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VOL. L. NO. 394.

MORE SECRECY IN CRIMINAL HUNT

Detective Burns, in Charge of Los Angeles Case, Sharply Condemns Publicity That Has So Far Been Permitted

SURE OF FINDING GUILTY PARTIES

Extra Police Precautions Are Taken by City Authorities—Sixteenth Body is Recovered From Ruins

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 3.—In the hunt for the man who shot the Times building, the city authorities are taking extra precautions. Detective William J. Burns, in charge of the Los Angeles case, has issued orders to his men to be extra careful in their search for the man who shot the Times building.

Burns came back to this city today and brought with him Detective Ryan and Bonner of the San Francisco force. It is believed here that the men who carried out the plot to wreck the Times plant and attempted to destroy the homes of Senator Harrison Gray Otis and F. C. Zehehansian were expert marks men from the gold districts of northern California. This assumption is based on the fact that the men who purchased the dynamite from the Giant Powder works used the names of J. L. Bryson, the Placer county miner, and that of his neighbor, Morris, and it is supposed that the dynamite was sent to the Times building by the men who were trying to trace them back to the mining districts.

Burns now has his men on the hunt for the conspirators. He has been in charge since Spradley, when he was called into the case by the reference between Mayor Alexander, Chief of Police Galloway and a number of other city officials. Upon his arrival this morning Burns displayed a degree of temper over the publicity that has been given the movements of the men engaged in the hunt and the clues supplied by many who have been attracted by the huge rewards offered for the arrest of the conspirators. Burns said that the publicity of information would be stopped also, and forthwith the movements of the detectives would become as much as a mystery to outsiders as the present whereabouts of the dynamite is to the police. All Burns would say was that the criminals who blew up the Times building Saturday left tracks that were both wide and deep, and we shall certainly get them.

But by what was learned prior to the detective's arrival, it is practically certain that searches are working on the supposition that the explosive was brought to Los Angeles in suit cases.

The big aggregated reward of \$100,000, Mayor Alexander said today, was too large. His comment was elicited by the suggestion that still greater rewards should be offered. The city has resumed its usual calm. The overnight feelings evoked directly after the disaster of Saturday have subsided, but the precautionary measures have not been relaxed in the slightest degree. Instead, the council by means of another emergency ordinance, passed today, added 50 policemen to the 51 authorized by the resolution adopted on Monday. Guards are still maintaining about the homes of persons who have had part in recent labor disputes, and about buildings where strikes have been in progress for some time.

Another body was recovered from the Times ruins today. It was identified as that of Grant Moore, a linotype operator. The body was uncovered near one of the exits in the wrecked building. It was in a kneeling position, and the flesh of the dead man had hardly been scorched. He had been suffocated. The finding of Moore's body brings the total bodies recovered up to 14, and the known dead, including Churchill Harvey-Elden, to 17. Coroner Hartwell said today he was certain that there were seven more bodies in the ruins.

Great Northern Warned WINNIPEG, Oct. 3.—To facilitate the entry of the Great Northern to the city a number of streets were closed by the city in return for undertaking to erect terminals this fall. The company, however, has made no movement yet, and Mayor Evans tonight instructed its general agent here, Attorney Fisher, that unless General Superintendent Gilmore, of St. Paul is here on Wednesday prepared to sign and proceed with the terminals the council will declare all negotiations at an end and the company will not be given access to the city, where it has already spent hundreds of thousands in acquiring rights of way.

CHIEF OF POLICE

Substantial Request

CHIEFEWA FALLS, Wis., Oct. 3.—A bequest of \$300,000 in bonds and securities to her son, Frank B. Gregg, of Spokane, is provided for in the will of the late Mrs. Edward Rutledge, widow of the lumber magnate, which was filed today.

Prominent Visitors

WINNIPEG, Oct. 3.—Hon. Rupert Guinness, son of Lord Iveagh, the brewer, one of Britain's richest men, is here on his way to Vancouver, with his wife, the daughter of Lord Onslow.

Winnipeg Wedding

WINNIPEG, Oct. 3.—There was a wedding in Holy Trinity this afternoon. Marjorie, daughter of John Pears, was married to Harold Dean, son of G. W. Goderham, distiller, Toronto. They will live here.

Washington Judiciary Files

SEATTLE, Oct. 3.—Hans Begre, of Bellingham, was chosen today to fill the vacancy on the non-partisan judiciary league ticket caused by the refusal of Judge W. A. Grimshaw, of Wenatchee, to accept the nomination for the supreme bench.

Great Northern Representatives

VANCOUVER, Oct. 3.—This morning at 10 o'clock Mr. Gilman, accompanied by A. H. MacNeill, the Great Northern's legal representative in British Columbia, left for Victoria, where they will possibly talk over personally with Mr. Bowser tonight or tomorrow the Falls Creek decision of the provincial government.

Country Loses Nearly Million

COMPUTATION OF REVENUE SHORTAGE ON ACCOUNT OF CHINESE FRAUDS—PROVINCIAL TREASURY ALSO SUFFERS LOSS

VANCOUVER, Oct. 3.—A list to the country of approximately a million dollars by the evasion by the Chinese of payment of the head tax on arrivals here, appears to be the conclusion of evidence taken at the enquiry concerning the detained Chinese immigrants, and as this province was entitled to receive half of the \$200 tax, it means a loss to British Columbia of half that amount. Whether any of this amount will be recovered is a moot point, as yet the law department has not had an opportunity to figure out this problem. The present position of the enquiry has now been completed, the representatives of the department having intimated that owing to the sameness of the evidence they did not deem it necessary to examine any more, so that only nine of the total bunch have faced the investigation. It is anticipated that by tomorrow the report on the enquiry will be compiled, and it will then be submitted to the department.

The modus operandi was for the Celestials to pass the officials as merchants, and thus escape payment of the head tax. It would appear from the returns that twenty new Chinese firms were entering business in Canada every month. This state of affairs would seem to have made the department suspicious that all was not as it should be, and Mr. Foster, of the secret service department, was sent from Ottawa to look into the matter. Obtaining the services of a Chinese interpreter, they left the ordinary interpreter here and proceeded to Victoria to meet the Emperor of China, upon which there was reason to believe was a number of so-called Chinese merchants. The interpreter mixed with the immigrants, telling them that the ordinary official could not come that trip, but that official would be in the morning. He was handed quite a number of letters of introduction, most of them being from one firm or person in Hongkong asking that the merchants should be assisted through the customs.

The owners of the letters all seemed to be in possession of \$100 in silver, which they were to show to the officials, after which it would be handed to the person assisting them to land for his personal use. These new arrivals were also in possession of drafts ranging from \$500 to \$1,200, which were to be shown to the officials. One of these, drawn on a certain Chinese firm in the city, was shown to the head of that firm, who was asked if he would cash it, but he declined, saying he hardly knew the person who had drawn it and in any case it was not drawn properly and was not intended to be cashed. Such is the present position of affairs.

J. H. Bentler, president of the Liberal association, says although the executive of the association had been graphed to the government, asking for the reinstatement of Mr. Bowser as controller, and protesting against the employment of Law as supervisor in charge of Yip On. It was certainly not wished to prevent this enquiry, and if there has been any fraud it must be brought to light and the guilty persons punished. He believed Mr. Bowser to be an honest, upright official, though he might have been duped by others, there was no indication that he was culpable himself.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth Government Decides to Await Results of Tenders Called for by Canadian Authorities

NEW ZEALAND CALL IS OBJECTED TO

Farmers and Settlers of Island Continent Form New Political Party—Recent Legislation in New Zealand

MELBOURNE, Oct. 3.—The commonwealth government decided today to await the results of tenders called for by the Canadian mail service, and will not accept the New Zealand call for tenders for the inclusion of Auckland as a port of call because New Zealand's preferential tariffs give the products of that country an advantage over the Australian. The view is taken, however, that if the Canadian tenders are reasonable Australia may share in them, but in the best informed circles this is thought to be improbable. It is pointed out that the fact of Australia being prejudiced by tariffs as compared with New Zealand is a sufficient obstacle in the way. Recently it will be recalled, Sir Wilfrid Laurier endeavored to induce Australia to include New Zealand in the proposed mail service, but as was announced at the time, with very little possibility of success.

