian society or field club to undertake it.—Samuel

SOME MARK TWAIN STORIES

Mark Twain's humorous advice to some burglars who broke into his house the other day proves that he has the faculty of finding humour in the most unexpected places. The following incident shows how strongly is the oker's instinct ingrained in him. A friend once took him to see a very beautiful, and valuable, piece of sculpture. It represented a young woman coiling up her hair, and the workmanship was such that the owner's other companions stood open-mouthed in admiration. "Well," said the host, turning to Mark Twain for his verdict, "What do you think of it? Grand, isn't it?" "Yes, it's very pretty" said Mark, "but it's not true to nat-"Why not?" inquired everyone in surprise. "She ought to have her mouth full of hairpins," replied the humorist gravely.

Indeed, the author of "A Tramp Abroad" was a wit even before he left the nursery, and he was a continual source of amusement to his parents and their friends. One morning his father led him into the garden, and pointing to a bed of flowers that had a considerable number of weeds in it, said: want you to weed out this flower bed." The future author examined the bed in silence for a moment, and the more he looked at it the bigger it seemed to grow. It appeared that he had never seen so many weeds in his life before. Turning to his parent he innocently (?) inquired: "Wouldn't it be better, father, to flower out the weed bed?"

One day Mark was in a billiard saloon when a particularly unprepossessing-looking man approached him and asked him to play a game. The humorist consented, and they began in earnest. "I'll be perfectly fair with you," said the stranger, "I'll play you left-banded," "I felt hurt," says Mark Twain, when he tells the story, for he was cross-eyed, freekled, and had red hair, so I determined to teach him a lesson for his audacity. He won first shot and ran clean out, taking my half-dollar, and all I got was the oppor-tunity to challe my cue." The wonderful play of his opponent so astonished Mark that he exclaimed: "By jove, if you can play like that with your left hand I'd like to see you play with your right. "I can't," replied the stranger as he sidled out of the room; "you see, I'm left-handed."

Although he is a Bohemian of Bohemians, Mark Twain has a great capacity for business, and a short time ago he was telling a brother writer, in his own inimitable way, the secret of his financial success. "My early difficulties taught me some thrift," said Mark; "but I never knew whether it was wiser to spend my last cent for a cigar to smoke or for an apple to devour." "I am astounded," observed his friend, "that a person with so little decision should have met with so much worldly success." Mark Twain nodded his head gravely. "Indecision about spending money," he said, "is worthy of cultivation. When I couldn't decide what to buy with my last cent, I kept it, and so became rich."

The humorist relates a remarkable experience that once befell him in Australia, which, he says, determined him to never again judge by appearance. He had just landed at an Australian port, and to his chagrin there was no porter in sight to carry his luggage. Seeing a rough-looking, badly-dressed old fellow leaning idly against a post with his hands in his pockets, the author beckoned to him and said: "See here, if you'll carry these bags up to the hotel I'll give you half a dollar." The man scowled darkly, and, taking three or four golden sovereigns from his pocket, he deliberately threw them into the sea, scowled at Mark Twain again, and walked away without a word.-M. A. P.

SEDITION IN INDIA

The Allahabad correspondent of Daily Telegraph says: The people of Midnapore evidently feel constrained, in view of the present sensation in their midst, to assert their loyalty. At a large meeting, attended by over 500 of the town's gentry, resolutions were passed expressing horror at the recent Anarchist outrages and loyalty to the British Government. At the commencement of the proceedings the National Anthem was sung. A good illustration of the ease with which unscrupulous agitators and their satellites can exploit the country comes from Indore.

It appears that a rumor had gained wide credence in the bazaars that the Government was about to recall all silver coins and to issue new ones made of pigskin and cowhide, with a view to defile everybody's caste. A native gentleman, feeling alarmed at the extent to which the rumor was being spread and believed, informed one English official of the State, who at once made careful inquiries into the matter.

It transpired that recently a supply of

dummy coins made of compressed paper had been procured for use in the vernacular schools to teach the children the value and use of the current coins. Some of these kindergarten tokens had fallen into the hands of the agitators, and with this stock-in-trade they managed to create the beginnings of a popular

It seems certain that the alteration of Tilak's sentence from transportation to simple imprisonment is due to the influence of, the Bombay government, which had already remitted the sentences on the rioters during Tilak's trial, and also Tilak's fine. These concessions should show that the government harbours no grudge, even against its worst enemies, and should minimize any claims that Tilak may have had to martyrdom.

PRESERVING THE BISON

The latest report of the American Bison Society (of which Mr. Roosevelt is president, and the Governor-General of Canada vicepresident) gives reasons for hoping that the largest and most picturesque of the North American fauna will not only be saved from extinction, but also enabled to increase and multiply until it can once more be classed in the category of big game, writes a correspondent of the London Times. A census of living bison on the continent shows there are 1,116 in more or less close captivity in the United States, and 476 such prisoners of civilization in Canada. Of wild bison there are about 300 in the latter country, and only 25 in the former, while the number of "cattaloes" (it is a "portmanteau" word of obvious origin, connoting a cross between bison or "buffalo" and domestic cattle) in the two countries is estimated at 345. In some interesting notes on this census Professor Hornaday remarks:

The most important event of 1907 in the life history of the American bison was the action of the Canadian Government in purchasing the entire Pablo-Allard herd of 628 animals and transporting 398 of them to Elk Island Park in Canada. Inasmuch as it was impossible to induce the United States Covernment to purchase this herd and for ever maintain it on the Flathead reservation, the next best thing was that it should pass into the hands of the Canadian Government and be located on the upper half of the former range of the species. In view of the breaking up of the Flathead Indian reservation and its opening to settlement it was no longer possible for Mr. Pablo to maintain his herd either there or elsewhere. The Canadian Government deserves to be sincerely congratulated upon its wisdom, its foresight, and its general enterprise in providing \$157,000 for the purchase of the Pablo herd in addition to the cost of transporting the animals and fencing Elk Island Park."

The remaining 230 bison on the Flathead range (which is in the State of Montana) are now being removed to their new habitation above the national boundary line. The transference has been carried out so far without loss, and the health of the animals—among whom the natural proportion of males and females has been maintained—has not been materially affected. A small herd of 15 headlately increased to 17 by the birth of two healthy calves-has been established recently at the Wichita Reserve, and the cost of its mantenance has been defrayed by the American Government. But a proposal to form a New York State herd in the Adirondacks at a cost of \$20,000, though accepted by the two Houses of the State Legislature, was vetoed by the Governor on the grounds of the many demands on the Treasury, and the doubtful success of the experimen

Obviously the task of permanently preserving the bison rests with the Canadian Government; and it is better that it should be so, since Canada is not so closely settled as the United States, has several exclusive areas of the primeval wilderness reserved as national parks, and possesses an efficient and effectively administered system of game preservation. It is out of the question, of course, that the bison will ever become so numerous in Canada as they were in the days of the great Red River hunting parties, when as many as 3,000 men, women and children took part in the summer "running," and the annual "bag" often exceeded 20,000. In the fifties the numerical strength of the northern herd, whose main pasturage was Canada's half of the prairie region, was estimated at 4 millions, the southern herd, which moved through Texas and the American Southwest, being much smaller. But it is within the bounds of possibility that, fifty years hence, Canada should possess as many bison as, say, there are caribou in Newfoundland. As yet, however, the fate of the small herd of "wood buffalo"-a somewhat smaller species of bison-in Athabasca is not determined. Mr. Ernest Thompson-Seton, who visited the grounds two years ago, saw 35 bison, only three of which were calves, and found evidence for believing that the numerical strength of this small natural herd did not exceed 300. Mr. Howard Douglas, superintendent of the Rocky Mountain Park, at Banff, wrote a year ago:

"I have got the best information I can procure with regard to the herd running wild in the north, and regret having to report that they are decreasing, owing to the timber wolves killing the young calves, so that where there were supposed to be 600 head a few years ago, the estimate now is only about 300, with very little young stock among them, and unless drastic measures are taken soon there will be none left."

This summer and last the Northwest Mounted Police have been protecting the herd, so far as possible. But timber wolves, the numbers of which seem to be increasing in all parts of the Dominion, for some unknown reason, are not easily checked.

It is to be hoped that it will be possible to preserve the American bison in his native pasturages. There is no more magnificent creature among the pensioners of humanity.

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

THE ART OF PENMANSHIP

"Difficult" Letters.

F there be a task more generally loathed, more invariably shirked, more univer-sally procrastinated over than the writf a "difficult" letter, show me that It stands to reason, of course, that what is difficult to one is not so to another. A practised hand will string together without a moment's hesitation the glib phrases which would never pre-

sent themselves at all to a tyro. And the latter will marvel at the former's acumen, and fancy that one se gifted could never be at a loss—but he little knows. There are depths which he has never plumbed; there are epistolary contortions

of which he has never dreamed, and a "difficult" let-ter is a "difficult" letter, whether the individual who has to write it be learned or unlearned, young or old,

Perhaps that best known to the ordinary person is one which, because of its irksomeness, is fast falling into disuse—namely the "Hospitable-roofer. The "Hospitable-roofer" may indeed be all very well after a really charming visit to the house of a well after a really charming visit to the house of a friend or a relation—and the enthusiastic pen, especially if it be a "young pen," will flow on easily and joyfully, recalling merry scenes and jests—and how about the weary visit one has had to drag through "counting the hours that all too slowly pass," as the song says, till the day of release comes, and you mentally resolve never to be caught in such a death-trap again. You have got to write something, and what on earth can you say?

How are you to combine the necessary civility, with your rebellious instincts, not to mention your

with your rebellious instincts, not to mention your conscience? How are you to affect gratitude for dull and tiresome hospitality, doubtless well meant, but nevertheless a failure?

Something may be done in this way. Dwell upon the kindness of your entertainers, and if you can show any particular instance do so.

It may be that a luncheon basket has been thoughtfully provided for your journey, or you have been given flowers from a country garden for your city home, or books and papers have been bought for your benefit during your journey.

Have something to say on any of these heads, and

say it with effusion; there are few people who will discriminate between acknowledgement of such trifles, duly and expansively elaborated, and a burst of genuine retropective ardor.

uine retropective aror.

Again, you are having a great time, a glorious time among congenial friends and delightful surroundings, but how are you ever to find a moment's leisure to write the full account thereof which you promised to the invalid at home, who watches so eagerly for every post?

A cursory scrawl will by no means satisfy such recipient, moreover you have promised details; you are expected to dilate on how this one looked, and what that one were. But you are in a whirl and letter writing is the last thing you want to think about. You have so much to say you know not where to begin. You are like the Highland lassie, who knew so many reel steps, that she was seen standing

motionless in the dance, while the pipes were skirling away, unable to think of one to start on!

An excuse rises in your heart; would it not be better to wait till you can pour out by word of mouth,

better to wait till you can pour out by word of mouth, than to attempt to boil down such an over-flowing pot to the capabilities of a letter?

This is because it is a "difficult" letter you see; well now, don't let it daunt you!

It is wonderful how far a little will go when honestly designed to cheer and amuse, not merely to give the impression that the writer is in luck's way.

Instead of enumerating at railroad speed a list of prospective engagements and amusements, as to which there is nothing more to be said, give an account of something already done, even if it seems old. count of something already done, even if it seems old and stale to yourself. It will yield perhaps some odd little details, the more homely and trivial the better. little details, the more homely and trivial the better. A small mishap—an imbroglio—a child's solecism—will often be diverting to hear of, though causing dismay to those concerned at the moment. If you are yourself a victim, so much the better! This is sure to be appreciated! And if you contrive to interweave an anecdote, a good saying, or a smart reply—such as does not unfrequently catch the ear that is open for it, your "difficult" letter that cost you so much to begin, may prove, in the end, a veritable masterpiece. Again, what about the perfunctory epistle of gratitude for the gift which offends your taste, and insults your understanding?

Such presents are sometimes bestowed and have to be thanked for—and, if this cannot be done by word of mouth, we have the material for a very, very "difficulty" letter indeed.

Certain donors go straight for what takes their own fancy, and bestow no thought on the ulterior destination of their offering; hence a piece of dress material may be so unbecoming as to be positively wearable, or a crude daub defile an otherwise im-maculate wall. I have known a sofa cushion produce a feeling of nausea similar to that engendered by the vicinity of the terrible "Mr. Hopkinson," and yet it had perforce to be accepted and, what was worse still, "gratefully" acknowledged! A case in point was that of Susan.

Susan was young, and poor, and bitterly disappointed was she, when a box, which arrived from a yealthy Godmother at Christmas-time was found to contain a useless, and expensive toy, instead of the much hoped-for addition to her all, too scanty wardrobe. She was the possessor however, of a sweet and gentle nature together with the gift of "making the best of things." She argued that the useless grinning monstrosity, which, to her, was only a source of mortification, wore another aspect to her relation's eyes accordingly she found it "very ingenious," and "wonderful piece of mechanism;" moreover she was quite sure it must be a novelty as she "had never seen its like before." She did not add, as I own I should have been sorely tempted to do, that she hoped she would never see its like again, the "diffi cult" letter therefore gave complete satisfaction, and was frequently quoted with complacency thereafter. Again a well-to-do old family friend or connection may send for a wedding-present some trifle, nice and pretty in its way, but totally inadequate to the occasion, and wealth of the donor.

The bride and bridegroom surveys the article very ruefully, thinking of what the "in-laws" will say. And what of the letter which must be written? To be obviously cool would be fair enough—meanness merits coolness—and those folk who will spend any amount of money on themselves, whilst yet grudging the smallest outlay on another, may very well be exposed-but alas, it can't be done.

An important family connection is not a person to be offended with impunity, besides which the person may possess other qualities, which endear him or her, and prudence whispers "beware!" Here is a suggesfor a "difficult" letter of this sort. Write vaguely and generally.

Dwell as little as possible on the present occasion, spread out such warmth as you can muster into the past and future. "You are always so kind." "I am sure you will believe how much I value the old tie between our families, and I trust you will continue it." etc.

By spinning out a few such phrases, it may and often will escape notice that there is not precisely that gush of enthusiasm for the trumpery sent as possibly the sender anticipated. At any rate the "difficult" letter has been achieved, that is the main thing. And lastly, what about those epistles of sympathy or congratulation, which are at times veritable bugbears. You "don't know what to say." You are "most awfully sorry and shocked"—but are those the correct expressions to put on paper? Perhaps not! Nevertheless the very generalities which are so serviceable on the occasions above noted, are out of place, and would be meaningless, and even cruel at times here. Do not try for the proper thing to say. Pause and reflect. Consider within yourself, what makes this happy event so especially joyous, or con-trariwise the trial so bitter, and the loss so great? There is always some peculiar circumstance, your

recognition of which will be soothing, and grateful. It will be seen that as you wrote you thought (and, by the way, write slowly; let there be no suggestion of having dashed off a few lines in haste—reluctant to take time or trouble over them)—and, above all things be natural. Remember one of the truest sayings of our great dramatist

ings of our great dramatist.