A new organization has entered the field of Australian politics, the Farmers and Settlers Association. This body is to form a political party distinct from and independent of the two sections now struggling for supremacy. By no other way of organizing their demands. Already they have drawn up their platform, which candidates will be expected to sign, but to abide by and fight for. It has at present twelve planks: Land settlement to be paramount over revenue; freedom of trade as opposed to land nationalization; choice of tenure of crown lands; permanent right of reappraisal; railway extension; water conservation and irrigation; administration of lands department by commission; desirable immigration; the electric principle in land holding; handling of grain; extension of practical and experimental education; land law consolidation. If the organization has a chance of any political party, it is to be the Liberals.

New Zealand's parliament has just grappled with a generous measure of legislative assistance for the island. The measure is a proposal to afford relief in proper cases to homes upon which the burden and expenses of materially now fall heavily, and provision is to be made whereby the state will, in cases where the "breadwinner" earns only a small wage, make a substantial contribution towards the relief. No indication has yet been given as to how this relief is to be afforded, but on the general principle the measure has a good deal of support.

HALF HEARTED MEASURES

Spread of Greeces in Russia Assisted by Lack of Adequate Sanitary Measures

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 3.—The disgust and impatience felt here, and daily expressed in the newspapers, at the half-hearted and ineffectual attempts of the authorities to stamp out the cholera, have been considerably increased by the discovery that vessels loaded with grain from Odessa, where there is plague as well as cholera, are allowed to enter St. Petersburg, without any medical inspection or sanitary precautions whatever. Such a measure has been discharging Odessa grain on the quays of the Neva for several days past, having naturally brought with it some of the rats of Odessa, which are being officially exterminated as far as possible in the latter town in order to prevent the spread of the infection.

The sanitary regulations of the port of St. Petersburg appear to be those of the time of Peter the Great, 200 years ago, but without Peter the Great's genius and energy in dealing with emergencies. The Novaya Yermak declares that the dead bureaucratic formalism, official carelessness, and the medieval habits of the uncultured population have entered into a conspiracy to sow Russia with the seeds of disease and destruction. The highest Russian medical and sanitary authorities are beginning to express the most pessimistic views concerning the unhealthiness of Russia. One of them has just declared his belief that the cholera will be very next year. Professor Velmilinski also declares to the failure of all measures against it, as long as the insanitary conditions in the towns and villages is not radically dealt with. Out of 11,000 towns throughout the country, only thirty-eight have any kind of drainage at all, and only 191 are provided with a water supply.

SHIPWRECK

Yegman Wounded

STANDISH, Mich., Oct. 3.—One Yegman was wounded and carried off by his three pals yesterday, when Cashier C. M. Merion heard the explosion of a dynamite charge with which men blew the safe in the private bank of N. W. Hixson & Co., of Bentley, 12 miles west of here, and opened fire on them with a shot gun. The robbers got about \$500 in cash.

ALBION TUG WRECK

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 3.—The Vancouver tug Albion, which was ashore at Black Point, Sooty Bay, last Friday, is a total loss, according to word received here today. The tug struck the rocks at night and a heavy wind and sea springing up speedily damaged her to such an extent that her abandonment was considered essential. A Zulu chief had been with Capt. Bisset in command, went to the scene, but when they arrived they found that the tug had been battered so heavily by the big sea, which prevailed, that she was breaking up. The Albion was built twelve years ago for the Canadian government, and the river, the Albion, was only just from her annual overhaul and was valued at \$18,000. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

PLANS FOR DOCK AT VANCOUVER

Papers Filed at Ottawa Provide for Second Class Drydock of Commercial Class, Over 600 Feet Long

OTTAWA, Oct. 3.—Plans for a drydock at Vancouver, which Captain N. Thompson is interested, have been filed with the minister of public works. They provide under the legislation of the second class drydock for the commercial class, which means that if the plans are approved, the company will be entitled to a bonus of 2 1/2 per cent on the expenditure of \$2,500,000 for a period of twenty-five years. The dock will be one of sufficient dimensions to accommodate any vessel doing business on the Pacific coast. It will be over 600 feet long. Docks of the first, or battleship class, such as it is proposed to build at Esquimalt, get a subsidy of 3 1/2 per cent on an expenditure of four million dollars for twenty-five years.

SPUR LEADERS

Aggressive Members of Conservative Party Call for New Line of Action

LONDON, Oct. 3.—One hundred active members of the Conservative party have decided to endeavor to induce the party leaders not to stand aloof but to take an active part in the proposed conference. They will urge them to exchange the present defensive policy for a definite constructive program. Among other things it is strongly felt that the conference between Canada and the United States this month renders it imperative that the Conservative party should take a definite line. It is feared that if the Liberal party holds power after the conference, the Conservative party will be practically destroyed because of the present government's unshakable adherence to free trade. The new body wants a strong lead, and claims as its motto, fight, fight, and go on fighting. The movement is significant in view of the fact that Mr. Balfour spoke at Edinburgh today.

READY TO ABDICATE

King George of Greece Again Talks of Giving Up His Throne to His Son

VIENNA, Oct. 4.—King George of Greece is again on the verge of abdicating his throne, according to an interview with him, appearing in tonight's Neue Presse Presse. The only reason the King did not give up his throne in 1908, he is quoted as saying, was because he thought it his duty to stay till the serious involvement with Turkey was settled. The expected improvement in Greece's foreign relations, and the assistance of King George, despairing of straightening out the tangle, said to have decided to turn the rule over to Crown Prince Constantine. King George was elected King of the Hellenes by the national assembly.

TORONTO'S NEW HEALTH OFFICER. TORONTO, Oct. 3.—Dr. Charles Hastings has been appointed medical health officer, at a salary of five thousand dollars.

TURN PORTUGAL INTO REPUBLIC

Insurgents Take Possession of Capital and Form Provisional Government—The Royal Family Are Fugitives

FIERCE FIGHTING IN LISBON STREETS

Number of Casualties Not Yet Known—Bombardment by War Vessels Damages Palace and Official Buildings

Portugal has been proclaimed a republic. According to the latest advices, the Portuguese Republic leader, is the new president. The Portuguese Republic is now the new national anthem, and the emblem of monarchy on the palace has been replaced by the flag of red and green, and the colors of the republican party. That there was fierce fighting in the streets of Lisbon is evidenced by dispatches from all quarters. King Manuel, the Queen Mother, and the Queen Dowager are supposed to have taken refuge in the palace at Mafra, a short distance from Lisbon. They may now be on a British warship bound for Gibraltar. At least they are considered to have reached a place of safety.

London advices state that a treaty of alliance, Great Britain is pledged to afford protection to the King of Portugal, if this is "dearly applied for." The French newspapers are saying the government of France will not permit interference, even if Spain is threatened with an outbreak. The French cabinet will meet tomorrow to deliberate on the Portuguese situation and on the advisability of sending a warship to Lisbon. A ready British warship are on the way to Portugal to protect British interests. The American gunboats Wheeling and Peepers are at Genoa, within easy reach of Lisbon should the American government decide to send them there.

REPUBLICANS HOLD CAPITAL

LISBON, Oct. 3.—The capital is now completely in the hands of the republicans, who have formed a provisional government, with Theophile Braga as president. A new national flag of red and green is flying over all public buildings, including the town hall. King Manuel, with the Queen Mother, and the Queen Dowager, are supposed to have taken refuge at Mafra, twenty three miles from Lisbon. Already the Spanish minister, in full uniform, has called to pay his respects to the republican leaders.

It is impossible to estimate the number of those killed or wounded in yesterday's fighting, but it is expected to reach several hundreds. The city has been considerably damaged by the bombardment of insurgent warships. The buildings occupied by the ministry and around the Praga do Comercio and the Nacionalidade palace, were made the particular targets, and today how broken walls and turrets. The tower of the church attached to the palace was particularly damaged. Thus far, however, no attack has been made upon private property, and it is reported that the banks are being guarded by blues.

YOUNG GIRL ELopes

CALGARY, Oct. 3.—The story of the apparent elopement of 13 year old Evelyn Lowerison, the pretty little daughter of Robert Lowerison, manager of the Hammond ranch of Winslow, was given this morning. Whether the little girl was kidnapped or not it is impossible to say just yet, for a note was found on the gatepost after her departure last Thursday which stated to her parents that she had determined to run away with the man Buffalo Bill, who she said was the "only man she ever loved." Buffalo Bill, Moore is 40 years old, and it is suspected that the two are making their way over the Rocky Mountains, via the Sinclair pass, to reach the Kootenai district. Several posse are on their trail and are ransacking the mountains as far as possible. The insurgents are also in the hands of the rebels. They charged the civilians and dislodged them, inflicting considerable loss. The firing was carried on in complete darkness, the electric lights having failed.

The insurgents were led by the retired admiral, Carlos Reis. Their forces were greatly augmented by desertion from among the monarchists, and they succeeded eventually in getting control of the city. The inhabitants today paraded the streets, most of them carrying rifles, which has now become the national emblem. Red Cross ambulances and police and men from the fire brigade are patrolling the streets and removing the dead and wounded. The revolutionists raised all buildings that new the old flag and tore down the emblem of the monarchists. The warships greeted the holding of the republican flag with salvos of artillery.

Urges Moderation Eusebio Lees, the republican leader, (Continued from Page 1)

WAS EXECUTIONER

Popular Novelist Has Played Many Parts in His Time

DEAD AND DYING PAILED IN MASS

Twenty-eight Passengers Are Killed in Collision on Illinois Traction Road—Bodies Are Badly Mangled

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 4.—Reports received here state that 25 persons were killed and thirty-six were injured today when two interurban cars on the Illinois Traction system collided head on at Dixon, a town some two miles north of Stanton. Both cars were going at a high rate of speed and met on a curve at the foot of the hill. Both motorcars, equipped by J. M. Black, were demolished and the dead and dying were piled in a bloody mass.

The Illinois Traction, had orders to meet both sections of train No. 73 at Stanton. The orders were carried out so far as the first section was concerned, but it is officially reported that the orders to wait for the second section of No. 73 were overlooked. The members of the crews of both cars escaped. Springfield, of car No. 73, among those killed were three officials of the traction system, J. E. Berry Springfield, land commissioner; W. N. Street, assistant treasurer at Stanton; D. H. Black, assistant superintendent of motive power, of Springfield.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 3.—The special train from Stanton bearing the dead, reached Carlinville at 4:30 p. m. and volunteers offered their services in carrying the mangled bodies to undertaking parlors. So mangled are some of the bodies that they cannot be recognized, even by those who are sure they have relatives among the unidentified. Most of those killed were riding in the southbound car.

FALLS FROM LAUNCH

A. J. Richford of Vancouver Drowned at Nanaimo Bay—Was Interested in Fisheries

NANAIMO, Oct. 4.—A drowning fatality occurred last night at Nanaimo Bay, in which A. J. Richford, of Vancouver, lost his life.

As far as known, the unfortunate man fell from the launch skate when it was tied up to a scow. The crew of the steamer Queen heard his cries for help and at once lowered a boat and went to his rescue, but were only in time to see Richford sink, never to rise again. Although every effort was made by the crew to locate the body, no trace of it could be found, and up to the present it has not been recovered. Richford was a member of a fishing association and was also a shareholder of the Nanaimo Herring Fishing and Boat Company. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

Queen's Own Welcomed TORONTO, Oct. 3.—North Toronto station never saw such a crowd as gathered about it this afternoon to welcome back the Queen's Own Rifles. The mayor and aldermen were there to tender civic welcome, while attachments from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Royal Grenadiers and the battalion of the Queen's Own that stayed at home formed a guard of honor. When the divisional band had been formed, a procession was formed and passed down Yonge Street to Queen, where the armories, where relatives of the home-coming men were admitted by ticket.

FOR INSURANCE OF ALL WORKERS

Statistician of Australian Commonwealth Advocates Introduction of Compulsory Plan as in Germany

CHEAP MAILS IN RAILWAY WORKSHOPS

Premier Fisher Leaving for the South African Celebration—New Zealand to Place Ban on Bookmaking

MELBOURNE, Oct. 4.—A far-reaching proposal for the insurance under compulsion of workers of all classes is advocated by George Handley Knibbs, the commonwealth statistician. Mr. Knibbs, who is the first federal statistician, and who is a great authority on all matters of insurance, suggests that his scheme should be first applied to government employees on the railway. Then gradually miners, artisans and generally workers of every kind should be compelled to subscribe. The commonwealth cabinet is favorable to the proposal, which is based on schemes already in operation in Germany. Whether any definite action will be taken is doubtful, however. The matter cannot be considered in any practical light this year, and as regards next year prophecy is useless.

Railway employees under the Victorian government are specially favored mortals. The latest evidence of the fact is shown by the provision of meals for workshop employees. Over two thousand men daily receive a three-course dinner or luncheon, while at work, all being provided for the modest sum of sixpence. No profit, of course, can be made by the railway authorities, who are simply destroying, adding to the comfort of their men. The federal prime minister, Mr. Fisher, will leave for Cape Town tomorrow to attend the celebration in South Africa connected with the opening of the first union parliament. The British admiral has arranged to leave Mr. Fisher by means of wireless telegraphy, in touch with sea, with all that happens in Australia.

The New Zealand cabinet is introducing a bill directed against bookmaking. Severe penalties are attached. The business of bookmaking, employed at the full and punishable by a fine of \$500, or in default three months imprisonment. Any person making a bet with a bookmaker leaves himself open to receive punishment in the shape of a fine of \$500.

MADE SURE OF DEATH

CASPER, Wyo., Oct. 4.—Daniel McMillan, an expert in the use of powder and dynamite, employed at the North American asbestos mines, yesterday committed suicide by exploding 100 pounds of dynamite under his body.

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G. C. Foulis, of St. Johns, Que., is to reopen the lumber mill at Slocan Lake.

\$2.75

and are reversible. They come in rich colors. \$2.75 windows

Monday \$1.25

constructed table, oblong in at this price. Monday \$1.25

Monday, \$1.90

had rest, with cob seat. The best value we have \$1.90

Dress Goods

Your Fall Suit, when This season our Dress

Wool Delaines, for kimonas, in cream, navy, reseda, brown, visteria, king's blue, and black ground, with rays and stripes. Per \$1.00

Serge, suitable for pickers and ladies' suits. Per \$1.00

Fast color. Per \$1.00

Wool Delaines, for kimonas, in cream, navy, reseda, brown, visteria, king's blue, and black ground, with rays and stripes. Per \$1.00

Another large lot to \$1.25

Hon. Richard McBride and Hon. Price Ellison Return From the Mainland—Made Trip on First Chilliwack Line

Premier McBride and Hon. Price Ellison returned yesterday from the mainland, where they had taken part first in the opening of the new Chilliwack extension of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company system, and afterwards in the opening of the Provincial Exhibition at the Minister's home city—New Westminster.

The run through to Chilliwack of the first regular train was a smooth and in every way satisfactory one. We picked up the reeves and councillors of the district to the south of the Fraser by the way, and arrived at Chilliwack a little after 2 o'clock, being met and greeted there by upwards of two thousand of the residents, and with them the Chilliwack band—a distinctly musical organization.