"A touch of nature makes the whole world kin."
One touch of real feeling is worth a thousand set phrases. A very old and much-esteemed lady died, phrases. A very old and much-esteemed lady died, and a very young and frank soldier, her great-nephew, who had experienced her kind hospitality shortly before, wrote thus of the event, in all good faith: "She was a ripper. I put a band of crape round my arm because she had been so good to me," and this genuine tribute oddly worded as it was, went straight to the very hearts off the bereaved family parking however are suppressed. Perhaps, however, so spontaneous an epistle, scarcely enters into the category of "Difficult" Letters."

FASHION'S FANCIES

About Furs

I always think that the purchase of fur requires a good deal of meditation, for we are all apt to make the mistake of supposing that we shall look nice in any sort of peltry, and there never was a greater mistake. The choice of color of course is always important, and in choosing fur, it is necessary to re-

minds me of an elderly and very stout lady I used to know, who on one unhappy day trotted off by herself and bought the most aggressive set of bear it was possible to obtain. You know how long the hairs of the bear are, and you can imagine this poor misguided dame in her handsome set a good deal better than I can describe it. Her family, however, rebelled, and the fur set was ultimately doomed to make a border to the carriage rug!

I think we all ought to look very nice this winter with our straight skirts and our straight coats,

I think we all ought to look very nice this winter with our straight skirts and our straight coats, with all the beautiful cloth and tweed at our disposal to choose from. Some folk may suppose that the vogues are only kind to the very slim; but this is not a bit true, for they are kinder than they have been for a long time to persons of all sizes, and by a judicious choice it is possible to make the stout look more slender and the short appear taller than they really are; while those whose aim and object is to look thin to vanishing point can be happy all day long!

THE ADVANTAGES OF GENERAL CULTURE

We frequently hear it said of a good talker, and—in spite of the jeremiads of the blue-spectacled variety—conversation is by no means the lost art it is represented, that she is "well-informed," or more colloquially, "well up" in all the questions of the day.

but the lack of this sense of proportion is responsible for a great part of the folly and absurdity into which we usually fall. One frequently netices in dealing with uneducated persons that a very sad feature of their lives is the limitation of sympathy from which they suffer. The fall of a chimney and the loss of one life in a neighboring town is of more moment than the dire effects of plague, famine and pestilence in another part of the world.

When we consider how valuable the power of sympathy is to us, we cannot help feeling intensely sorry for those who are without it. And sympathy is concerned with time as well as with space.

There is perhaps no better foundation for the sense of proportion than a knowledge of history, enabling us, as it does, to focus current events, if not unerringly, at least with some chance of correctness, The great trouble with the partially educated of classes is their lack of detachment; the present ooms too large; the here and the now obscure all

And so I utter my little word for leisurely general culture, as opposed, on the one hand, to mere current smartness, and on the other, to the early specialization which threatens to invade girls' edu-cation, as it has already done that of their brothers.

Where early specialization is imperative, it is to be recognized as a danger, but in the case of the great majority of girls and young women, it is both unnecessary and harmful.



LONDON FASHIONS IN COIFFURE AND HATS

In the centre is a pretty hair ornament consisting of a wreath of green enamel tyy leaves frosted over with diamonds. On the right is a deep prune-colored velvet hat, lined with pale biscuit satin and trimmed with a band of satin to match, adorned with colled satin motifs. The hat on the left is of purple satin trimmed with clusters of velvet muscats contrasting with two huge choux of purple velvet.

member one's complexion, and also the tint of one's hair. Some women, for instance, do not look at all well in chinchilla, and others should avoid mole well in chinchilla, and others should avoid mole color; the large woman appears to a disadvantage in any outstanding fur, and she does herself more justice when she chooses something soft and close; whereas the lady of the thin figure can always select a full fur and know that it will become her. This year the making of all the fur garments is carried to a fine art, and the skins are so well prepared that we are no longer limited to any particular shape, even the most acute Directoire fashions can be expressed in fur as well as they can be in cloth. There are superb coats of broadtail, fitting closely to the figure, trimmed with very handsome passementerie and braiding; there are long coats of seal decorated in a like manner, or made with Directoire revers of some contrasting fur, and ermine, that most regal and majestic of all furs, is made up in beautiful stoles and evening wraps as well as in small ties which just encircle the neck.

Of course, little trifies such as I have described

Of course, little trifles such as I have described are by no means cheap; they may even run into hundreds of pounds, and cannot be attained by the

Personally speaking, I am much interested in pretty clothes for the average individual and therefore it is very pleasant to see that our well known firms are ready with all sorts of attractive coats which are not too ruinous for the ordinary purse. We all have our little weaknesses, or some people might consider them "strengths." I dislike cheap fur very much, and would rather save for a year or two in order to obtain what I really like than I would buy something very cheap and consequently rather two in order to obtain what I really like than I would buy something very cheap and consequently rather nasty. But there are coats of squirrel and moleskin, of musquash and black dyed pony skin, which are available to us all. And as regards shape, I am quite sure that the bolero for the time being is as dead as the homely door nail, and in its place there is the close, or semi-fitting, coatee, just coming to, or covering the hip line. Some people always insist that they do not look well in any coat which comes below their waist, but this is pure fiction. Everything depends on the way the coat is cut, and the breast seam, which has been found so useful in adjusting the cloth coat, is used in the best fur models. So we can be made to look quite as slim and as elegant in caracul as in tweed. The Napoleon collar is also a feature of fashion, which we should not disregard. feature of fashion, which we should not disregard, and outlined with braid it is exceedingly chic and nice. There is no denying that the little trimming of braid and other incidental touches add immensely to the fur coat of modern times. On a musk seal coate, for example, a very wide braiding, carried from the shoulder-line downwards, breaks up the surface, and proves very becoming, and braid is also extremely useful when we are renovating last year's coat. We can probably entice it into a pretty whirligig where the coat may be a little rubbed, and just at the edge of the ouff, a wide piece of braid will tacffully veil the signs of wear and tear.

Certain it is that the becoming qualities of fur have never been taken advantage of better than at the moment. What looks more charming than a well-fitting cloth princess gown, worn with a long tile and large muff in a becoming fur? When does the elderly woman throw off the appearance of age better than when she is wearing a graceful seal long coat, or a stole of Russian sable? As regards the stole, and the these are larger and more imposing than they have ever been; some of them are really large enough to wear without any other protection, especially those models which are arranged with a loose stip over the shoulder. loose skin over the shoulder. As a matter of good taste, I would always recommend a young girl to content herself with a really good moleskin stole, instead of buying a cheap imitation sable, unmis-takably imitation, or a long white stole which sheds its white hairs wherever she goes. Natural opossum is another fur which always looks well with a tailor-

made coat and skirt, and Persian lamb is extremely suitable to the uses of the schoolgiri. For the evening there are sumptuous garments composed of lace and ermine, or lace and sable. If we have a good fur collar by us, we can add it to an evening cloak, and strips of fur can be joined out with chiffon or passementerie, and will make us a very charming little stole to wear with a strip of the stole to wear with a stole to wear with with chiffon or passementerie, and will make us very charming little stole to wear with an afterno

Certain furs only look well on smart occasions; a ery delicate skin like chinchilla should never be sed except for afternoon events. People make a great mistake in not having neat furs for wearing with tailor-made gowns. Sable, mink or marten always look smart, and the little ermine ties, quite small and neat, are suitable. The new muffs are very small and near, are suitable. The new mults are very large, and the tightly stitched skin has given place to the hanging drapery of fur. A sable model which I liked very much was made up of satin with three skins hanging quite loosely in the front and, strange to say, there was an absence of little heads as trim-

mg, which pleased me greatly.

Writing to you about the suitability of furs re-

Now, without wishing to disparage such a desirable accomplishment. I should like to put in my little word, for something beyond the "questions of the day"—to wit, for questions of yesterday and of to-

morrow.

There is a narrowness, differing in degree but not in kind, from that of the circulator of small talk, in the woman whose mental outlook is bounded by ideas that happen to be in the air, and whose speech echoes the phrases that abound on the lips of others. It is dangerously, fatally, easy nowadays to become glib—to pick up a sufficient supply of imposing words to carry us along our way undetected by the superficial.

And the damage is twofold, it gets us into the habit of inaccurate thought, leading imperceptibly to the detestible habit of generalizing, and it fosters an unlovely spirit of self-conceit. Take an extreme, yet all too common instance in the way that persons absolutely ignorant of the elements of physiology, chemistry, or any other branch of medical science, bandy about medical terms. They are more sure



A CHARMING EVENING GOWN Of pearl grey satin, with a sash of deep crimson silk.

of their definitions than are the masters of practice of their definitions than are the masters of practice and investigation, they trot out their catch phrases without shame or diffidence, and the worst of it is that their disgusting glibness is a serious danger not only to themselves, but also to the many timid, or nervous persons upon whom they delight to im-

It is happily true that the desire to pass as "wellinformed" is less likely to end disastrously in most fields than in those of theology and medicine. But glibness is to be avoided on principle, and it is sureglibness is to be avoided on principle, and it is sure-ly hardly necessary to point out that "lightly got, lightly gone," is at least as true of knowledge as of To be really well-informed on current topics is a

To be really well-informed on current topics is a thing much to be desired, but it is not attainable without effort, and self-sacrifice, and moreover the best foundation for such an attainment is a general culture with firm and wide-spreading roots. The sense of proportion is most readily acquired by being able to look at our subject, as it were, from without—not an easy matter when our subject is without—not an easy matter when our subject is intimately connected with our daily life.

FOOD FOR GROWING CHILDREN

This is really a most important subject, and one which I fear is too often neglected by parents.

I am going to give a few hints this week instead of a menu, and I hope they may be useful to some of

of a menu, and I hope they may be useful to some of my readers.

Puddings are really of far greater importance in the feeding of children than many people imagine.

With regard to these, the simpler they are the better; yet the meat course should always be taken into consideration when ordering the dinner. How strange it seems that with a hot joint a rich pudding is often served. A plain pudding is a suitable accompaniment to the joint, and the next day, if the meat is served cold, the potatoes should either be mashed or fried, and a salad provided.

In winter the salad can be of tomatoes or celery, with a flavor of onion; beetroot, or endive, with dressing, and the pudding should be a hot lemon or rich suet pudding, with plenty of fruit in it and an egg or two according to size.

The children may only want a small amount of meat, but they will eagerly partake of the good nourishing pudding, which will be solid enough to satisfy them.

Puddings are so varied and there are so many

Puddings are so varied and there are so many different recipes for them that to give actual quantities would be superfluous.

It would be more useful to mention that the practice of cutting down the quantities of suet and eggs in puddings for children is merely robbing them of so much necessary nourishment. Why should one or two extra eggs be considered wasteful? Each egg represents so much muscle, and is a way of imparting nourishment to children without overtaxing their digestive organs.

Because a child is hungry it should not be im-

Because a child is hungry it should not be imagined that he can eat anything, or partake of a sufficient quantity always to nourish and sustain him. To eat in disproportion of bulk only causes pain and weakness to the digestive organs. It should therefore be the study of the mother that her child not only satisfies the cravings of his appetite, but also gains future benefit from the actual amount of food consumed. Again, as in the case of very little also gains future benefit from the actual amount of food consumed. Again, as in the case of very little children, it is wasteful to put food on children's plates that cannot be conveniently eaten. To force a child to eat a lump of unappetizing fat, or to ignore the inclination of his palate, is not only to be unjust, but it is positively injurious to his health.

Children should not be permitted to leave good food, or to take first from one dish and then from another, as they choose. It is too often observed that children will leave their meat, taste their pudding and leave it, and then directly the meal is over deand leave it, and then directly the meal is over de-mand biscutts and cakes or sweets. To give way to them like this is positive indulgence, but unfortun-ately many children are given way to, and allowed to leave wholesome food for unwholesome dainties;

to leave wholesome food for unwholesome dainties; while others are forced to go without their nourishment because the food provided for them is coarse and unappetizing and often totally unsuitable.

In hot weather a vegetarian dinner occasionally makes a very pleasant change, such as potato soup, broad beans, and melted butter, and a fruit pudding with cream. Another nice meal is boiled bacon and haricot beans, with a good bread-and-butter pudding, or a baked batter made stiffer and richer than for pancakes and sweetened and served with jam, or lemon and suger; this will give necessary nourishment, and yet make a variation. Children should not be treated to close, indigestible meats, such as heart be treated to close, indigestible meats, such as heart, kidneys, liver, etc., neither should pork be given to

them. The digestible form of pork is when it is salted, in which it varies from beef. Highly seasoned food is very bad for children. Brawn, beef sausages, German sausage, and all tinned meats should be strenuously avoided. Their diet should be attractive, but it should not have that attraction that appeals to a laded appetite.

it should not have said in the part of the

taller they lose the chubbiness of babyhood, and if they remain just as fat it is a sign that they are being fed on food that is too starchy, and therefore fattening in character. Too many sweet cakes and fancy biscuits are bad for children, and particularly when they refuse to eat their other food.

Children should be ready after their school work for a good, substantial, plain tea, of thick bread and butter, varied with dough cake, jam or treacle. Bread and dripping should be given in exchange for bread and butter, if the children are used to it, in which case it will be acceptable enough. Dripping toast in the winter is very acceptable. But because children enjoy a hange from bread and butter, there is no need to expect them to eat dripping or treacle every night for tea. This has frequently been the case where the nursery has been made the "dumping ground" for all that has been disliked in the house.

The afternoon tea in the drawing room is ce tainly not suitable for children, and as the tea nowadays seems out of the question, even most moderate households, the children get lef-

most moderate households, the children get left much to themselves. Tea should be a substant meal, and a little supper will be required; bread and butter may be given, with a little light produced in the man and a little has been said about milk puddings, with hot or cold milk, according to the weak Perhaps little has been said about milk puddings but it may be remembered that milk puddings not substantial enough, unless the meat cours solid in character. Milk puddings, however, for most excellent supper. They are not bulky in cacter, and yet are nourishing on account of the Puddings are better than cakes or biscuits. The most revents the child being thirsty, and not good for him to dripk much before going to

HOTEL MANNERS

Hotel manners are not as a rule remarkable either for their distinction or their courtesy. This fact must have been borne in upon many of us who have been living in hotels, and I think that lately things in this direction are getting worse and worse.

Because we are living in a hotel instead of a private house, why do we throw all the ordinary rules opolite society to the winds? But this is what we do

We stare at each other in the rudest way possit and positively glare at the latest arrival. Strang enough this same interloper (for so we regarded enough this same interloper (for so we regarded the latest addition to the party, on first arrival) within a fortnight's time may be the recipient of our most treasured confidence, "He comes from our County," or "She knew my people in India," sufficient excuse to start a hotel friendship. And how needless and altogether inconsistent to have assumed such a threatening assact in the first instance. Could not chair ing aspect in the first instance. Could not chairs have been drawn aside, and a little room made near the fire, or under the light so that the tired stranger might have enjoyed in some degree a little comfort on his first evening? But selfishness is the most striking characteristic of the hotel attitude. There seems to be a pervading spirit of "First come, first served." Notice the shameless way in which a guest will monopolise the daily paper for the whole morning. Some visitors (women are said to be the worst offenders) will even go so far as to hide it in their bedrooms for further perusal after luncheou. In remote the second of the will even go so far as to fine it in their bedrooms for further perusal after luncheon. In remote parts where papers are not to be bought such action is per-fectly unpardonable. Then the vexed question of doors and windows is a course of constant irritation. doors and windows is a course of constant irritation. Though one or two may crave for fresh air the remainder will have warmth and cosiness as their prevailing wish. The one thing regarded with horror is anything in the nature of a draught. But a fresh air enthusiast enters a public room filled with Bridge players, who are enjoying themselves, perfectly contentedly, and without causing any annoyance to anytone, and flings open the windows to a tearing wind, thereby rendering the whole roomful of people angry and uncomfortable. He may have had good reason for his unceremonious behavior, but would he have behaved in the same way while staying in a friend's house? one fancies not. A certain amount of give and take in the matter of ventilation is essential to the comfort of hotel life. Although it is not to be suggested for one moment that there should be the constant bowings and marks of recognition which the French expect (and what is more get) from their hotel companions, it is scarcely polite to solace a dull hotel companions, it is scarcely polite to solace a dull half hour with a fellow guest one evening, and to pass him unneticed in the street the following morning. him unneticed in the street the following morning. Still such conduct is far from being uncommon, and I think I may safely say that it is liable to cause a great deal of unfriendly feeling, and very rightly too, how can one be friendly with a person who would treat lone in such an exceedingly rude manner, I think I may also add that it is especially resented in this country where the conduct of one person to another under such circumstances, is looked upon with a slightly differently eye to what it is in other countries, where it would not be thought so much of a slight.

Last, but not least, let the hotel visitor respect the shelter of a book, the only available refuge in a public room. However keen we may be upon a subject, and however anxious to make known our views, let us leave the reader to enjoy his book in peace. Our unwelcome efforts at conversation will only afford our victim too real an excuse for a breach of good manners. For what is more annoying than to be constantly interrupted and "made" to join in conversations, which perhaps do not interest one in the least, when one has in one's hands a delightful story, which you are aching to read; and one does not always want to have to go to one's room to be able to do so in peace. Last, but not least, let the hotel visitor respect the

SMALL TALK.

Scotland is still the centre of the social universe. The King has been at Balmoral and shot in the the neighborhood with a variety of honored hosts

during the past three weeks.

The Prince of Wales and his children were at Abergeldie Castle up to the end of last month, and I hear that the Princess of Wales started on a tour of private visits to her relations in Germany, and there was an idea that the Princess Mary was to accompany her. but I cannot tell you if the her really company her, but I cannot tell you if she has really

The Duke of Fife with the Princess Royal and their two daughters are still at Mar Lodge, and some of their special friends are staying with them, the Marquise d'Hauntpont among the number. The Marquise's brother, Lord Camoys, is to marry Senorita Lily de Cuadra, a daughter of the King of Spain's chamberlain, shortly. I hear she is a very lovely woman and that the match is regarded with much favor by both families.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are also in Scotland just now, paying their annual visit to Lord and Lady Wemyss, who, as usual, have a most interesting party to meet them. Lord Wemyss is one of the most interesting of nonagenarians, and can talk on the subjects of the present day every whit as well as on those of a past generations, and that I can assure you is saying a good deal. His grand-daughter, pretty Miss Cynthia Charters, a daughter of Lord and Lady Elcho, is one of those fortunate enough to possess the friendship of Princess Patricia, and she has been of the party at Gosford House. id just now, paying their annual visit to Lord and she has been of the party at Gosford House.

Just before joining the Duchess in Scotland, the Duke of Connaught had been paying some visits in

Prince Arthur of Connaught is also making a round of visits in the Highlands and after his week at Arran as the guest of Lord and Lady Graham, he went on to Dunrobin Castle to stay with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, who are entertaining a great deal this year great deal this year.

There are house parties innumerable in Scotland at the present time, and Edinburgh is full of fashionable folk. Many of these, however, are only birds of passage to their homes further north, staying on their way for the exhibition, which is very at-

During the end of September the great autumn rose show was held at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London. Several of the finest exhibits were sent from Scotland and Ireland, and they show as a revelation of the possibilities of autumn ros

> The River I run, I run through valleys, And lovely gardens too.
> I'm eyer making sallies
> The woods and rushes through.

I flow to join the ocean,
The fields and meadows through,
You really have no notion What charming work I do

The men o boys a fine ex to play on Si to say so and by it. There do right in th

The editor from the Cen letters, and to so. If childre so well, there something of have come in

Hon. R. and is telling umbia. Capi truth, but he says is being are looking eagerly what and to others That ther

people are m people on the this year's v year, their pe erchants, vill see a c The Britis up the work ber of drink short session strong drink will oppose considered b

to the many, Chas. M. Pacific, and a last week. plans of the longing to th to Victoria, a to the North that his con

It is very to Victoria. get that thi Milner says, It is only wi in other place feel what a warmly clad warmly clad around us a things so co value. Happ and the boy make them

The freig which runs Nova Scotia, railroad form of striking, should be a government men, the co-favorites of places on the men were en low. It is a

From one of words is a when it is o or Sir Wilfr government result will b may be mos toria what ugly, dirty i one. Victor but it ought ment to ma quite as muc

If Archi living, she n pain to sav dary betwee White, the hand Runnal when their away from struggled th days over Exhausted party back have been p show us th those of the

The islan this beautif map you w formed par there were the island. the people of ment as an The islar

years ago t that the po under their the right to powers.

For man going across the New E return to money to li ten their r eaders an them back Calgary an French-Car many more if these Fr them they tilling the ways from land which

The ch of the Miss ley of the duce shoul Gulf of valley has but the riv he hoped. he was the taken acro ocean, or i St. Lawren a deep wa which oce

drawing room is cer-iren, and as the family question, even in the he children get left very hould be a substantial will be required; but n, with a little light pudcording to the weather. id about milk puddings, hat milk puddings are ess the meat course is idings, however, form a are not bulky in charn account of the milk, cakes or biscuits. The being thirsty, and it is uch before going to bed.

NNERS

a rule remarkable either ourtesy. This fact must ny of us who have been that lately things in this tel instead of a pri-

all the ordinary rules of But this is what we do. the rudest way possible, atest arrival. Strangely (for so we regarded the in first arrival) within a recipient of our most es from our County," ia," sufficient excuse to how needless and altosumed such a threatence. Could not chairs little room made near that the tired stranger hness is the most strik attitude. There seems irst come, first served." hich a guest will monwhole morning. Some be the worst offenders) it in their bedroems for In remote parts ight such action is perhe vexed question of constant irritation. for fresh air the recosiness as their pre regarded with horror is raught. But a fresh air oom filled with Bridge mselves, perfectly conany annoyance to any, ows to a tearing wind comful of people angry have had good reason or, but would he have ile staying in a friend's rtain amount of give ntilation is essential to lthough it is not to be nat there should be the of recognition which s more get) from their y polite to solace a dull e evening, and to pass the following morning. being uncommon, and I it is liable to cause a lig, and very rightly too,

hotel visitor respect the lable refuge in a pubmay be upon a subject known our views, let us book in peace. Our un-on will only afford our a breach of good man-noying than to be cone" to join in conversa-nterest one in the least, a delightful story, which e does not always wan to be able to do so in

a person who would

dingly rude manner, is especially resented in

of one person to an-

es, is looked upon with

thought so much of a

hat it is in other

ALK.

of the social universe. noral and shot in the riety of honored hosts

his children were at nd of last month, and I ales started on a to ncess Mary was to ac-

Princess Royal and at Mar Lodge, and some staying with them, the g the number. ys, is to marry Senor is regarded with much

eir annual visit to Lord genarians, and can talk nt day every ood deal. His grand a Charters, a daughter one of those fortunate hip of Princess Batricia, y at Gosford House.

paying some visits

ght is also making a nds and after his week and Lady Graham, he

numerable in Scotland ourgh is full of fashion-owever, are only birds further north, staving

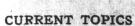
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GE FOR THE YOUNG FO



The men of the Victoria football club have set the s a fine example. They do not believe it is right play on Sunday, and they have not been afraid ay so and to act on their belief, even if they lose it. There is no truer test of manliness than to ight in the face of ridicule and opposition

The editor is very much obliged to the little girls the Central school who wrote such very nice rs, and to their teacher for allowing them to do if children in the intermediate grade can write II, there must be others who can tell us all thing of interest. A number of good pictures come in, but more are always welcome.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow is paying a visit to England, is telling the English people about British Colphia. Captain Tatlow will tell nothing but the
hout he knows the province well, and what he
looking for a new home in Canada will read
gerly what Captain Tatlow says to the newspapers and to others about this province.

That there were less duties paid on goods this That there were less duties paid on goods this month than in October last year may be a sign that people are more careful about spending money. The people on the prairies have not yet got the price of this year's wheat, and as the crop was short last year, their pockets are not very full. This hurts the merchants, but everyone hopes the next few months will see a change everywhere for the better.

The British parliament met on Monday to finish up the work of last session. A bill to lessen the number of drinking places will take up much of this short session. All those who manufacture or sellstrong drink or who in any way make a profit by it will oppose this law. Another matter that will be considered by the law-makers is how to give work to the many, many thousands of idle people in Great

Chas. M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Chas. M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and a large party of officials visited Victoria last week. Mr. Hays did not say much about the plans of the company. A new line of steamers belonging to the G. T. P. will run from Prince Rupert to Victoria, and many improvements are to be made to the Northern townsite. Mr. Hays would not say that his company would build a railroad through Vancouver Island, stating that the plan had not been considered yet.

It is very pleasant to read Lord Milner's message to Victoria. We who always live here are apt to forget that this beautiful island of ours is, as Lord Milner says, "one of the most favored spots on earth." It is only when we read or remember how children in other places suffer from cold and hunger that we feel what a blessing it is to see children well fed, warmly clad and healthy. The beauty that we see around us and the schools which are open to all are things so common that we are apt to forget their value. Happy children are generally good children, and the boys and girls in Victoria have much to

The freight clerks on the Intercolonial railroad, which runs through Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and of which the Prince Edward Island railroad forms part, have been dissatisfied. Instead railroad forms part, have been dissatished. Instead of striking, they asked that properly qualified men should be appointed to judge between them and the government of Canada, which owns this road. These men, the commission, as it is called, found out that favorites of the government were sometimes given places on the road, even though they were not qualified for the work they undertook to do, that too many men were employed and that their wages were too low. It is almost certain there will be a reform in the management of this road.

From one end of Canada to the other a great war of words is going on. Almost every one will be glad when it is over and it is settled whether Mr. Borden or Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to be at the head of the or Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to be at the head of the government for the next five years. Whatever the result will be, we may hope that the people's money may be more honestly guarded and more carefully spent than has been the case in the past. In Victoria what we want most is the changing of the ugly, dirty place called the Indian reserve into handsome streets. As it is, the reserve is of use to no one. Victorians do not want to wrong the Indians, but it ought to be possible for the Ottawa government to make a settlement with them that will be quite as much for their good as for that of the city.

If Archie Runnals of Vancouver has a mother living she must be proud of her son. He has shown that he can face danger and endure hunger and pain to save the lives of his friends.

pain to save the lives of his friends,

For some years surveyors, both American and Canadian, have been employed in locating the boundary between Alaska and Canada. George Bruce White, the head of one of these parties, D. V. Ritchie and Runnals were on an island in the Alsek river, when their boat with all their provisions floated away from them. Runnals offered to go for help, He struggled through the rapids and walked for four days over the mountains till he reached the camp. Exhausted as he must have been, he led the relief party back to his friends, who in a few hours would have been past the need of help. Such deeds as this show us that men can do deeds now as daring as those of the brave days of old.

The island of Crete, in the Mediterranean sea, has united with Greece. For a long time the people of this beautiful island have wanted to join the little kingdom to the south of Turkey. If you look at your map you will see that all the islands of the Grecian Archipelago look as if they might at one time have formed part of Greece. In the old heathen times there were strange and beautiful stories told about

there were strange and beautiful stories told about the island. Perhaps some of you will remember that the people of Crete are spoken of in the New Testament as among the first Christian converts, though, like some others, they had many faults.

The island formerly belonged to Turkey, but a few years ago the Christians were so cruelly persecuted that the powers interfered and the island has been under their protection ever since. Now they claim the right to unite with Greece and to be free alike from the rule of Turkey and the protection of friendly powers.

For many years Canadian Frenchmen have been going across the boundary to work in the factories of the New England states. Very often these people return to Quebec when they have earned enough money to live comfortably. They have never forgotten their religion or their home. The priests and leaders among the French-Canadians have always thought it a pity that their people should go to live in the United States. A plan has been made to bring them back to Canada. Land has been bought near Calgary and a few days ago a party of thirty-two French-Canadians came to settle upon it. It is said many more are coming. This part of Alberta is largely settled by farmers from the Western States, and if these French-Canadians are to hold their own with them they must labor hard and learn new ways of tilling the soil. Prairie farming is different in many ways from the cultivation of the small strips of land which form most of the farms of Quebec.

The children who study Canadian history will member the story of La Salle and his discovery the Mississippi. He hoped to establish in the value of the great river a mighty empire, whose prouce should be carried down the Mississippi to the full of Mexico and thence to France. The salley has become richer than even La Salle dreamed, but the river has not been the great highway which hoped. The wheat and corn of the prairies, which was the first of white men to see, have either been ken across the continent by the railroads to the ean, or have found their way to the mouth of the Lawrence. Now, however, it is planned to make deep waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf, up

ocean steamers can come. An association

was formed to bring this about three years ago, and on October 7 it met at Chicago. To deepen and widen the channel of the Mississippi and to connect it with the Great Lakes would cost a great deal of money, but in these days money can be found for anything that will pay, and engineers find no task

There has been a great deal of talk about the robberies committed by three bad boys in this city last month. The lads were old enough to understand the wrong they were doing. They have been given a chance to reform, and everyone hopes that they will grow up to be good men. But no boy must think that it will be easy to overcome evil habits or to forget the shame and disgrace they have brought upon themselves and those who love them. It is not in be themselves and those who love them. It is not in being found out and punished that the sin lies. There is no boy who does not know that to be found out

land empire of Austria-Hungary, which has only the land empire of Austria-Hungary, which has only the one great seaport of Trieste on the Adriatic. It is very natural that the warlike Montenegrins will dread the advance of their big neighbor, and that they will fear for their own dearly bought independence. It is not quite so easy to understand the rage of the Servians or to know what they expect to gain by a war against their powerful neighbor. They are acting in a very provoking way, insulting Austria's flag and threatening her people. It is almost certain that they would be promptly punished if Austria did not feel that the first gunshot would be the opening of a war in which Servis would have be the opening of a war in which Servia would have powerful helpers. Bulgaria is a larger country. There is to be a conference of the great powers which signed the Treaty of Berlin, although Austria-Hungary claims that they have no right to interfere with her action in annexing the states of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Many matters will come up be-

New Zealand, Finland and four of the United States have given the vote to women. For some time many women in England have been asking for the right to vote, and many wise statesmen believe it would be right to allow them to do so. But this year a great many ladies have grown tired of walting. They have interrupted meetings and in many ways tried to force members to listen to them. Sometimes they have broken the laws and some of their leaders have been sent to prison. On Tuesday they tried to force their way into the parliament buildings and soldiers and policemen had all they could do to keep them out. Great crowds assembled in the streets and laughed and shouted at the crowds of women who tried to pass through the ring of energy. tried to pass through the ring of guards. What good they would have done if they had all, as one of them succeeded in doing, forced their way among the men who were busy in the House of Parliament, it is hard

barking and racing round his prisoners exactly as if barking and racing round his prisoners exactly as if they had been a flock of sheep.