Immediately upon our arrival at the invitation of General Manager R. H. Spurling, I was accorded the honor of driving the last spike in the new road. The mayor of Chilliwack (Mr. Munro), afterwards presented to General Manager Spurling a congratulatory and complimentary address, and after a suitable reply had been made, adjourned to the large and comfortable parlors, where upwards of 350 representatives of the company, including General Manager Spurling, Assistant Manager Glover and Superintendent Allan Fry, were present.

With respect to the undertaking generally, the new road is very well built, and with the exception of a very few sections, between Abbotsford and Chilliwack, the ballasting is now about complete. The construction of concrete throughout, and are especially attractive as well as most substantial and of the highest quality. All are therefor. There are to be five of these sub-stations, the operation of the new line will be distributed over a length of about 40 miles, and after a run of four hours, will be safely at our destination. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the officers of the company, Mr. Spurling, Mr. Glover, Mr. Fry, and the staff, for the lavish and traditional hospitality demonstrated in all features connected with the opening of the new line.

The building of the new line will be instrumental in promoting the immediate subdivision into ten and twenty-acre holdings of many large parcels of land in the district on the southern side of the Fraser, and this will mean a very considerable augmentation of population and proportionate enhancement of the general prosperity.

The exhibition at New Westminster is this year the largest that has ever been held at the Royal that exhibits far exceed anything that has gone before. The stock is held by expert judges to be this year of the highest standard. Fruit is also excellent, while the showing of cereals, roots and vegetables is a grand one. The buildings are all well filled, and particularly attractive and creditable exhibits have shown by the several adjacent municipalities. The management expects with good weather to have a record attendance at this year's exhibition. Trapp, as president of the association, as well as Mr. Keary, the energetic secretary, are entitled to every credit for their untiring efforts, which have made the exhibition of 1910 what it is.

There is marked activity at present all along the Fraser valley, and settlement is rapid in all directions, and values are holding up well and the demand for land is maintained both for improved and unimproved properties. In Chilliwack city as well as throughout the municipality, improvements are to be noted on every hand, many new residences going up constantly that display both architectural beauty, solidity and unimpeachable evidence of substantial prosperity.

TURN PORTUGAL INTO REPUBLIC (Continued From Page One.) made a speech from the balcony of the rotunda, saying that he entrusted the policy of the city to the maintenance of order to the care of the citizens. Respect all public and private property," he exhorted. "And the lives of all persons, wherever they may be. The republic is generous and magnanimous. The huge crowd that had gathered around the building cheered the speaker frantically. Notwithstanding the thrilling events of the last two days, the people are now showing composure and are seemingly that order in the city of Lisbon will be maintained. It is rumored that General Gouveia, who commanded the defending forces, committed suicide when he saw the fall of the palace was inevitable.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Friday, October 7, 1910.

NEW ZEALANDER ON RECIPROcity

By Way of Madrid. MADRID, Oct. 5.—Premier Canalejas tonight made public the following account of the events in Lisbon, which he has just received. "On Tuesday the population of Lisbon were awakened by the booming of 21 cannons. They rushed into the streets and opened windows to see what was happening. The streets rapidly filled with people rushing hither and thither, while the bugles sounded the alarm. Here and there cries cracked and shouts and rallying cries were heard. The revolution had broken out, and the twenty-one guns were the signal for the mobilization of the police. They gallantly threw themselves upon the insurgents, but were received with a hail of small calibre shells, and they were powerless, the police. They named the troops, but the soldiers soon split into two bands, one going over to the side of the revolution, and the other remaining faithful to the king and monarchy.

"A large engagement, soon developed. Officers and soldiers dropped dead or wounded in large numbers. The artillery served the guns with desperation, the revolutionists succeeded in seizing the royal palace, where King Manuel was staying. The king was informed of what had occurred, and left the building accompanied by four attendants, who took him to a place of safety.

"The battle continued to rage in the street. The revolutionists had thrown up barricades and sent detachments to hold bridges and telegraph lines. During the night detachments of troops from provincial garrisons arrived in Lisbon and joined the soldiers who had remained loyal so that the rival forces practiced the same of royal palace. Premier Canalejas in giving out this statement said: "I believe Queen Amelia has not left the Palace of Citra, and I know that in the other Portuguese provinces the movement has received little support."

Further Details. HADJAZI, Spain, Oct. 5.—Details of the fighting at Lisbon are being received here. A regiment of artillery, composed of sergeants, rode down the colors and officers and attacked the barracks. The sixteenth artillery regiment divided into two camps, republicans and monarchists, and a fierce combat ensued in which the colonial, several officers and many men were killed. The engagement resulted in the defeat of the monarchists, and the remainder of the camp joined the infantry and first chasseurs and occupied the city.

THE CITY WAS PLACED IN A STATE OF SIEGE and under military rule at the first sign of revolt. During the night several regiments of infantry, cavalry and artillery, killed officers who resisted. They marched into town and signalled to the monarchists in the suburbs, who also revolted and hoisted the flag, which also bore the same flag as hoisted in Almada. The king and the barracks where a general strike was proclaimed.

VIENNA, Oct. 5.—Duke Michael of Braganza, pretender to the Portuguese throne, now in Bavaria, with Prince Louis, his brother-in-law, an intimate of the pretender, said a republic had no part in the revolution, but that the king should be restored, and a republic could not last long in Portugal, turn to him.

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THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Friday, October 7, 1910.

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By Way of Madrid. MADRID, Oct. 5.—Premier Canalejas tonight made public the following account of the events in Lisbon, which he has just received. "On Tuesday the population of Lisbon were awakened by the booming of 21 cannons. They rushed into the streets and opened windows to see what was happening. The streets rapidly filled with people rushing hither and thither, while the bugles sounded the alarm. Here and there cries cracked and shouts and rallying cries were heard. The revolution had broken out, and the twenty-one guns were the signal for the mobilization of the police. They gallantly threw themselves upon the insurgents, but were received with a hail of small calibre shells, and they were powerless, the police. They named the troops, but the soldiers soon split into two bands, one going over to the side of the revolution, and the other remaining faithful to the king and monarchy.

"A large engagement, soon developed. Officers and soldiers dropped dead or wounded in large numbers. The artillery served the guns with desperation, the revolutionists succeeded in seizing the royal palace, where King Manuel was staying. The king was informed of what had occurred, and left the building accompanied by four attendants, who took him to a place of safety.

"The battle continued to rage in the street. The revolutionists had thrown up barricades and sent detachments to hold bridges and telegraph lines. During the night detachments of troops from provincial garrisons arrived in Lisbon and joined the soldiers who had remained loyal so that the rival forces practiced the same of royal palace. Premier Canalejas in giving out this statement said: "I believe Queen Amelia has not left the Palace of Citra, and I know that in the other Portuguese provinces the movement has received little support."

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ACTIVE SEARCH FOR MISCREANTS. Hundreds of People Engage in Hunt for Men Who Caused Destruction of Los Angeles Times Plant. REWARDS OFFERED TOTAL \$100,000. Efforts Made to Discover Three Men Who Bought Explosives From Giant Powder Company at San Francisco.

SOLE CLUE TO IDENTITY OF THE MURDERERS OF THE MURDERERS. Is Small Exhibit of Cuticle of Murdered Revelstoke Man Which Dr. Fagan Takes East for Analysis. A PIONEER PASSES. Late Mr. Williams' Was One of the First Settlers of the City.

OBJECT TO PLANS OF CONSERVATION. Sentiment Against Dry Farming Policies—Alberta Gets \$250,000 Prize for Exhibit. CAUSES THAT LED TO REVOLUTION ADMITS GUILT. Thomas Buckley Confesses That He Robbed Mail on Steamer City.

STANGE ANTICS. Joseph Morax, a mysterious and eccentric individual, whose presence has occasioned considerable annoyance and some little anxiety to the authorities, was seen yesterday prowling about the streets of the city.

CAMPBELL RIVER DISTRICT. Settlers Locating in One of Island's Most Desirable Areas. The desirability of the Campbell River district, hitherto a tract of unexplored virgin territory, are now being discovered by incoming settlers.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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

LADIES' MUSICAL CLUB

On Thursday evening that very excellent organization will give the opening concert of the season in the Institute Hall. As will have been observed from the advance notices, the club will be assisted on this occasion by several professional musicians of high standing. The object of this reference is not to advertise the concert, which by the way is the first under the auspices of the club open to public patronage, but to express some thoughts in regard to the work this organization has done, is doing, and aims to do.

A MAN AND A NATION.

It is impossible not to regard with deep interest the events now in progress in the United States, and of which Mr. Roosevelt is the central figure. The theory of democracy is that all men are equal and it is upon this supposed equality that the people of the great Republic have based their National organization. It probably never occurred to the men of 1776 that in 1910 one man would overshadow eighty millions. The hope was that if all men had an equal voice in the government of the state the result would be freedom of discussion, freedom of action and the evolution of those principles and policies which would promote the greatest good of the greatest number.

ability to control their representative and when representatives become rulers; to call it a democracy when the money power dominates every department of State, is to hold to a shadow after the substance has been lost. Democracy has been sacrificed for wealth; the country is far richer than ever it was, but it has lost the sense of freedom, which was its greatest glory. The newspaper press and periodical literature are full of proof that this loss is real. The Nation has not been vigilant. One of the English poets of the last century wrote:

"The jingling of the guinea Curses the heart that honor feels."

And the gilt of gold or the rattle of bank notes, the whistle of factories and locomotives have combined to drown the voices of those who would have warned the country of the danger of its course.

Before a nation, which lost sight of the rugged simplicity of its founders, which has forgotten the principles which made its existence possible, comes Roosevelt, a man who delights in the spectacular, whose courage is boundless, whose ideas are not more than half formed, who has the personal magnetism that attracts the people, who does not see very far ahead, who is obsessed with a conviction of his own infallibility, and whose personal character is above reproach. He takes a position before the country for which there is no precedent. Formerly there was an administration and an opposition. Now there is an administration, an opposition and Mr. Roosevelt. For the first time we hear a leader in the United States say in regard to courts, corporations, trades unions, political gatherings and everything else, "I will do this; I will not permit that; I condemn the other." This is new language to be used in the Republic, and when employed by such a man as Mr. Roosevelt it is difficult to say what it may not signify. We abhor Mr. Roosevelt of any intention to subvert the Republic; but we fear what he may do in a crisis. He and others have been sowing the wind, and when it comes to reaping, the whirlwind no one knows what may happen. Necessity is said to know no law, and in an emergency it may be found, also, to be ignorant of the Constitution of the United States.

MILITARY TRAINING

The Montreal Gazette very truly says that compulsory military training will require more support than it has yet received. Before it can be brought about, the British people are averse to the principle of compulsion, and it will take a good deal more than has yet been advanced to convince them that they must adopt it in respect to military training. The Colonist would like to see every person on reaching man's estate fitted to bear arms in the defence of his country. Indeed it is unable to understand why any healthy man should object to so qualifying himself. To us it seems a poor sort of spirit that relies upon some one else to defend his home, his family and himself. Hence our strong advocacy of the cadet and boy scout movement. We are familiar with the claim that such things encourage militarism, but to our way of thinking it would be about as reasonable to say that a fire department is an encouragement to incendiarism and a police force to rowdiness. In Canada we have a rich land. If we publish to the world that, because we are opposed to militarism, we will not fit ourselves to defend it, we invite thereby other nations to come in and possess it, for surely being opposed to militarism ourselves, we would not ask military people to defend us. Yet we are not going to advocate compulsory military service in Canada for two reasons. One is that it ought not to be necessary and the other is that it would be useless at the present time. It ought not to be necessary, because our militia system, supplemented by the youthful organizations above named, and rifle clubs, that ought every where to be organized, should be sufficient for the defence of this country.

Just at present what we wish to speak of is the local militia organization.

tion. This is not nearly as strong numerically as it ought to be. The Fifth Regiment is a fine corps. In every way it has shown itself a credit to the city and to the flag under which it serves. It can be counted upon to do its duty under any circumstances that may arise. It should be the pride of the citizens to encourage those connected with it. It should be the aim of the citizens to see that it is kept to its full strength, and that it is supplemented with other branches of the service.

CROP STATISTICS.

The Dominion government has recently issued some crop statistics, giving the yield of the three leading grains per acre for all the provinces. From these we learn that spring wheat yielded, in Prince Edwards Island, 21.38 bushels; in Nova Scotia, 21.91; in New Brunswick, 31.22; in Quebec, 19.77; in Ontario, 27.25; in Manitoba, 20.80 bushels; in Saskatchewan, 13.20; in Alberta, 12.37; in British Columbia, 29.73.

Barley—in Prince Edwards Island, 29.95; in Nova Scotia, 20.04; in New Brunswick, 28.97; in Quebec, 28.74; in Ontario, 30.67; in Manitoba, 11.23; in Saskatchewan, 20.57; in Alberta, 21.88; in British Columbia, 40.33.

If all the farmers in Canada should move to Alberta and establish farms there as large as those they now cultivate, there would be room for them and to spare. All the best of Canada would then be available for new settlers.

In 1909 a man named Lonsdale died in New York, leaving no known relatives. His estate, which is now valued at \$20,000,000, is claimed by some Galicians, who assert that his name was not Lonsdale, and that he was a Galician, who came to America years ago.

It is now proposed by a military enthusiast that the British army shall be sent abroad, and that 1,000,000 men shall be ready at home for the field with a reserve of another 1,000,000. Suggestions of this sort defeat the purpose for which they are made.

The Press of the United States seems to concede the claim that the decision of the Hague Tribunal in the fisheries cases establishes beyond all question the territorial character of Hudson Bay, and brings this great inland sea exclusively within Canadian jurisdiction. It is now suggested that the name should be changed to "Canadian Sea." Better yet well enough alone.

An item from New York City contains food for thought, for what is true of conditions in New York is or may be true of other centres of civilization. According to this dispatch an analysis of the soda water sold by street vendors in New York shows that it contains no less than 10 per cent alcohol. Ordinary beer contains from 4 to 5 per cent of alcohol. Young children and grown people who would not touch liquor for any consideration, consume many thousands of gallons of this "soda water" annually.

Hot Water Bottles



No bottle so "friendly" as a good Hot Water Bottle, because there is nothing better for relieving pain than to apply heat to the parts, and the most convenient way is by means of a Hot Bottle. All the good Red Rubber goods sold by us are fully guaranteed. We carry a complete stock.

CYRUS H. BOWES Chemist 1228 Government Street. Tels. 425 and 450

LADIES! USE THE REST ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR

Every Twenty-Four Hours You allow to pass without inspecting our stock of Carpets and House Furnishings, and making your selections for fall needs puts you that much behind in the race with shrewd, early and better satisfied buyers.

GET SATISFACTION ORDER YOUR GOODS BY MAIL FROM US. WE HAVE THE SYSTEM

AN ENORMOUS SELECTION OF RUGS AND CARPET SQUARES

The new carpets are ready, all fresh, beautiful and in almost endless variety. These are the days to get the cream of the new stock, and it is a wise time to make selections so that your carpets may be made and all ready to be delivered and laid when you are ready for them.