Tom is another dog no less alert. One winter night in a quiet street near the docks he met a man with a sack. Tom was alone at the moment, but as both sack and man seemed queer to him, he gave the alarm, repudiating all attempts at anxious conciliation. In a minute or two Tom's colleague came along and asked about the sack. The explanation being somewhat lame, the man was invited to the police bureau. There he confessed that he had stolen a piece of beef and several dozen eggs from a small store on the outskirts of the city. small store on the outskirts of the city.

Tippo is another terror to burglars. He is a

record racer of great weight and strength, long and lean of fang, a fast swimmer, a high jumper, and so daring that not even point-blank revolver shots will turn him from his duty. He has been wounded more than once and has narrowly escaped death.—The

A GREENHORN

The mistress looked dejectedly at the latest do-mestic, just over, and willing to begin at only \$4 a

week.
"What can you do?" she asked, with no hope in "Annything at all, sure!" was the encouraging

response. The mistress glanced about the room. There was everything to be done.
"Could you fill the lamps?" she ventured.
"I can that!" and the lamp was seized in a stout embrace. Then, with the air of one wishing above all else to suit the possible whims of a new employer, she "And is it gas or wather you do be liking it filled wid?"—Youth's Companion.

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

At School.

I like to sit in school and look At all the girls I know,

When every head above a book
Is bending very low.

They are so much alike ,you see,
And yet so different, too—

For some have eyes of brown like me And some have eyes of blue.

And some have shiny flaxen hair; And others brown or black; iome wear it short; and other wear Two pigtalis down the back, And some have bows of ribbon gay— Hair parted on the side. But every girl likes best the way Some other's hair is tied.

When we're admiring Marguerite, Whose braids are long and fine, She says she thinks that curls are sweet Like Josephine's or mine, But Josephine and I believe Straight hair is lovelier, And look at Marguerite and grieve We are not more like her.

Just think, if all the little girls Could, wishing, change their state, Then all the pigtails would be curls And all the curis be straight, And I should look like Marguerite, And Marguerite like me, And every day at school we'd meet—
How funny it would be!
—Ethel M. Kelley.

The Carbon Fairies.

The Carbon Fairies.

It was growing dark, and Mary, seated beside a warm coal fire, was waiting for supper. She had walked quite a long distance from school through the snow and over the ice, so it seemed pretty good to sit by the fire to warm her toes and rest a bit.

She watched the coal redden and blacken by turns, while blue flames darted here and there, as though playing a merry game of hide and seek.

"Hello, little girl," said a sweet voice from that direction. "You think we are playing hide and seek, do you not? Well, so we are, but you and the other people in the room are the ones we seek. We seek to touch each with our fairy wand before darting up the chimney like good old St. Nicholas. We make summer for you here all winter long. North Wind rushes about, singing his loudest songs over the meadows and through the woods, but he cannot touch any one in this room where we Carbon Fairles are playing. We look out through the tiny windows of this small house that people call a coal stove, and this small house that people call a coal stove, and see how happy people look who come near us. Kittie is now rolling upon her soft cushion, purring loudly. Rover has his little cold, black nose stretched out this way. Baby has cooed himself to sleep looking at the bright fire, and now, little girl, if your toes are getting warm, I'll tell you something about where we Carbon Fairies came from.

"Ages and ages ago, long before Adam and Eve lived in the world, we lived in the trees as many do now. There was no music except the songs of the breezes which rocked us to sleep."—Child's Hour.

The Conway Dinner—A Juvenile Story

DIEAWN BY JACK CROWTHETS . . . AGE 10

fore this meeting. It is said that Russia will try to

gain the right of sending her ships through the Dar-danelles. This outlet to the Mediterranean has been closed to the warships of Russia, and this has been

one of the causes of the want of friendship between British lion and Russian bear, if the conference will succeed in quelling the storm that has arisen in what is now called the "near East," we may indeed

There are, everywhere in civilized countries, many

There are, everywhere in civilized countries, many people who think that women should help to choose the men who make the laws. They say that there are very few laws which do not affect women quite as much as men, and that it is unfair that they should not have a share in choosing those who make them. In some places women now have votes, and it is said that these places are better governed than before women helped to elect their rulers. Australia,

hope that the reign of peace has begun.

(By Elizabeth Price, in St. Nicholas)

and punished is very often the best thing that can happen to him. It is the faults we hide that ruin our character. But when punishment means that a boy must live for many years of his life with wicked men

must live for many years of his life with wicked men and never really know a good one, it is very terrible. That is what happens when a boy is sent to the jall or penitentiany. Good men everywhere are trying to find some way of turning bad people from their evil ways instead of sending them where they will become worse. That is why the magistrate let the boys go on suspended sentence. If they are good at heart, they will be very grateful for the chance to begin a new life, and will work hard to regain the good name they have so foolishly and wickedly lost.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the little principality of Montenegro, form almost the whole eastern border of the Adriatic sea. It is easy to see how valuable the strip of sea coast will be to the great in-

Grandfather rose stiffly and reached for his can "A very good letter, my dears, and highly satisfactory," he said. "Your mother needed the rest and I am glad she is having it. Give her my love when

"We will, Grandpa," promised Betty and Hetty to-gether, rustling the precious sheets they held prepara-tory to a second perusal of Mother's letter. "We'll have to read it at least twice a day till the next one comes," declared Hetty, hunting for page

"Yes, to keep our courage up," added Betty, who often finished out her twin's remarks. "Think of a whole month without her!"

"Indeed I'll do no such a thing. I'll think of her whole month of good times and how glad we are she can have it. What's the use in remembering heart-achy things, when you might as well be thinking about the others?

The door opened gently and Grandfather looked in.
"I forgot to say, my dears, that I met my old friend,
Mr. Conway, on the street this morning. He and his
daughters have come from the North and will be in
this city a fortnight before leaving for Florida, where they are to remain some months. I invited them up for supper and he accepted for—let me see, I think it was Thursday. You need not go to any trouble, my dears. Something simple will do;" and the door clos-Betty looked at Hetty, who returned the stare with erest. Mother's letter fell to the floor from limps

unheeding fingers.

"What shall we do?" gasped Betty.

"What can we do?" asked Hetty. Both round, rosy faces was pale, and two pairs of eyes had grown sober and anxious. "The rich and fashionable Conways visiting in our

liftle, old, shabby house would be a heartrending spectacle at the best; but now, with Mother gone and nobody to stand between us and ruin—" Betty paused for lack of words to express her feelings.
"If it was only King Edward or the Empress of China I wouldn't mind so much, but the Conways! Oh, why did he ever do it?" Hetty demanded des-

"Grandpa hasn't any more idea of aristocracy than a—a—boa-constrictor," declared Betty tragically. "He thinks, because our ancestors fought in the Revolution, and came over in the Mayflower, and did a few other things that they couldn't help doing under the circumstances, that we can hobnob with millionaires and all sorts of celebrated people. Of course, I think, myself, we are good enough, but we aren't rich enough, and there's where the trouble

"Grandpa doesn't count riches at all," Hetty went on. "He always quotes that about 'Kind hearts are more than coronets, and simple faith than Norman blood.' I know it's true in its place, but beautiful poetry doesn't get supper for the Conways."

poetry doesn't get supper for the Conways."

"It'll have to be dinner, though," replied Hetty. "I don't suppose they know what supper is. And it'll have to be in courses—they probably never ate a meal any other way in their lives. To be sure, we've never seen them, but from the times we've heard about their fabulous riches and their gorgeous home, which it seems to me they never stay in, I know their stateliness just stands out all over them, so you can almost take hold of it. Oh, yes, indeed! They'll be stately enough, I'm sure. What will the first course have to be?"

"Mercy knows.—I don't!" returned Retty. "I'm not

"Mercy knows,—I don't!" returned Betty. "I'm not used to fashionable menus. We'll get a cook-book out of the Circulating Library,—one of the kind that

tells how to do things beside giving recipes—and we'll why Grandpa announced it so early. If he had in-vited them for this afternoon, and casually informed us just as they got here, it would have been much more natural."

"We've that much of a silver lining to our dark cloud, anyhow. Mother always declares there is one, you know, even if she has to use a magnifying glass to find hers. Let's go to the library this afternoon and get Miss Winnie to recommend a book. She's so accommodating, and maybe she'll know just what we

"All right. There's one comfort; as they aren't to come till so late we'll have the whole day to get ready. Grandpa'll have to eat bread and milk for his luncheon, and you and I won't have any appetite till the ordeal's over. I doubt if I shall want a full meal between now and then" between now and then."

"Nonsense, Betty. We'll have to eat to keep our ength up. We'll need it. Oh, Bet, dare we meddle strength up. We'll i "We'll have to! Could we set the Conways down to 'blue-and-white every-days?" Perish the thought! And the silver will have to be rubbed and the house

Hetty glanced at her beloved book-shelf with a groan. "And Mother said we might rest a lot—and read! I've been trying to get time for 'Queechy' for two months. It's such a fat book, I dare not begin it till I see some chance of finishing, because I just can't till I see some with a contented mind till I see how. put a story down with a contented mind till I see how things come out."

"You needn't have told me that. I haven't been your twin for fifteen years without getting slightly acquainted with you. After the times I've blown out the light and dragged you to bed at all hours of the night, you needn't explain to me that you like to read. I'm depending on you to unravel the cook-book. I know I could never make sense out of it." And Betty, who was not a book-worm, looked anxious. Her sister rose to draw the little silkoline curtain tempting volumes against the wall, and nodded brightly. "All right. I'll promise to decipher instructions if

you'll carry them out." Miss Winnie was kind and sympathetic, but being

Miss Winnie was kind and sympathetic, but being a lifelong inhabitant of a boarding-house was unable to suggest, and could only help by choosing, out of a bewildering array, a cookbook that looked promising and abounded in minute directions. Armed with this, Hetty seated herself that evening on one side of the sitting-room table, after Grandfather had gone to his room, while Betty sat on the other side with several sheets of paper and a pencil ready to compose several menus from Hetty's dictation. From these several menus a final one would be crosen afterward. nenus a final one would be crosen afterward

It was late when they leaned back to review the results of their labor. An anxious wrinkle furrowed Betty's smooth forehead, while Hetty's hazel eyes wore a most appealing expression.

"Consomme there has to be. Every dinner menu you've read calls for it," announced Betty, biting her

"I'm not. The honor of this family has got to be maintained, and there's nobody but you and me to do it. According to the book I've only picked out what is necessary and proper and we couldn't do less."

"Don't ask me. We'll study the hows next, after "Don't ask me. We'll study the hows next, after we dispose of the whats. Then fish, roast beef and brown potatoes, salad—lobster, I think—and cro-quettes, and creamed cabbage, and tomato jelly—" Hetty gasped. "You never will—why, Betty, you're

"We'll spoil the whole mess, and then where will the honor be?"

Perhaps by the time some of the girls are grown

up all the women who see fit to do so can vote. Then

they will know that to choose members is a very serious business and needs much thought and good

judgment. Perhaps some of them will think that to

read and study about public questions takes more time than they can spare from their homes. None of them, it is to be hoped, will do mean, underhand or dishonest things in order to assist the candidate she favors to get a seat in parliament. Wise and good women will help to make able and upright legisla-

women will help to make able and upright legisla-tors. But no woman who acts in a rude, unwomanly or dishonest way can do anything towards making the world better. A good cause was never really ad-vanced by unworthy means. If women ever gain votes in England or in Canada, it will be by con-vincing men that it will be for the good of the coun-try, and not by tiring them out with foolish noise,

Betty ignored the tragic question, and replied, with dignity: "We shall spoil nothing, unless we get scared. For dessert we'll have pineapple sherbet and sponge-cakes, peppermint wafers and black coffee."

Hetty squared her shoulders for the fray. "If you're bound to disgrace us, I'll help," she declared loyally. "The Conways will be too polite to show that they are being martyred, and if it gives them all acute indigestion, they're able to pay a doctor."

Betty smiled in a superior way. "Sarcasm isn't becoming to you, Het," she remarked as she locked the door for the night. "It's perfectly easy to do things when you have directions enough—and we have. Everything will go off like clockwork, and we'll be through in time to dress up in our best and serve

have. Everything will go off like clockwork, and we'll be through in time to dress up in our best and serve our dinner in a suitable manner. Yes, our Sunday dresses, of course. No, we won't spill things on them, unless we get nervous, which I for one shan't do."

The next day the cleaning-up process began under Betty's energetic ministrations. "But it's too soon," demurred Hetty. "Everything will be dusty and have to be done over."

(To Be Continued)

ABOUT ANIMALS

Police Dogs in Holland

Police Dogs in Holland

That a policeman on night duty in a great city would be more respected by criminals if accompanied by a powerful and sagacious dog is a reasonable supposition; yet it remained for little Belgium to carry out this innovation in Antwrep, Ghent, Mons, Bruges, and Ostend—an innovation which has now spread to other parts of Europe.

As time went on and the number of dogs was increased, it became apparent that night crimes, even in the worst quarters of Ghent, had almost disappeared. Cunning ruffians had often contrived to outwit the soldiery patrol, but these big, swift, silent-footed and sagacious dogs inspired terror in the most desperate evil-doers.

The night service of the city is now made by about one hundred and twenty guards, assisted by fifty or sixty perfectly trained dog police. The city is divided into a hundred and twenty sections, so arranged that a man and dog can always count on their neighbor's support if occasion should arise. Careful check is known that men that they wisit severe.

raiged that a man and on can aways count on their neighbor's support if occasion should arise. Careful check is kept upon the men that they visit every yard of their beat; but even if the men are inclined to shirk their work, the dogs will keep them up to it. If the night guards are used by day they get extra pay, and a corresponding number of hours is taken from their next night watch.

taken from their next hight watch.