- Kensington Art Squares An extra super-all-wool carpet of superior quality. The best wearing and most easily swept reversible carpet. Size 2 1/2 x 3 yards at, each \$11.00 Size 3 x 2 yards at, each \$13.00 Size 3 1/2 x 3 yards at, each \$15.00 Size 3 x 4 yards at, each \$17.50 Size 3 1/2 x 4 yards at, each \$21.00 Size 4 x 4 yards at, each \$23.50 Size 4 x 4 1/2 yards at, each \$26.00 Size 4 x 5 yards at, each \$29.00

- Krypton Art Squares All-wool, very heavy, in beautiful two-tone effects, and very artistic designs; which appeal to the most critical. Size 3 x 3 yards at, each \$19.00 Size 3 x 3 1/2 yards at, each \$22.00 Size 3 x 4 yards at, each \$25.00 Size 3 1/2 x 4 yards at, each \$29.00 Size 4 x 4 yards at, each \$37.50 Size 4 x 5 yards at, each \$42.00



Kanata Art Squares

- These squares are all-wool filled, with very pretty designs, in many colors. They are the very thing you are looking for at the price you want to pay. Come and inspect our large assortment. Size 2 1/2 x 3 yards at, each \$6.50 Size 3 x 3 yards at, each \$8.00 Size 3 x 3 1/2 yards at, each \$9.00 Size 3 x 4 yards at, each \$10.00 Size 3 1/2 x 3 1/2 yards at, each \$11.25 Size 3 1/2 x 4 yards at, each \$12.50 Size 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 yards at, each \$14.00 Size 4 x 4 yards at, each \$14.50 Size 4 x 5 yards at, each \$17.50

Bathroom Mats

- Washable, fast colors, 2ft. 6 in. x 4ft. 6 in. at \$3.50 Washable, fast colors, 18 in. x 36 in. at \$1.75 We have these mats in all colors.

Ragstyle Rugs

- Fringed ends and border. Suitable for bathroom and bedroom— Size 30 in. x 60 in. at, each, \$3.00, \$2.75 and \$2.00 Size 3ft. x 6ft. at, each \$4.50 Size 8ft. x 10ft. at, each \$12.00 Size 6ft. x 9ft. at, each \$14.00 Size 9ft. x 12ft. at, each \$16.00



Japanese Rugs

- We have a beautiful assortment of these rugs on our second floor. These are in the brilliant Oriental effects, and give you a rich effect for a very small outlay. We will be pleased to have a call from you. Here are a few of our prices: Size 18 in. x 36 in. at, each .65¢ Size 2ft. x 4ft. at, each \$1.25 Size 2 1/2ft. x 5ft. at, each \$1.75 Size 3ft. x 6ft. at, each \$2.75

Come and Take Your Choice of Victor Art Squares

- We have a very large assortment of the above squares. These are an exceptionally inexpensive line and are good value at the prices quoted below: Size 2 1/2 x 3 yards at, each \$5.00 Size 3 x 3 yards at, each \$6.00 Size 3 x 3 1/2 yards at, each \$7.00 Size 3 1/2 x 3 1/2 yards at, each \$8.00 Size 3 x 4 yards at, each \$3.75 Size 3 1/2 x 4 yards at, each \$9.25 Size 4 x 4 yards at, each \$10.50 Size 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 yards at, each \$10.50 Size 3 1/2 x 5 yards at, each \$12.00 Size 4 x 5 yards at, each \$13.00

We Have the Good Rugs at the Reasonable Price

- Ingrain Squares from \$29.00 to \$5.00 Tapestry Squares from \$26.00 to \$9.00 Brussels Squares from \$22.00 to \$3.50 Axminster Squares from \$65.00 to \$13.75 Wilton Squares from \$95.00 to \$27.00 Velvet Squares from \$42.00 to \$24.00 Smyrna Rugs from \$55.00 to \$30.00 Genuine Oriental Rugs at all prices.

WEILER BROS

WAS WORTHY OF BETTER SUPPORT

Secretary of Agricultural Association Believes Victorian Did Not Patronize Annual Fair to Sufficient Extent

That this year's fair from the standpoint of the number of attractions of interest, the excellence of the exhibits and the great increase in the variety of exhibits exceeds the shows of previous years and also that the people of Victoria have hardly given the management of the fair that support which he believes was due, was the opinion expressed by Mr. George Sangster at the conclusion of the year's fair Saturday. Mr. Sangster for the past few weeks has had the "I'm busy" sign out, but it has been during the last four days that the general secretary has been breaking records in the matter of expenditure of energy. That this energy was devoted to a good purpose he firmly believes though he is too modest to talk more than a fair share of praise, attributing the success of the show to the active co-operation manifested by the other directors, the exhibitors and attendants.

While the attendance this year was not equal to that of a year ago, yet financially this year's show was a greater success, record aggregating more than a year ago. On the other hand the great increase in the number and variety of exhibits calls for a decided increase in the price of fund, and Mr. Sangster believes that if he can make the fair show an even balance sheet he will have done his duty.

Mr. Sangster wished particularly to express his thanks to the exhibitors especially those who came from out of town points. These exhibitors have been greatly hampered by the lack of adequate transportation facilities but next year it is hoped to have better arrangements made. His thanks are also tendered to the people of the city who attended the fair.

Illustrating the cost to which exhibitors are put in arranging their exhibits, paying wages, transportation charges, and the many other incidental expenses, he stated that probably the aggregate amount so spent was not less than \$100,000, while the price money total amount is but a tithe of that amount. He believes that the public should appreciate the fact and by their attendance at the fair make it worth while for exhibitors to show their wares and products. Mr. Sangster has requested the various judges to submit to him in writing just what they believe can be done to make the annual fair better and bigger than the previous years. Men who are experts in their several lines and have wide opportunity of seeing what has been done elsewhere any advice which they are able to give will be of benefit to the local association. Mr. J. D. Farrell, of Seattle who has always taken a keen interest in the Victoria Horse show and has always been a heavy exhibitor is now evolving some ideas which he believes will benefit this department of the fair. Mr. Sangster was loud in his praise of the good work done by Mr. Farrell. Of the attractions Mr. Sangster pointed to the fact that it would be difficult to secure anywhere else more amusement for the price charged here. While the circus was not a paying proposition from the standpoint of the association, it evidently afforded a large part of the amusement.

Cameron Lake Service. Because of the necessity of complying with some formalities the E. & N. railway company will not introduce through service to Cameron Lake until next Tuesday morning. This announcement was made from the local offices yesterday afternoon. The train leaving Victoria on the morning of October 10th will go through to the point mentioned, passing Wellington at 1:10 o'clock and reaching its ultimate destination at 3 p. m. This service will be repeated throughout the winter on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

No Clue to Murderers. Superintendent of Provincial police F. S. Husey, has received from Chief Constable Colin Cameron, at Revelstoke, information to the effect that the search after the murderers of Frank Julian, an Italian, who was found murdered near that town on the 24th inst., his slayers being believed to be members of a Black Hand organization, has come to naught. Constable Cameron states that the three Italians who were held as suspects have given good accounts of their movements and have been released. The whole ground in the vicinity of the murder has been gone over again without a single clue as to the identity of the murderers being secured.

To Be Heard at Vancouver. Another murder case has been added to the docket for the Vancouver assizes, this being that of Alphonse Richer, from Prince Rupert, particular of which were given in the Colonist of Friday last. Richer has been brought to the Terminal City court yesterday. He admits that he and Heudolin had a quarrel. Some time later he was handling a little .22 calibre rifle, he says, when it was accidentally dis-

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- \$1.75
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- \$10.50
- \$10.50
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But the attendance, he stated, should have been larger. As a matter of fact Saturday, a more or less of day with many Victorians, did not make as good a showing as Friday in the matter of paid admissions, although the climate conditions were far better.

Mr. Sangster wished particularly to express his thanks to the exhibitors, especially those who came from out of town points. These exhibitors had been greatly hampered by the lack of adequate transportation facilities, but next year it is hoped to have better arrangements. His thanks are also tendered to the people of the city who attended the fair.

Illustrating the cost to which exhibitors are put in arranging their exhibits, paying wages, transportation charges, and the many other incidental expenses, he stated that probably the aggregate amount so spent was not less than \$100,000, while the prize money does not amount to a tithe of that amount. He believes that the public should appreciate this fact and by their attendance at the fair make it worth while for exhibitors to show their wares and products.

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charged, the bullet entering Besudin's abdomen. The ball, instead of passing directly through the victim's body, as it might without fatal results, was diverted by a wall of muscle, passed right round the body, and then it took an upward course, puncturing the diaphragm and piercing the pericardiac sac. Besudin died in fifteen minutes. Richer was held by Magistrate Carr, of Prince Rupert, on a charge of murder, and appeared trial by jury at the assizes. Constable Crippen of the provincial police staff at Prince Rupert, brought him down on the Prince Rupert.

Claim Non-Observance of Law.

The Methodist Church of Canada, through General Superintendent Dr. Chown, of Toronto, has brought to the attention of the Attorney General the alleged non-observance of license law in the city of Prince Rupert. Among the infractions charged are that the Chief of Police has been seen to be supplied with intoxicants in a barroom during prohibited hours, that the police and local magistrates connive at infractions of the law, and that the liquor regulations and their administration generally call for strict investigation. The Department is inquiring into the matters complained of.

REPRESENTS CANADA AT FARMING CONGRESS

Reeve Agur of Summerland Also Officially Responds for Great Britain at Spokane Convention

Reeve R. H. Agur of Summerland, in the Okanagan district, who last week officially represented Canada at the American Irrigation Convention at Pueblo, Colo., has also been commissioned by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher, to act as representative of this country at the Dry Farming Congress opening tomorrow at Spokane, where also Mr. Agur is accredited as representative of Great Britain. The Spokane congress will last until Thursday next.

Recognizing the president of the Okanagan Fruit Union as one of the most progressive agriculturists and horticulturists in Western Canada, the Board of Governors of the Dry Farming Congress, through its chairman, Professor Alfred Atkinson, agronomist at the Montana experimental station, has assigned Mr. Agur to represent Great Britain at the opening exercises of the congress and exhibition tomorrow, when between two thousand five hundred and three thousand delegates will be in attendance from all parts of the world.

The Canadian Government, through members of Premier Laurier's Cabinet, has expressed entire sympathy with and offered its co-operation in the dry farming movement, said Secretary John C. Burns, of the congress a day or so ago, "and we are assured the active support of the Western Canadian provinces. There will be comprehensive exhibits from the Dominion as a whole, also from the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. One of the substantial prizes comes from the city of Lethbridge, where the commercial organizations have donated a massive silver trophy cup for the best box of McIntosh Red apples exhibited at the International Dry Farming Exposition. We look for very large delegations from various parts of Canada, especially from districts in the Boundary country where dry farming is practiced by the most expert growers in the country."

DENIES C. P. R. WANTS TO BUY COAL MINES

Mr. John Arbutnot, president of the Pacific Coast Coal Mines Company, denies the report which has become current that the Canadian Pacific Railway is negotiating for the purchase of the South Wellington Collieries which are controlled by his company. He admits, however, that two large railway companies have approached him with the idea of purchasing, and that the representative of one of these left yesterday for South Wellington to look over the property.

"I am not anxious to sell," said Mr. Arbutnot when questioned about the matter. "A number of large companies have sounded me on the matter, but up to the present no option has been taken on the property. I do not know how the report got abroad that the C. P. R. was negotiating for the purchase. A representative of a large railway company left yesterday for South Wellington to have a look over the collieries, and as a result of his visit it is just possible that we may give an option on our holdings."

It is announced that the members of the Provincial Commission on Forestry are at present actively engaged in the winding up of the important matters of public business committed to them for full investigation, it being expected that a final report of very great practical value will be presented to the government in the course of the next few weeks. Excellent progress is also being made by the commissioners to whom has been assigned the revision of the statistics, and this commission also will, it is expected, be able to complete its report in advance of the next sitting of the provincial house.

MINERALOGIST WILL VISIT PORTLAND CANAL

With His Assistant He Leaves for Northern British Columbia, Including the Queen Charlottes

Mr. W. Fleet Robertson, the Provincial Mineralogist, and his assistant, Mr. Harold Nelson, have left on their last field expedition of the present season, their destination being Northern British Columbia and their intention being, if time permits, to thoroughly investigate the mining conditions and prospects of Graham Island, of the Queen Charlotte group, and of the Portland Canal district including Bitter Creek and perhaps the new placer mining areas of the upper Neas. Mr. R. G. McConnell, of the Dominion geological survey, with his assistant, Mr. A. O. Hayes, and Mr. W. Malloch, his topographer, have just returned from this territory, where they have spent an active season. Mr. McConnell has had charge of the work of securing statistics for a series of geological and topographical maps of the region. The first of these will be issued during the winter, and others based on future observations will appear at later dates. Regarding the future of the mining industry in the Portland Canal district, Mr. McConnell, with characteristic conservatism, speaks guardedly, preferring to treat the subject in detail in his report to the Minister of Mines, Hon. Mr. Templeman. He especially deprecates the sensationalism displayed in many of the stories circulated with regard to the discoveries of the past season on Bitter Creek.

Portland Canal.

"There is a very large area of mineralization in the Portland Canal district," says Mr. McConnell, "but it is as yet premature to pass any opinion as to the possibilities of the mining industry there. With only two noteworthy exceptions most of the work done so far has been of a superficial character. Owners of claims have been mostly occupied during the past season in cutting roads and trails, prospecting the surface, and getting in supplies in preparation for winter operations. This preliminary work in a new region is inevitable. I visited various camps and saw some very promising prospects. Conditions in the Salmon River country, farther inland are much the same as in the Portland Canal country. At Salmon River also I saw a number of very good showings, but no one body has yet been outlined or proven up. The values are chiefly in gold, silver and lead. I was also shown some fine specimens of gold ore which according to report had been found this season on the upper Neas just across the divide.

"It is unfortunate that unprofitable and sensational reports as to the discovery of rich free milling gold on Bitter Creek was sent out broadcast last June. Such reports should be severely condemned as they tend to obscure the real merits of the country. As a matter of fact the existence of free milling ore on Bitter Creek has not yet been established. It is true that specimens of free gold in small quantities were found in one or two spots. And the same exaggeration applies to the reported discovery on Bitter Creek, which has been stated from end to end, if the gold is there, nobody has yet tried to get it out."

H. M. C. S. RAINBOW NOW IN PACIFIC

Warship Purchased for Canada's Navy is Due at Cowichan Tomorrow on Her Way to Esquimaut

The Canadian cruiser Rainbow is now in the Pacific making her way toward Esquimaut where she is due on November 9th. H. M. C. S. Rainbow does at Cowichan tomorrow and will make other calls at Caliao and Acapulco on her way to this port. A special committee has been appointed by the city council to consist of the mayor, Ald. Bishop and Ald. Berglund to make arrangements for a formal reception to the warship. Before leaving Devonport a plaque presented by the province of British Columbia was placed on board and it is not unlikely that the city of Victoria will make a similar presentation to the crew. The warship of Canada's new navy to come into the Pacific to be the nucleus of a squadron to be constructed for the Esquimaut station.

Land Surveyors' Examinations

The semi-annual examinations (final and preliminary) for British Columbia land surveyors and for allied pupils began yesterday at the Provincial Government building. About fifty in both divisions presenting themselves for examination. The examination will be in progress throughout the week, the examiners including Messrs. E. B. McKay, Surveyor General; W. S. Gore; E. E. Hermon; S. A. Roberts; J. H. Gray and E. A. Cleveland.

Verdict on Italian's Death

A report was received by the Attorney General yesterday from the resident coroner at Golden touching the unfortunate death of an Italian railway worker named Luigi Merandale. The jury empanelled to investigate the affair returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by the breaking of the handle on a handcar while he and others were pumping it on the C. P. R. near Six-Mile creek, the breaking of the handle permitting Merandale to fall backward in front of the car, the latter striking and doubling him up, while at the same time his neck was broken by the fall. "We think it was purely accidental," the jurors added.