Relating the achievements of his dogs, Mr. Van Wesemeal told of an arrest by one of them named Beer. One night Beer came upon five grunken fellows wrecking a saloon on the outskirts of the city. The men were making a great uproar, and a resolute resistance to the law was feared. The fine animal sprang forward without mal sprang forward without a sound. When the patrol reached the spot four of the men had fied, and Beer was clutching the fifth by the leg. The moment the officer appeared Beer gave up his prisoner ment the officer appeared Beer gave up his prisoner and was off like the wind on the trail of the fugi-tives. The patrol followed with his prisoner, guided by a series of short, sharp barks. Presently he came by a series of short, sharp barks. Presently he came upon the other four, who had turned at bay and were trying the keep the dauntless Beer from tearing them to pieces. Thoroughly frightened—sobered even—the men offered to give themselves up if Beer were controlled. This was promptly done, and the procession started for the central police bureau, with the victorious Beer, now at liberty to give vent to his joy,

OUR LETTER BOX.

Dear Editor.—I am going to write you a little letter on how I spent my summer holidays.

We camped at Shoal Bay for about six weeks. We had a few swims there, but they were very cold ones, but we went often to the Gorge from there and had some good swims and some good plenics as well, and then we were at Cordova Bay twice to visit some friends which camped there, and our pleasure ended in going to Seattle, where we stayed for four days, and then we returned home and after that we got and then we returned home and after that we got

WITH THE POETS

A Little Sermon. Never a day is lost, dear,
If at night you can truly say
You've done one kindly deed, dear,
Or smoothed some rugged way.

Never a day is dark, dear,
Where the sunshine at home may fall
And where the sweet home voices

Never a day is sad, dear,
If it bring at set of sun
A kiss from mother's lips, deal And a thought of work well done. -Our Young Folk

The Habit Builder. "How shall I a habit break?"
As you did that habit make. As you gathered you must lose; As you yielded, now refuse. Thread by thread the strands we twist, Till they bind us neck and wrist;
Thread by thread the patient hand
Must untwine ere free we stand.
As we builded stone by stone,
We must toil, unhelped, alone,
Till the wall is overthrown.
But remember as we try But remember, as we try,
Lighter every test goes by;
Wading in, the stream grows deep
Towards the centre's downward sweep;
Backward turn, each step ashore,
Shallower is than that before. Shallower is than that before.

Ah, the precious years we waste
Ere content or love be won!

Doing what must be undone,
Leveling what we raised in haste,
First, across the gulf we cast

Kite-borne threads, till lines are passed,
And habit builds the bridge at last!

Physical Deterioration as Seen by a Dentist

N counting the gains to human life due to sanitation in cities, we are apt to lose sight of the losses civilisation is bringing in its train. These are often less startling and tragic, but in their widespread incidence, and insidious action, more disastrous than battle, murder, and sudden death. Black death, smallpox; typhoid, and gaol fever, sweeping over the land, following the track of dirt, darkness, overcrowding, and poverty, compel by their very ferocity, attention to the evident causes of evil. Hamburg, before the cholera epidemic, was a city of slums, congested drains, and dingy squalor; but the angel of pestilence sounded warning in no uncertain tones, and Hamburg has gained life and health by removing the cause of disease. Gloucester, before the smallpox epidemic of 1896, had an insufficient water supply, and the hot dry spring and summer caught the sleepy old city unawares. Long, level new-slum streets, with carelessly-laid drains, were congested areas in sewage and population; and a group of jerrybuilt sheds in the centre of the level unflushed district were used as an incubation place, by choking the wards with smallpox patients. When the rains descended and the floods came, and the new water supply rushed from the Western hills through ample pipes to the thirsty human hive, the loathsome cleansing disease had short shrift. Nature cannot be denied, and if we don't give her a chance to be clean in one way she sweeps out our corners in another. Since 1896 drains have been re-laid by the mile, streets widened, houses of a better type alone permitted, and their foundations duly inspected. Proper isolation hospitals for all kinds of zymotics have been built clear of the boundaries, and the citizens stand high among Englishmen for longevity and average health. Counting in the epidemic year, the eleven years since the reformation show a lower average death-rate than the

taught his pupil the lesson. But while our death-rate has fallen in cities until fifteen is within reach as an average standard, the health of those who live is degenerating in certain details to an alarming extent. The teeth of nearly all civilized races have deteriorated faster and faster during the last three generations. It is a commonplace of the dental surgery that story of my grand-father or mother with sound molars carried to the grave; and those of us who know representatives of the three stages by mouth, can testify to the downward grade. An altogether different type of tooth is found in the child of today. Instead of the firm-set, well-shaped grinder, infants are producing soft, chalky, ricketty specimens of dentition. The whole conformation of the jaws, as well as their contents, is weakened, and to find a square, strong mandible or wide-roofed upper jaw, with a perfect set of ivories inlaid, is an event to chronicle in the week's work. I have gone through a school of boys and girls without finding one perfect set of teeth in a wellframed milling machine. Recently I inspected 400 factory hands-or rather, mouths. It was a hurried examination, with no time for noting details, and not a minute to advise, caution, or surgically treat the girls and men. In five cases I was able to remark: "You have a grand set of teeth worthy of a gold medal." Five out of 400 with dentition above suspicion. Not 5 per cent could have been passed as absolutely free from caries, the decay of the crowns of the teeth most generally met with. About 100 mouths were so bad that no stopping, patching up, or tinkering could have been recommended. It was a case of sweeping away the fragments that remain for the sake of sanitation, even if the artificial substitutes never came their way. And these were young people not averaging twenty years of age.

eleven years before a case of-small-pox occurr-

Our schoolmaster struck hard, but he

What is to be done with such an appalling state of affairs? To rapidly look at the mouths took me six hours. To remedy the mischief by surgical and mechanical means would take a busy man the best part of a year, if all submitted meekly to his tender mercies. But as a matter of fact very few of the factory class will submit to dental relief except in the direst emergencies; and unless skill is given free they simply cannot afford the painful luxury. One dental surgeon reports inspecting 10,517 children, average twelve years, and finding 37,105 unsound teeth, 2,174 missing, and only 14.2 per cent, with perfect sets. In Germany an examination of the teeth of 3,183 national school children, from six to fourteen, disclosed 17,812 defects, and only 2.7 per cent. perfect. Different men have varying standards of perfection, and the fine probe or prolonged examination will find out flaws a hurried look round would miss. I do not hesitate to stake my professional reputation on this general statement: That over 90 per cent of the elementary school children of Great Britain have decayed teeth, and other Western civilized races are as bad. Eye specialists, throat specialists, and nerve experts report in similar strain; but let us take the teeth as the index, just as biologists are bound to do when reconstructing some lost monster from a few fossil grinders dug up. Is it possible for the race to survive in a toothless condition; or is it possible to regain the lost ground, and re-establish dental integrity?"

I consider the dentist end of the stick absolutely impossible to save the race. Multiply our forces tenfold, give us free access to every mouth by State salaries and surgeries, and we can only replace good legs, as it were, by wooden ones, and the suffering and secondary results of a bad masticatory apparatus still go on. Unless we can stop the war, the ambulance will be overdone. What causes for dental deterioration are contemporary with the de-cline? Without dogmatism, and as my own personal opinion after many years' observation and study, I would schedule the following:

I. The impoverishment of the bread of Britain and other races.

We heard much lately about a big and little loaf, but very little about a dishonest loaf. But the anaemic pale bread, well night universal today, is reproduced in an anaemic pale people, with ricketty bones and teeth. Wheat is a perfect food if it is ground in its complete form; but when the central starch alone is retained it is a badly-balanced starvation ration. Before milling changed, some portion of the inner husk escaped into the flour; now the quality is graded by its whitewhich stands in inverse ratio to its food value. The taste for white flour is difficult to eradicate, and the brown bread of commerce is often a sham; but if allowed to run its course ten thousands of dentists and boxes of anti-constipation pills cannot right the wrong. So at the very forefront of the list of causes I place the bad effects of an impoverished white flour diet, and would at least replace it by a finely-ground wholemeal in the rations of all soldiers, sailors, and at public institutions or school canteens.

2. The enormous increase in the consumption of sugar, especially beet sugar and cheap

From 18 lbs. per head at the beginning of the nineteenth century, to nearly 100 lbs. at the close, the sugar bill of the nation has gone own infants.

up; and as sugar has improved in quantity teeth have become worse in quality. It probably has some relation to the white flour question, for as the natural flavors and phosphates are removed by superfine milling processes, sugar is demanded to help the poor food along. Cakes, confectionery, jams, sweet puddings, soft sweet drinks-everything nowadays reeks of sugar. You may enter a confectioner's shop, and looking round see not one plain wholesome article in the place; sugar, sugar everywhere, but not an honest crust or slab of hard Scotch oatcake to be had for love or money. The bounds of moderation in the matter of sugar have been overstepped. Even beer is born of sugar or glucose nowadays, and children who are given a penny for their midday meal, spend it in sweets, and keep the gastric juice oozing and hunger at bay longer than by bun or banana. When trying to goad our city fathers to some sense of their duty in feeding hungry children, we found that scores of the mothers who worked among pickles, jam or matches habitually gave their little ones a penny or a halfpenny instead of dinner, and the lollipop shops were thronged at the interval. A stomach that has no period of rest, and adequate meals at stated times, becomes rebellious, and teeth are injured indirectly by an acid saliva, the result of a disordered stomach. Good plain meals for school children-all school children-with wholesome bread as the basis, will do much to cure this juvenile vice of sweet-sucking, quite as harmful in its way as cigarette-smoking or gin-nipping. The appetite grows by what it feeds on, and a false dyspeptic hunger is

nearly always occurring.
3. The failure of mothers to suckle their

In a rural village near the city of Gloucester, where the men work in the open air, and the country is beautiful as a dream, only one woman out of five during recent years has breast-fed her babies. The children of a mother who fails in this primary function are even worse, and the mammary glands in the third generation of failures are almost absent. Can we reasonably expect to survive as a bottle-fed race, with dummy teats in our mouths to quiet us instead of the voice and soothing touch of a mother's hand? It is easy for a dentist to tell which mouths belong to bottle-fed, and which to breast-fed people. The vigorous exercise necessary to get a living from the maternal fount, develops face and jaws, and the germs of the teeth have an ample blood supply. Cow's milk is all right for cows, and will raise half a ton of bone and muscle in three years. But the human mother secretes, or used to secrete, food for a creation that will weigh a hundredweight or two in twnty years, and a finer type than the ruminant whose fluid we borrow in such abundance. All the scientific bigwigs and expert bottlebuilders in creation cannot match a healthy mother in raising infants; but while women are cheap, and make profit in field or factory; while the fountains of nature are dried up by poverty, anxiety, or an adulterated and ruined diet, Britain is in danger of decline, though a wall of "Dreadnoughts" circled her/shores. In a dental sense the periods of gestation and lactation, and the child's environment until three years of age, are worth more than any thirty years afterwards. That is to say, given a healthy stock, an ideal childhood, and dental neglect in later life, and your old man may carry a good home-grown milling machinery to his long home. But no dental skill can cure

the ills implanted by the early years of bad breeding. Place this well-known fact alongside the Imperialists' cry for drill for youth of eighteen to twenty-one. Half the recruits cannot pass the low standard, and the women and children are out of count. Motherhood should be sacred—a guarded national trust and care which no race that wishes to surviv can dare forget for long. Across the fields from where I write, a childless couple in a little country cottage have two London pauper children boarded out with them. With clothes and medical and dental attendance, the income allowed with each child is 5s. per week; and the youngsters are happy and the fosterparents pleased. Five shillings a week is reckoned a reasonable minimum, and it does not sound extravagant beside the cost of workhouse inmates. But in the city yonder, a charwoman is bravely trying to bring up five children of her own under the age of twelve. She is allowed is. a week for each young child by the guardians of the rates, and must leave home daily to skirmish for the rest of her income, armed with a scrubbing-brush. The foster-mother is obliged to attend to her charges, bath them, feed them, and devote herself to the duties she is paid for. The natural mother is driven out of her home, the children perforce nursed by one another, and a weary woman sees her half-fed brood at evening and at dawn, and is on her knees the remainder of the time in other shrines than home. Britain is full-pursed but foolish, or she would let the mothers attend to their own children until seven years old, if they are fit for the task. And often the unfitness is the result of sordid anxiety as to ways and means. If the gin shop is too evident in a minority of cases, shut the shop, say I, most heartily; but do not expect higher angels to survive in the lower regions of slumdom.

4. The mental simulation of young people without a strong physical basis of life.

Study the profile of a negro and a white man. Mark the deep wide strong jaw and low forehead. Open the nigger's mouth and admire those magnificent teeth, and if you have to remove an occasional molar, brace up your muscles and select your strongest forceps. We are overtopping the balance between the physical and the mental in all strenuous, competing, manufacturing nations. Americans, Germans, French, and British are fast becoming a toothless, bald, spectacled race; and less brainy, and more brutal stock may live us down. We spend say twenty-five millions of money on elementary education. I advocate five millions of that stream being at once diverted from the grammar book, the figures and the facts for juvenile memories, and given to baths, physical culture, school meals, and out-door tuition. There is the germ of sweet reasonableness growing at the Education Office, but it grows slowly, and children are perishing. No child under seven should look at anything like small print, or sit still for an hour at a time in a room, even if that room is light and airy. It is the nature of children to be restless, to jump and wrestle and shout, and dabble in the dirt. "Who will do the dirty work under Socialism?" indeed. Give the kiddies a chance, and they will show you how to revel in it. "Have the children enjoyed themselves this morning, nurse?" quoth the lady in Punch. "Yes, ma'am; I've changed 'em three times a'ready, and they want clean frocks again."

That the doctor has the toe of his boot inside the school door is good; but let him have fair play. Make him an officer of health, not a dispenser of drugs, and a signer of disease certificates. He should have power to say to this one, Go to an open-air school, and he goeth; and to another, Let him have, fruit and cream, and he straightway receiveth it. Do not think by labelling your infants, wrapping them in columns of statistics, and leaving them to stew in their mentally stimulating school juice, that you are going to launch them out bonnie lassies and brawny lads.

With those four reasons for dental deterioration, I must pause for breath. There are many other reasons, but you cannot begin to be sound in these matters until the bread is good, the sugar is reduced, the mothers are guarded, and the school children have their bodies cared for.

CHARLES FOX.

FRENCH AND GERMAN FIELD GUNS

A comparison of the French field gun with its German rival shows that the former has an initial velocity of 530 metres against 465 metres for the latter, and a range of eight and a half kilometres against seven kilometres. The French gun is enabled to carry a supply of 300 rounds of ammunition in its own chest, against that of 130 rounds of the German gun, while the weight of the French 75-millimetre gun with carriage and equipment is 1,600 kilograms against the 1,740 kilograms of the German gun. On the other hand, each German army corps has 144 guns as against 96 for a French army corps. Notwithstanding the greater rapidity and stability of the fire of the French gun, the military authorities have decided at once largely to increase the number of its field guns.

Kern was detained in Indianapolis by a lawsuit. It seems strange that a man in his position would put pleasure before business.

Dr. Stein's Expedition in Central Asia

URTHER communications have been received at the Royal Geographical Society from Dr. M. A. Stein, describing the results of his latest archaeological and geographical investigations in Central Asia. They are dated Khotan, July 15, 1903.

Early in December, 1902, Dr. Stein, travelling from Turfan, had reached Karashahr, in the extreme north-east of the Tarim basin, and there he began his archaeological explorations of the winter. Sites of ancient towns of some size, could be traced at several points of the Great Plain, now mainly a waste covered with scrub and low jungle, which encircles the Gagrash lake on the north—witnesses of the importance which the territory on ancient Yen-k'i had possessed in pre-Mahomedan times. But the vicinity of subsoil water, often impregnated with salts, and the effects of a homedan times. But the vicinity of subsoil water, often impregnated with salts, and the effects of a climate evidently less dry than in other parts of the great Turkestan depression, had completely destroyed whatever structures might have once stood within the still extant clay ramparts. Chinese coins, picked up on the spot, made it possible to determine that these sites had been occupied down to the ninth century A. D. A far better field for systematic excavations was offered by an extensive collection of ruined Buddhist shrines, locally known as Ming-oi ("the thousand houses"), which occupies some low rock terraces at the easternmost foot of the range overlooking the Karashahr river from the south. Situated within easy reach of the high road leading from Karashahr to Korla, the ruins had repeatedly been visited by European travellers, including Dr. Hedin, and within the last few years Professor Grunwedel's archaeological expedition, on its passage to and from Turfan, had effected excavations in some of the structures less buried under debris. tures less buried under debris.

The disposition of the ruins in long rows of detached cellas, varying in size, but all showing close resemblance in plan and construction, facilitated the employment of a large number of laborers. The first diggings showed that, apart from the destructive effects of rain and snow, the temples had suffered much damage by a great conflagration which, in view of coln finds reaching down to the ninth century A.D. may safely be connected with the explicit view of coin finds reaching down to the ninth century A.D., may safely be connected with the earliest Mohamedan invasions. But in spite of all the destruction caused by iconoclastic zeal and atmospheric influences, there remained plentiful archaelogical spoil. A great mass of excellent relievo sculptures in stucco once adorning the temple walls, emerged from the deep layers of debris filling the interior of the larger shrines; from vaulted passages enclosing some cellas were recovered some fine fresco panels which a timely burial had saved both from fire and moistures. Finds of painted panels and delicately carved relievos in wood once richly gilt, bore proof of lavish adornment with votive gifts which these shrines had once enjoyed. Considering the relatively late date down to which this sacred place had been occupied, the artistic excellence of many relievos, etc., was all the more striking. Notwithstanding some manifered differences of striking some manifered. was all the more striking. Notwithstanding som fest difference of styles, these sculptures and paintings yet displayed, quite as clearly as the work of anings yet displayed, quite as clearly as the work of ancient Khotan, the predominant influence of Graeco-Buddhist models from the extreme north-west of India. The manuscript remains recovered were either in Indian script or in Uighur. Considering the great number of temples, the total absence of ruins which could with certainty be recognized as monastic dwellings was a curious feature of this site. But if the living seemed to have been averse from taking up their abode with the gods, it was otherwise with the dead, for cinerary urns and boxes were unearthed in numbers around some of the shrines and stupas.

Dr. Stein could not trace in the vicinity any remains pointing to early occupation by villages. Yet the wide plain stretching eastwards, a desolate waste of scrub and sand, could even now be easily brought under irrigation by canals from the Karashahr river. Whatever changes desiccation may have effected in this region, it seems certain that the supply of water now available in the Karashahr river far exceeds the needs of the narrow strip of land astraely cultivated. needs of the narrow strip of land actually cultivated, chiefly by colonies of restless Tungans and semi-no-mad Mongols, and that only the want of adequate mad Mongols, and that only the want of adequate population at present prevents a great extension of cultivated area. After the completion of their tasks by Christmas, it was a relief to the party to move up to the cold but sunny hills of Khora, two marches from Ming-oi, where information, elicited with much trouble from Korla shepherds and reticent Mongols, had led to the discovery of Buddhist remains hitherto unnoticed. Surveyor Rai Lal Singh had rejoined Dr. Stein at Ming-oi, after making his way from Turfan Stein at Ming-ol, after making his way from Turfan towards Korls, largely through previously unmapped portions of the Kuruk-tagh ranges. The visit to the Khora ruins gave Rai Lai Singh an opportunity for useful surveys on the range dividing the Karashahr valley from the open plain of the Tarim basin.

After a visit to the Inchike (or Shahyar) river, the party marched over hitherto unsurveyed ground to Kuchar, Rai Lal Singh following the course of that river through its deboucment from the mountains, while Dr. Stein struck across the broad belt of waterless desert to the northwest. After a week's halt at the casis of Kuchar, which was utilized for visits to the ruins and a rapid study of their specially instructive features, Dr. Stein was free by the close of

January to resume his journey to the south of the Inquiries set on foot by Dr. Stein since leaving the Khotan and Keriya region in the autumn of 1906 had resulted in information reaching him about several Radian and Keriya region in the autumn of 1906 had resulted in information reaching him about several ruined sites in the Taklamakan which had remained unexplored so far; and he was anxious to visit them before the heat and the season of sandstorms made work on that ground impossible. On January 23 the party left the last shepherd huts in the Tarim jungle, and after a trying tramp of eight days across high dunes they reached the northern edge of the dried-ung delta, which the Keriya liver had formed at some early period. There was bothing here to indicate the right channel in the made of dry river-beds, all half buried by drift sand, and often disappearing completely amidst jungle dead since long ages. The river had formed a new bed far away from the one which Dr. Hedin had followed, and the sands through which it now flowed were still absolutely sterile. It was a great relief when Dr. Stein at last sighted, from a huge ridge of sand, the glittering ice-sheet in the distance. It took several days more before they arrived at living forest, and found the river-bed branching out from the old one, close to the northernmost point Dr. Stein had reached on his journey of 1901.

After a day's rest at a shepherd's camp by the Keriya Darya, Dr. Stein resumed archaeological labors at the Kara-dong site, which he had visited on his previous journey, and which the river, by its latest shifting, has approached again after long centuries. Having been joined on the Keriya river by a party of his old "treasure-seeking" guides from Khotan, Dr. Stein marched with them by a new route to the desert edge north of the oasis of Domoko. Here excavations were rewarded by valuable finds in the shape of well-preserved manuscripts in Indian scripts, Buddhist paintings on wood, etc.

March and the early part of April were thus spent in archaeological labors along the desert belt adjoining the easis from Domoke to Khotan. Amongst the ruins newly traced there Dr. Stein mentions the remains of a large Buddhist temple, decorated with elaborate frescoes, now completely buried by high dunes in the desert strip between the Yurung-kash and the Karakash rivers. Like the large Rawak Vehara which Dr. Stein discovered in 1901 in a closely corresponding position not far from the opposite bank of the Yurung-kash this temple proved to be bank of the Yurung-kash, this temple proved to be-long to the early centuries of our era. Unfortunately subsoil moisture had weakened the walls to such an extent that continued excavation threatened to result in complete destruction

After having been rejoined by Rai Lal Singh, who After having been rejoined by Rai Lai Singh, who had in the meantime completed a detailed survey of previously unmapped ground in the northwest and north of the Khotan oasis, the party set out by the desert route which leads towards Aksu along the Khotan river-bed, then practically dry throughout. On the curious desert hill of Mazar-tagh, which flanks the Khotan river on the west same six marghes he the Khotan river on the west, some six marches be-low the oasis, Dr. Stein discovered the ruins of a fortified watch station once guarding the river route. The fort had been destroyed by fire, but on the steep rocks lope below big masses of refuse thrown out by its occupants in the course of long years had for-tunately remained in excellent preservation, safe from moisture and driving said. From this unsavory quarry Dr. Stein recovered a great collection of docu ments on wood and paper, in a variety of scripts mainly Indian, Chinese, and Tibetan, and none apparently later than the eighth and ninth centuries A.D. The great mass of the records evidently be-longs to the period of Tibetan invasions, and closely corresponds in appearance and character to the re-

THE CHRONIC PRODIGAL

The prodigal son returned one day
From the city's whiri to the fields of hay.
He was haggard and worn, he had aged ten years
Since he fied from the care of the hogs and steers,
But his clothes were cut in the latest style,
And he looked at things with a bored, hard smile,
When the neighbors said, "He's come home to die,"
He drawled, "I came home to sleep—that's why."

Next morning he gazed, with a gleeful laugh, At his dad, who was chasing the fatted calf. "Oh, let him alone!" cried this wayward son, "He seems to have trained for the two-mile run. Just pick me a salad—I don't like veal, I never was strong for a country meal—And a couple of chops and some coffee, dad."
Thus ordered the predictal the feet of the country meal— Thus ordered the prodigal, thin-faced lad.

He stayed a month and he slept a lot, He stayed a month and he stept a lot, La the open air, on the spare room cot, And his cheeks filled out with a ruddy hue. In the sun-kissed days and the twilight dew. Then the city called and his dad said, "Jack, When you git wore out ye kin come right back."
And they saw him leave them without a tear. For they knew he'd return like that next year.

cords brought to light by Dr. Stein last year from the ruined fort of Miran, south of Lop-nor.

By the beginning of May the expedition reached Aksu, having suffered a good deal on the way from the heat of the desert and sandstorms. At Aksu Dr. Stein was able to arrange through the help of his old mandarin friend, Pan Darin, now Taotal, for the local help which Rai Lai Singh needed for the continuous survey he was to carry along the outer Tian. the continuous survey he was to carry along the outer Tianshan range westwards as far as the passes above Kasigar. Dr. Stein himself travelled up a route not shown by published maps across a barren but remarkably picturesque meuntain range to the oasis of Kelpin. In spite of peaks rising to 12,000 to 13,000 feet, water is now very scanty throughout these mountains.

feet, water is now very scanty throughout these mountains.

The way in which obvious desiccation has affected the conditions of Kirghiz herdsmen grazing in the valleys and the survival among them of local lore unmistakably of pre-Mohamedan origin, offered interesting objects of study. Information opportunely secured through "treasure-seekers" of Kelpin led to the discovery of extensive debris areas, marking ancient settlements in the desert belt between the arid outer hills of Kelpin and the lowest course of the Kashgar river. Far-advanced erosion had left little or no remains for excavation, but enough archaeological evidence was secured to prove that this tract, once traversed by the ancient Chinese high road to Kashgar, had been occupied down to the eighth century A.D. by large settlements to which canals still traceable in parts carried water from the Kashgar river. There was opportunity here also for interesting topographical work, as Dr. Stein's survey revealed a series of low parallel ranges, which continue to the northwest the line of the curious rugged hills about Tumshuk and Maralbashi, shown by the extant maps as isolated rock islands.

lated rock islands.

A rapid journey via Yarkand brought Dr. Stein by the middle of June back to Khotan. The arrangement and packing of his archaeological collections, accumulated during two years' labor, are bound to prove an exalting task, seeing how extensive they are and how much care is needed to prevent damage to often fragile antiques on the long and difficult lated rock islands.

are and how much care is needed to prevent damage to often fragile antiques on the long and difficult transit to India. Thus he expected to be kept hard at work in Khotan until the close of July.

After completing his task at Khotan, Dr. Stein hoped to carry out, with Rai Lal Singh, explorations in those parts of the high Kwenlun range about the Yurung-kash and Karu-kash sources which still remain to be surveyed. Then, late in September, Dr. Stein hoped to be able to start on the return journey to India over the passes of the Karakorum, and may be expected in England in December.

THE VANITY OF THE PEACOCK I venture to send you some curious

I venture to send you some curious particulars about the behavior of a young peacock that is kept here . The bird began by sedulously frequenting the stable-yard, and whenever the carriage was brought out of the coachhouse he would take his stand by it, and gaze at his reflection in the panels. He then took to accompanying the carriage up to the house, and, standing beside it at the front door, engaged in self-contemplation. He now runs behind the carriage, when it starts from the house, down to a certain point of the drive, apparently in the hope that it may stop, and allow him to continue his favorite occupation; but he seems to conclude at a certain place that the case is hopeless, though if the carriage halts further down the drive he will rejoin it and resume his observations. It occurred to us to wonder what he would do if a looking glass were placed on the lawn. This was accordingly done, and he at once found it out. Nothing will induce him to quit it. He will stand by it for hours together. At first he occasionally looked inquisitively behind the glass at intervals to see if a bird was actually present, but he has given this up now. He stands in front of it, entirely absorbed, often motionless for a long time, occasionally moving his head gently up and down, and sometimes softly touching the glass with his bill, appearing slightly bewildered by the contact. If food is thrown to him he takes no notice, unless it is close to the glass, when he will hurriedly gobble it up and return to his more congenial employment in haste, as though vexed at being interrupted. If the glass is taken into the drawing room, which is on the ground floor looking into the garden, he will enter the room by door or window, find the glass, and continue his favorite pursuit; and he spends the greater part of the day at the door that leads from the drawing room into the garden in the hope that some one may bring out his glass for him. Meanwhile the peahen is sitting on a nest of eggs in a hedge close at hand. He never goes near her sire to arouse the admiration of his mate, as is generally taken for granted, but is based upon a genuine complacency and an almost morbid consciousness of his personal attractions.—Arthur C. Benson, in the



any means the lover of open air and tical certaint and a first-cl bag to make attractions kind like e which will if any, attra ridiculous f

birds for an the sumptuo tendants and sex to spea few brace i who carries takes as ke game as in for the latte bring down stocked Eng sport are as football, bot way and at If, there of this artic tered whole

disappointe varnished n day at the couple of sp ing over th ngly keene it than the strenuous fo One day of us, or p for the two

in counting took train West," and at the little about two our luck as day. Strollin farms, the not very lo of results. the Island dinner at th brace of co bag we hor the followi

This litt excellent : host, to w early start early retire panied by horse-por Before o

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This fi me to kee had to be country pr ber of mi

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tion of young people basis of life.

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HARLES FOX.

N FIELD GUNS

ench field gun with it the former has an res against 465 meange of eight and a ven kilometres. The arry a supply of 300 s own chest, against German gun, while 75-millimetre gun nent is 1,600 kilolograms of the Gerand, each German as against 96 for a twithstanding the ty of the fire of the uthorities have dencrease the number

dianapolis by a lawa man in his posifore business.

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

A TYPICAL DAY ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

(By Richard L. Pocock.)

HOSE who read of the sport to be had with the gun in British Columbia and then expect to come here and shoot birds by the score or the hundred dressed in immaculate attire, resting cool and comfortable on a shooting-stick seat, are liable to be disappointed. This is not a country by

means for the kid-glove sportsman, but to lover of the strenuous life with plenty of air and hard, healthy exercise and a praccertainty for the man with a sound heart and a first-class physique of a sufficiently heavy hag to make it interesting, this country offers tions second to none. Sport varies in like everything else; the kind of sport ch will appeal to one man will have little, any, attraction for another, and it is just as ulous for the man who shoots his driven hirds for an hour or two and then sits down to the sumptuous lunch prepared for him by attendants and graced by the company of the fair sex to speak contemptuously of the bag of a few brace made by the man in the mountains who carries his own game and his own gun, and takes as keen a delight in the hunting of his game as in the actual shooting of it, as it is or the latter to underrate the skill required to oring down the high-driven rocketers of a welltocked English preserve. The two branches of sport are as different as lawn tennis and Rugby otball, both of them good games in their own way and at their own times.

If, therefore, anyone on reading the title this article expects to read of game slaughtered wholesale and with little effort, he will be isappointed. It is intended as a plain, unvarnished narrative of a more or less typical day at the opening of the season spent by a couple of sportsmen relying on the free shoot-ing over the public land of the Island, working hard for their game and taking a correspondngly keener delight in finding it and bagging t than they would if it were an easier or less strenuous form of sport.

One day at the opening of the season, two of us, or perhaps it should be said four of us. for the two dogs were surely to be reckoned in counting heads on an occasion of this sort, took train from Victoria, the "Jewel of the West," and alighted less than two hours after at the little country station of Cowichan, with about two hours left of daylight in which to try our luck and get our eyes in for the following day. Strolling along the road by the edges of the farms, the dogs were soon at work, and it was not very long before their work was productive of results. This is one of the best districts on the Island for pheasants, and we returned for linner at the hotel at Cowichan Bay with three brace of cock pheasants as a nucleus for the bag we hoped to take back to town with us on the following evening.

This little preliminary expedition gave us an excellent appetite for the ample fare of our host, to which we did full justice, and, as an early start was imperative for the morning, an early retirement to bed was in order, accompanied by an alarm clock of extraordinary orse-power.

Before daylight we were up and had finished breakfast, and, with the first glimmering of dawn, were affoat in the harbor and rowing to the foot of some steep hills a few miles down. the bay. Every dip of the oars left a gleam of birth of a new day, the veil of mist and smoke gradually lifted as a curtain from before a transformation scene of variously tinted hills

On landing we had a stretch of more or less level country fairly thickly covered with undergrowth to fight our way through before reaching the level of the country where we hoped to make a bag of "blues." On the way we ran inexpectedly into a low-lying covey in a fern patch; taken off our guard, we accounted for one only each, instead of the right and left we should have made.

After this for an hour or more there was nothing doing" until we had arrived well up into the hills, where there were broad patches of bare, steep-sloping rock, with here and there patch of bracken or low salal and dotted with erub oak, arbutus, and stunted fir. Here we soon found a covey of blue grouse, from which we took a modest toll. It has been asserted by ome that the blue grouse is not a very sportgiving bird, being too easy to shoot. Now I hould have liked those who are of that opinion have seen me make a right and left out of that covey. I do not wish to boast overmuch, out I felt extremely proud of it. When the first birds flushed I was precariously balanced on one leg on the side of a slippery, dry, mossovered sloping rock; by a fluke, no doubt, I opped number one with the right; the recoil the gun upset my already unsteady equilibium, and I sat down suddenly and violently, reining enough presence of mind to let go the maining charge in the second barrel in the rection of a departing blue, whose flight it

as successful in arresting. This first success was a bit too much for to keep up, and two or three straight misses to be recorded. A mile or so of similar untry produced a few more birds with a num-

The growing weight of the game-bag on one's shoulder does not conduce to improvement in aim, and it was not at all owing to scarcity of birds that the bag was not an even heavier one. After reaching nearly to the top of the mountain, we decided on a gradual descent in a different direction to that from which we had ascended, but had hardly started on the downgrade before a deer jumped up in a patch of salal brush not twenty yards in front, and, after its first jump, fell to a charge of number six in the head and neck, stone dead. That meant the end of the bird-shooting for the day for one gun at any rate, as it requires a trick shot indeed to handle a shotgun with a deer on his back. On the way down the other gun picked up a few birds, while his companion sweated stolidly behind him back to the boat. An hour's row or so brought us back to the hotel just in time to catch the evening train back to town,

and making themselves scarce well out of range, ber wolf in the windows of a gunshop and a monster black bearskin hanging up outside a butcher's shop on Government street.

That Mysterious Elk

We understand that the elk which was reported shot and left behind and lost near Goldstream, really was an elk, and was found again after a long search. I wonder how many of us would have taken the risk of coming out from the woods with nothing to show to prove the truth of our story of quite exceptional luck for this district. The eventual recovery of the trophy doubtless more than compensates for the galling of the chaff and unkind insinuations when the first expedition failed to locate the fallen quarry.

A Freak Deer

Exceptional trophies seem to be all the thing just now. I have been shown today the most peculiar pair of deer's horns I ever saw. They

"We enjoyed excellent sport, but had no thrilling adventures," said Mr. Cowan in describing the trip. "After outfitting we sailed for Skagway on July 22, and made a start up the Pelly river from Selkirk on August 19. Our destination was the Kalsas mountains on the McMillan river. We chartered the small steamer Quick, but soon abandoned her owing to a defect in the machinery. Then we hired Indians and tracked up the Pelly river about seventy miles. Leaving that stream, we ascended its tributary, the McMillan, for about thirty-

"My main object was to get a large moose, and I am glad I succeeded," modestly continued the big game hunter. "In all we shot eight caribou, four moose and four bears, including a grizzly. These trophies will be mounted entire and forwarded to my Irish home. We were also fortunate enough to secure excellent

GOOD ENDUGHFOR THE OPENING DAY AT SHAWNIGAN

snapshot pictures of live caribou and other ani-

for a three days' hunt in the mountains, Im-

agine our anger and disappointment on return-

ing home to find that a visitor in our absence

had eaten the hind legs of the moose! From

the manner in which things had been turned up-

side down we realized our visitor was a bear.

Our tent had been thrown down and various

articles of camp equipment and our supplies lay

on the ground scattered about for a distance.

of sixty feet. Not satisfied with wreaking his

displeasure the bear also located our cache of

we expected our visitor to return. And sure

enough he did. It was after midnight on a clear

moonlight night when we heard an animal

"Well, we did not sleep much that night as

meat and left our larder empty.

"After shooting a big moose we started out

gument against it, but actual experience has proved it to be almost axiomatic. At various hatcheries, young salmon fry, upon being hatched, have been liberated into the waters of the stream with distinctive notches cut in their tails or fins. Four years later, fishermen or trapmen, having been placed on the alert by intelligence from the hatchery operators, have actually taken dozens of these disfigured fish, now full-grown and returned to their mother stream to spawn. And the writer knows of only one instance where fish with hatchery marks have returned to any other stream except the one in whose tributaries they were hatched. In this instance, marked fish from Puget Sound hatcheries on the Skagit River, were taken in the nets of fishermen on the Fraser. The Skagit is not a natural spawning stream for Sockeye salmon, and the fish, in this instance, coming in with millions of other Sockeyen, undoubtedly followed the course of the run and entered the Fraser with the rest. It is not probable that the "Mother Stream" instinct is so strong that a few fish would leave millions of their brothers and sisters and go to where they were hatched. But it is likely when the mother stream is a natural spawning ground for their species, and thousands of others are returning with them, the "Mother Stream Theory" will invariably hold good.

Undoubtedly, the most wonderful record ever made by a salmon hatchery is that of Fortmann. In the season 1905-6, this hatchery took 68,715,000 eggs of Alaska Red, the most important salmon of Northern waters, and in the spring of 1906, liberated 67,643,000 young salmon in the Naha stream, Alaska, on which it is located, the loss being only 1,072,000 or 1.5 per cent. By natural propagation, the loss on the same number of eggs would have been about 90 per cent .- Daniel L. Pratt in The Outing Magazine.

BIG BEAR WANDERERS INTO NEW ALBERNI

A full grown bear wandered leisurely into New Alberni on Wednesday afternoon. Whither it was bound no one knows, but if it had kept moving the chances are that it would have passed through the town unnoticed. It stopped in front of the Somass hotel, and startled the manager, who was sitting on the verandah and rolling a cigarette, by sniffing at his tobacco

"Go away, you brute!" said the manager, who was much annoyed by the impertinence of the Bear, and he threw a handful of Cavendish mixture into its saucy eyes.

Then the alarm was sounded, and soon nearly every man and boy in town was out with some sort of shooting implement.

The poor bear had only sixteen chances out of the twenty shots that were fired and it missed them.

The hide was of no use for the market. A hungry Indian took the carcase away on a wheel-barrow.-Alberni Pioneer News.

A FINE COLLECTION

Big game by wholesale is the record of C. A. V. Peel, a student at Oxford, who has returned from a shooting trip in the Arctic reone polar bears and thirty seals. Mr. Peel, who is a comparatively young man, has hunted big game in Africa, Canada and the Western States. In 1906 a museum of his trophies was opened at Oxford and these included lions, leopards, an elephant ten feet tall, zebras, grizzly bears, rhinoceroses, hippopotamus and several pythuos.-Rod and Gun.

Visitors to Vancouver Island in order to take part in the fishing for big (Tyee) salmon on the Campbell River have included Sir John Rogers, K.C.M.G.; Mr. J. G. Millais, the well known author and big game hunter; Mr. Powell and Mr. Stern, all hailing from Great Britain; with Mr. Wrigley, director of the U. S.S. Co., of Vancouver, and Mr. Garswell from the States. The latter gentleman caught three fish, one of forty-one pounds, a second fortynine pounds and a third fifty-six pounds-all three in one morning's fishing.—a truely fine

The present automatic shotgun is as homely as a mud fence, as poorly balanced as a crowbar, as complicated and hard to take down as a motor-cycle, as overrated as its kid brother the pistol, and its effectiveness consists mostly in its ability to wound four birds where the ordinary gun kills one.-"Small Arms," in West-

THE SOLEMN TRUTH

I'm waitin' fer the day ter come When the fish warden's reign Has ended, then I'll go—by gum!—A-fishin' onct again; I've spent the closed time readin'. How these fellers fish—in books. An' while the days are speedin' I'll jest polish up my hooks.

O, Geel I die a-laughin'
At the tales some fellers tell;
I don't say they are lyin'—
But they're on the road to—well,
You know when lakes are frozen
Some can make the biggest catch,
An' in this winter fishin' You can hardly find their match.

I don't believe in stretchin I don't believe in stretchin'
Of the truth jest fer a fish.
I'm known as one that's fetchin'
In a creel full when I wish;
I shouldn't mebbe say so,
But F've caught the biggest trout
Of any one that I know:
Weighed four pounds—er there-a-bout.

-Marion N. Baker, in Western Field. -

TAKING A BEST

with the modest, but by no means insignificent, bag of six cock pheasants, seven blue grouse and a deer, after a typical day in the hills of Vancouver Island.

ME V-B-HARRISON AND HIS BIG TIMBER-WOLF

PASSING COMMENTS

The Blue Grouse

The average bags of the opening days of the bird-shooting season has proved conclusively the wisdom of the postponement of the opening of the grouse season. The blues have undoubtedly had a needed rest this year; there was no reason whatever to doubt the reports rife in September of the numbers of blue grouse present in the old favorite haunts. It was a good nesting season, and there were a lot of good, strong coveys about. Even in the good old days of which the old-timers rave, the blues used to disappear after the September rains, and take to the tall timber to feed on the foliage of the pines. Next year there should be an abundant supply, as all reports agree in the smallness of the number of blue grouse which have DID HE SHOOT THEM ALL HIMSELF

It is to be hoped, however, that we shall not go back to the old arrangement by which large numbers of birds not fully grown or fully fledged were shot down as they fluttered away to the nearest tree.

on the wing to give good sport to the fair sportsmen and to afford them a chance of escape from the game hog with the hand-

"Willows," Quail and Pheasants

Grouse of both sorts have not been shot in very great numbers this season; the weather has until lately been too dry for the willows to get out of the thickets into the higher and more open country. Quail are more numerous than ever, and the nearer town the more plentiful they appear to be, having even been seen on the streets. I put up two the other morning in my back yard, in the middle of a populous residential district. Big bags of pheasants are reported in the preserved districts of the Cowichan valley especially, though it is said that very few old birds have been shot as yet, and the owners of the preserves anticipate even better sport later in the season. The young birds lie very close in the stubble and roots, and do not afford nearly such sporting shots as the old stagers.

A Big Wolf

Two hunters at any rate had ample compensation for the disappointing numbers of grouse found in the opening days of their hunting holiday, having the rather unique experience nowadays, so near to civilization, of sallying forth to shoot birds and runing into a pack of timber wolves, two of which they accounted

Our illustration shows Mr. V. Harrison with the monster leader of the pack, which poked its head out of the bush within a few feet of him, and fell to three rapidly fired charges of birdshot from an automatic. The other, smaller, wolf was drilled by the other brother with a rifle bullet in the ribs. Long mountain, Sooke Lake district, was the scene of the encounter.

Altogether Victoria has looked the part late-

were taken from the head of what was, by the account of the sportsman, an old deer with nearly black teeth, shot in the Highland discovered with a thin skin and a growth of hair, not in the least like an antler in velvet, being quite hard and pointed at the tips.

It is a pity the whole carcase was not preserved, as it would have been of the greatest interest to naturalists, the hunter saying that the animal was sexless.

The anglers have been rather in the shade in the last few days, overshadowed by the army of shooters. Some good bags have been made, however, lately by the devotees of the gentler sport near home, notably at Prospect lake and Pike lake. One angler at least has also had a few good fish from the Gorge. After the heavy rain of the last few days the Cowichan river should yield good sport.

MR. COWAN'S HUNTING TRIPS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

With the exception of the Mackenzie, Mr. Cowan has hunted on every northern river east and west of the Rockies. For the last twentysix years he has visited Canada annually for the purpose of shooting big game, and few men know more about the northern portions of British Columbia and the Yukon than Mr. Cowan.

Last year, accompanied by Mr. E. C. Penrose of Kamloops, Mr. Cowan made a trip after big game up the Pelly and McMillan rivers. hile hunting on the upper Skeena his guide, Max Leclare, was fatally shot by Simon or Gun-a-noot, an Indian who is still at large. Mr. Cowan was only a quarter of a mile away at the time of this fatal affray. On coming down from the north he learnt that two expeditions sent out by the provincial government are now on a still hunt for the Indian murderer at the ber of misses, many of the birds getting up ly of sportsmen's headquarters, with a big tim- headwaters of Stikine and Skeena rivers.

Anglers' Success dering him hors de combat.

TURN

cautiously approaching the camp. Presently from a thicket it emerged a grizzly monster, who sniffed and listened attentively as though suspicious of our presence. The next moment I fired and Mr. Grizzly, for such he proved to be, fell mortally wounded. The bullet had pierced his heart, and his death struggles were soon over. The animal was a male and measured eight feet from the tip of his nose to the root of his tail. I was just as glad that we did not meet him at close quarters.

"I had rather a novel experience when out alone hunting moose. At the end of a two days' trip I found myself reduced to ten cartridges. Late in the afternoon I espied a bull moose four hundred yards distant and blazed The first shot hit the mark, as the animal fell prostrate and was unable to rise. The next moment another moose came into view around the corner of a rock near the first animal. I fired a succession of shots and was delighted to see the second moose fall to the ground. I had now exhausted my cartridges and cautiously approached only to find that both animals although wounded in several places attempted to regain their feet and showed every desire to putting up a fight. Under the circumstances I withdrew and returned to camp. Taking our Indian guides back with me we re-visited the scene of the previous day's encounter, only to find both moose cold in death at the places where they had fallen. I learnt that my first shot had penetrated both of the front knees of the bull moose, thus ren-

"The lateness of the season prevented me from visiting the headwaters of the Pelly, to have a try at the black sheep, a new species of which I was lucky enough to buy a pelt from the Hudson's Bay Co. at Hazleton last year. The sheep in question had been shot by an Indian near the headwaters of the Skeena, and from other Indians who lived further north the hunter had learned that the home of the black sheep-hitherto unknown by sportsmen-was the headwaters of the Pelly. If all goes well I shall go in there next year, as I want to shoot one for my collection.

Throughout his trip Mr. Cowan only met one individual, a solitary prospector.-Rod and

THE MYSTERY OF THE SALMON'S RE-

It is almost invariably the rule that salmon hatched in the headwaters of a stream will return to that stream to spawn four years afterward. That is what is known as the "Mother Stream Theory." It is called a theory, and indeed there has been much ar-

e toe of his boot inphosphorus in the dark water, the hills were trict about two weeks ago. The horns were A reasonable suggestion seems to be that d; but let him have about the size of those of a spiked buck, seven veiled in a mixture of mist and smoke from the the season for the shooting of blue grouse inches in length, but were thick and rough at fires of some land-clearing farmers; in the should open next year on September 15. There the base as those of an old buck. The most East the first rays of the rising sun shone should at that time be plenty of the birds about, peculiar thing about them, however, was that through a patch of clear sky as through a winand the young broods should be strong enough from the base to the extreme tips they were dow, and, as a little breeze sprang up with the

PLENTY OF GOOD BARGAINS FRIDAY

We have a lot more specially purchased merchandise to offer for sale on Friday. All the lines mentioned are so good that it is hard indeed to say which one is the best. However, the sale of Fancy Linens and the offering of Raincoats will no doubt be very popular. The reputation of The Big Store for value-giving is unassailable, Friday's bargain offerings are proofs of that.

Friday Sale of Women's Raincoats

\$9.75 to \$13.50 Raincoats, Friday \$7.50 \$14.50 to \$22.50 Raincoats, Friday \$12.50

A special purchase these Raincoats are. They are all new styles, and the best cloths, made up in the best possible manner. We bought them at a great price concession, and many are marked at about half the price they would ordinarily bring. The rainy season is getting nearer every day, so that it would be well to have one of these most useful coats, especially when you can buy

SPECIAL IN WOMEN'S HEPTONETTE RAINCOATS, in seven-eighth length, colors, light and dark grey fawn and browns, *also striped effects, box back, velvet collar, roll cuffs, outside pockets, double and single breasted, with stitched straps over shoulder. Regular values \$9.75 to \$13.50. Special Friday \$7.50

WOMEN'S HEPTONETTE RAIN COATS, in greys, fawn, black, and browns, also in waterproof tweeds, seven-eighth length box or tight fitting back finished with stitched straps and buttons with inlaid collars of velvet, roll cuffs, single or double breasted with fancy buttons and side pockets. Regular value \$14.50 to \$22.50. Friday \$12.50

Friday Sale of \$1.25 Bound Books at 50c

A splendid lot of new fiction, handsome cloth bound books. New works of the best living authors. These are a few of the titles: The Golden Morn-by Hinkinson.

By Their Fruits—by Mrs. Campbell Read. The Pauper of Park Lane—by Le Queux. And hundreds of other good titles.

Special Purchase Sale of Battenburg Runners and Table Cloths

125 Dozen in the Lot We Place on Sale Friday

Another big special purchase of Fancy Linens will be placed on sale Friday. We offered many special bargains in those linens, but this lot excels them all, as we bought them at the lowest prices that we have ever paid. Be prepared to get remarkable values. We have them for you on Friday.

25c Battenburg Doylies, 10c	1
TTENBERG DOYLIES, about 10 dozen to cell, good designs, reg. price 25c. Friday	
50c Battenburg Doylies, 25c.	

BATTENBERG DOYLIES, handsome fancy patterns, about \$1.00 Fancy Centres, 50c

BATTENBERG CENTRES, fancy table centres, a good assortment, regular selling price \$1.00. Friday 50c 50c and 65c Fancy Centres, 25c BATTENBERG CENTRES, sizes 18 and 20 inches, good

patterns, regular prices 50c and 65c.

\$1.75 Fancy Centres for 75c BATTENBERG CENTRE, good size and handsome

\$2.50 Table Cloths, \$1.00 BATTENBERG TABLE CLOTHS, 36 in. square, very pretty patterns, reg. price \$2.50. Friday ... \$1.00

\$1.25 Fancy Runners, 50c BATTENBERG RUNNERS, size 18 x 36 inches. excellent quality, reg. price \$1.25. Friday

\$2.00 Fancy Runners, 75c BATTENBERG RUNNERS, size 18 x 54 in., very pretty patterns, reg. price \$2.00. Friday . .

\$2.50 Battenburg Scarfs, \$1.00 BATTENBERG SCARFS OR RUNNERS, size 20 x 54, rich designs, reg. \$2.50. Friday \$1.00

\$3.50 Battenburg Scarfs, \$1.25 BATTENBERG SCARFS OR RUNNERS, size 20 x 72, handsome patterns, regular price \$3.50.

Friday Sale of Embroideries 25c and 35c Qualities, Friday 10c

Another special purchase of about 400 pieces of fine cambric and muslin embroideries. These are all very handsome patterns, embroidered on fine muslin and cambric and range in width from 6 to 12 inches. Best lay in a stock for us during the winter months when there is so much sewing to do. Regular 25c and 35c qualities. Friday 10¢

Friday Sale of Linens Napkins and Tea Cloths Much Underpriced

These lines are such to appeal to all as being exceptional bargains on articles that it is nice t be able to save money on. The chance to buy this kind of goods at savings does not come often, so this offering is sure to be popular.

250 Dozen of Fine Damask Napkins, good designs, a nice quality of fine linen. This is a quality that we sell regularly at \$1.00 per dozen. Friday's price 50¢ 32 x 32 Fine 5 O'clock Tea Cloths, regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 qualities. Friday 50¢ 36 x 36 Fine 5 O'clock Tea Cloths, regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 qualities. Friday 50¢ 45 x 45 Fine 5 O'clock Tea Cloths, regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 qualities. Friday 50¢

New Novels Just Received

THE THE PUBLICULARY
The Hermit and the Wild Woman—by Edith Wharton
The Little Brown Jug at Kildare—by Meredith Nicholson \$1.25
The Wheel of Fortune-by Tracy \$1.25
The Lure of the Mask-by McGrath \$1.25
The Wild Geese—by Weyman \$1.50
A full line of Paper Novels, hundreds of titles
to select from, at 10¢

Friday Specials in the Men's



A lot of items at very special prices for week-end selling, every one of the articles mentioned allows a good substantial saving.

MEN'S PANTS, made of strong heavy tweeds and worsteds, in good patterns, special at \$1.75 MEN'S AND BOYS' TELES-COPE AND CRUSH HATS. in all the latest shapes and newest colorings. Special at . \$2.00 BOYS' CAPS, a lot of tweed caps, very special, at 25¢ BOYS' OVERALLS specially MEN'S WORSTED SUITS, in blues and blacks, single and double-breasted styles, very well made, special at .. \$12.50 MEN'S OVERCOATS, in both raincoats and heavy styles, a very special assortment of good values at \$12.50 BOYS' AND GIRLS' TAMS, a big assortment, specially priced

cial at 50¢ Household Necessities at

Savings STRIPED FLANNELETTE, regular 121/2c. Friday ... 10¢ STRIPED FLANNELETTE, regular 15c. Friday 121/20 WHITE AND STRIPED FLANNELETTE, regular 20c. Friday 15¢ WHITE TURKISH TOWELS, regular, per dozen, \$2.40. WHITE TURKISH TOWELS, regular, per dozen, \$4.50. Friday \$3.00 WHITE TURKISH TOWELS, regular, per dozen, each 75c. Friday 50¢ HEMSTITCHED HUCKABACK TOWELS, regular, per dozen, \$4.20. Friday \$3.00 BROWN LINEN TURKISH TOWELS, regular, each \$1.50. RED WOOL BLANKETS, regular \$5.25. Friday .. \$4.50 RED WOOL BLANKETS, regular \$6.25. Friday .. \$5.00 RED WOOL BLANKETS, regular \$7.50. Friday \$6.75 RED WOOL BLANKETS, regular \$8.75. Friday .. \$7.75 COMFORTERS, cotton filled, regular \$2.25. Friday .. \$1.50 COMFORTERS, cotton filled, regular \$3.00. Friday .. \$2.25 COMFORTERS, cotton filled, regular \$3.25. Friday \$2.75 COMFORTERS, cotton filled, regular \$3.75. Friday . \$3.00 COMFORTERS, cotton filled, regular \$4.50. Friday . \$3.50 COMFORTERS, cotton filled, regular \$6.25. Friday . \$5.00

FRIDAY SALE OF NEW SILKS

Splendid Bargains are These Mentioned

50c and 65c Pongee Silk for

that sell regularly at 50c and 65c.

75c Silk Poplin for

and fawn, regular selling price 75c.

On sale Friday at

PONGEE SILK, the natural color, 26 inches wide, extra good qualities 350

SILK POPLIN, 20 inches wide, in pink, old rose, sky, bluet, mauve,

For 50c Japanese Silk
JAPANESE SILKS, 27 inches wide, all colors, for evening dresses and waists, also art colors for fancy work in the new shades, regular price 50c. Special Friday at 35¢

For 65c Colored Morettes COLORED MORETTES, in black, cream, sky, nile, bronze, navy, cardinal and garnet, 23 inches wide, regular 65c. Friday 50¢

For 75c and 85c Pongee Silk PONGEE SILK, the natural color, Special on Friday at 50¢ Friday

Friday's price 50¢ PONGEE SILK, the natural color, 34 inches wide, the best qualities, designs and a variety of shades, that sell regularly at 75c and 85c.

\$1.50 Fancy Pongee Silks for also plain colors, regular \$1.50.

For \$1.00 Fancy Taffeta Silks For FANCY TAFFETA SILKS, 20 inches wide, handsome tartan plaids in Victoria. McKenzie and Gordon Tartans, also a good assortment of light and dark fancy checks; these are all silk that sell regularly at \$1.00. Fri-

Friday \$1.00 Day in the Shoe Department

Children's \$1.50 Boots Men's \$1.50 Slippers Women's \$1.50 Slippers Girls' \$1.75 Boots Youths' \$1.75 Boots

Values that are extra good. The collection of oddments detailed below are offered at prices considerably below cost. A table of real snaps, to secure which we advise an early

Sizes 8 to 10, Children's Pebble Leather Laced Boots, solid leather throughout. Reg. \$1.50. Friday \$1.00

Sizes 11 to 2. Box Calf Bals. Good girls' school boots. Reg. \$1.50 and \$1.75. Fri-

Men's Worked Front Velvet Slippers, patent leather backs. Reg. \$1.25 and \$1.50

Friday \$1.00 Women's Kid and Felt Slippers, Buskins, etc. Reg. \$1.35 and \$1.50. Friday \$1.00 Sizes 11 to 13. Youths' Kid and Buff Bals. Reg. \$1.50 and \$1.75. Friday \$1.00

Friday's Men's Furnishing Specials

Special prices on articles needed for the cooler weather:

MEN'S STRIPED FLANNELETTE NIGHT-SHIRTS, for the cold nights, special at 50¢ MEN'S STRIPED FLANNELETTE NIGHT-SHIRTS, trimmed down the front and on collar, special at 65¢ MEN'S IMPORTED ALL WOOL ENG-LISH SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, extra heavy weight, spliced at elbows, knees and seat. Regular value \$1.50, \$1.75. Special, each \$1.00 MEN'S ENGLISH HEAVY GREY RIBBED

SOX, special, per pair 17¢ IMPORTED WOVEN HARVARD SHIRTS, ar, rarge size bodies collars attached. 75c and 65¢ MEN'S ENGLISH STRIPED FLANNEL-ETTE SHIRTS, extra large bodies, collars attached, 75c and 50¢



IMPORTED ENGLISH FLANNEL SHIRTS, in a variety of stripes. These shirts are finished with a sateen collar band and are to be worn with a white starched collar for the work or home \$2.00

EXTRA HEAVY ENGLISH TWEED FLANNEL SHIRTS, cut very full, turn down collars buttoned at points and back, colors dark grey and fancy stripes \$1.50 ENGLISH STRIPED UNION FLAX-NEL SHIRTS, large size bodies, turn down collar, \$1.25 and \$1.00

Handsome New Blouses

A new lot of Tailored Blouses, in choice ginghams and fine zephyrs, have just been received, these are descriptions of some: TAILORED WAIST, in white muslin, with colored stripes in TAILORED WAIST, in fine zephyr, white grounds with colored stripes, in pink, fawn, heliotrope, green, blue and black. Entire front and back composed of one inch tucks, the Gibson style, fancy white collars, stiff cuffs of material. Price \$2.50

TAILORED WAISTS, in white grounds, with colored checks in blue, fawn and black, Peter Pan front with pocket and Gibson shoulders, sleeves three-quarter length with broad turnover cuff of material price \$2.50 TAILORED WAIST, colored zephyr, in green, light blue, and dark blue. Front entirely of half-inch tucks, box pleats edged with two bars of white linen. Turnover cuffs edged with white linen, all sizes. Price \$3.00

Hot Lunches-Home Cooking-Soups a Specialty at Our New Tea Rooms

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Afternoon Tea-Home-Made Cake-Tea Parties Catered For at Our New Tea Rooms

VOL L. NO

N. Y. K. St Japanese

FOUR DAY

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