Mr. Walter C. Nichol, editor and manager of the Vancouver Daily Province has been spending a few days at the Empress.

UNDERWEAR SPECIALS

FOR TODAY

LADIES' WOOL UNDERWEAR, unshrinkable vests or drawers. All sizes. Reg. price per garment \$1.00. **75c**

LADIES' WOOL UNDERWEAR, unshrinkable vests or drawers. All sizes. Reg. price per garment \$1.40. **95c**

ON SALE TODAY, ONLY

HENRY YOUNG & CO.


1223, 1225, 1227 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.

How Can a Cloth Be Rain-proof Yet Porous?

If you examine a single fibre of wool through a microscope, you will find a small passage or canal through the interior. When the cloth is rained upon this canal, in its normal state, immediately fills with water, and the woollen material is said to be in a soaked condition. Now, by the secret English process by which our cloths are made rain-proof, each canal in each fibre of wool is filled up with an insoluble substance, thus destroying the hygroscopic quality of, in other words, the power of the fibre to absorb water.

Add to this the apparent opacity of the material obtained by the texture being tightly woven, and you have the perfection of a rainproof yet porous cloth, which will resist hours of continuous rain.

YOU ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR RAINCOATS.



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The Store That Serves You Best

These Reduced Prices Will Please Epicurean Palates

Olives stuffed with Celery, per bottle 25c
Olives stuffed with Almonds, per bottle 35c
Imperial Mixed, per bottle 50c
Red Cabbage, per bottle 30c
Stuffed Figs and Dates 20 per cent. off
Imported German Honey Cakes 25 per cent. off

HINTS FOR BREAKFAST OR TEA

English Muffins, 6 for 20c
English Crumpets or Pikelets, 6 for 10c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street
Tels. 50, 51, 52 Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590

A Fresh Start This Month

Try Copas & Young

The Grocers Who Stood Out of the Combine—for Absolute values. A look at our list will keep you posted on Prices

FRENCH PEAS, very nice. Per tin 10¢
NICE ISLAND POTATOES, 100-lb. sack \$1.00
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack, \$1.75
OGLVIE'S FAMOUS ROLLED OATS, 8-lb. sack ... 35¢
OLYMPIC PANCAKE FLOUR, self-rising, 4-lb. pkt. 35¢
INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. for \$1.00
PURE NEW ZEALAND JAM, 2 1/2-lb. tins 25¢
CANADA FIRST CREAM, large 20-oz. can 10¢
PURNELL'S PURE MALT VINEGAR, quart bottle . 15¢

PATRONIZE THE STORE OF THE PEOPLE

Copas & Young

THE ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS
Corner Fort and Broad Streets Phones 94 and 95


Our Hobby Again

Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rugs; a large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs.

Call or write for prices.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD

500 TATE STREET





One of the most interesting things about the local fair—about any fair of the same character, in fact—is the crowd. From the barker who, megaphone in hand, beseeches you to view the "sight of a lifetime," which you may have the inestimably great pleasure of seeing for the small sum of two bits, "on the inside," to the wide-eyed youngster, ten cents clutched in one little fist and a bag of toffee in the other, the people to be met with inside the turnstiles are, to him who has an eye for them, quite as entertaining as the entire remainder of the show taken together.

The Camera Man and I went to the fair, looking to be entertained by the crowd; and we were not disappointed. We set out like two Simple Simons, and while we did not meet any pieman "going to the fair," we had not progressed far inside the gates before we came up with his modern prototype, the Hot Dog Man. The Hot Dog Man is distinctly an American creation. From Coney Island to San Francisco you may hear him shout and hear the sizzle of the "weinnies." But the Camera Man and I were in serious mood. We sought to be historically correct. We approached the first Hot Dog Man as Simple Simon might have been expected to approach the Pieman. He turned from his oil stove, which smelled very badly—to attend us.

"Let me taste your ware," said I, very soberly.

The Hot Dog Man looked at me sharply and shrewdly, as if he suspected the soundness of my mentality. But it was less than the flicker of an eyelash before he apparently decided that I was of the harmless variety. Then he proved himself utterly out of touch with tradition. He had forgotten his lines shockingly, and his improvisation was alarming. Far from replying: "First show me your penny!" he at once reached into the hot pan with his dark and soiled fingers, extracted two red sausages, clapped them between the portions of a divided bun and handed them over with a "You're on, Bo!"

There was no attempt on his part to insure himself against monetary loss, and I made mental note that either was I of an apparent opulence foreign to the original Simon or else was the modern pieman of a more trusting nature than his famous forerunner.

I took the heated canine gingerly between my fingers and despite myself I could not forbear to wonder if his name had been Nero, Fido or Frisk. I had reached the conclusion that perhaps he was a little of each by the time I laid down an American "nickel" on the rough deal counter. "One dime, son, if you please!" suggested the Hot Dog Man. "A dime?" I replied, rather weakly, and fumbled in my pocket for another nickel. I got the money down and began to move away to the point where the Camera Man, who had pleaded that he never did like dogs, was waiting for me. "Why?" I protested at parting. "In the States they are always five cents!"

"Yep; quite ke-rect, Bo," returned the modern pieman; "but not fer thoroughbreds like them; them has a pedigree." And as I faded away into the crowd, I could hear his raucous voice droning:

"Supper, supper, supper is ready; right here and get a hot dog; they're on the fire. The small boy—his class by himself—was everywhere about us as we mixed in with the human stream and were rushed onward to the sea of visitors in the Fakir's Ring. Scarcely had we seen so many interesting human beings in so small an enclosure. Here was the struggle for existence illustrated in one of its most striking forms. "Is it not remarkable," observed the Camera Man, who is a bit of a philosopher, "what ends people will go to for the sake of money?" "Indeed," said I, "they will

go to any end to escape the end of their purse." Distracted by loud and alarming cries of "Loto, Loto, Loto!" and fearing that perhaps this might be some man calling for help in a foreign tongue, we dashed madly into another crowd before a smaller tent. But here we found a trio of gaudily-dressed females standing in the sunlight and staring at the crowd unseeingly with the indifference of long practice. The man who had alarmed us with his shrill cries was pointing towards them and calling through a megaphone: "Loto, Loto, the Show-Beautiful!" But, as we felt sure that nothing inside could surpass the beauty of the young ladies who graced the platform outside, we did not venture.

There were lady "barkers," too, and they barked most gracefully. One fair damsel in a trunk and bounced on a superannated theatre. She had whips, souvenir straw hats and "ticklers" for sale, and her business was good.

Across the way from her was a sister. We asked two youths who were enjoying ice-cream of the variety vepet "hokey pokey" who this lady was. They informed us that she "was some fairy running a skin game." This description interested us, and we went closer to examine this curious phenomenon. We had hardly reached the rail which surrounded a table on which were hunting knives set point downwards in the board; when the "fairy" approached us in a businesslike manner: "Oh, you kiddo, you in the light hat, right here and buy your rings. What you ring you get and you can't lose." She impromptu us most strenuously to buy, but we resisted her siren asides that we were "dead ones!"

The afternoon was beginning to wane as afterwards, especially pleasant and interesting afterwards, have a most precarious habit of doing, when we were suddenly caught in the vortex of a human whirlpool and borne whither



THE BARKER AND HIS LURE



FEEDING THE MONKEY



THE DASHIN' YOUNG HORSEMAN



THE HOKEY-POKEY BOYS



BRONCHO BUSTING



WHAT YOU RING YOU GET



WAITING FOR A LIVE ONE

about to ride some bucking bronchos. We arrived just in time, for a tall cowboy was leading a horse into the enclosure. The Camera Man, scenting game, cleared the fence and stood ready to "shoot." Behind me, as I watched the preliminaries carried on by two big hustlers, who looked as though they had grown up on frijoles and jerked beef, were a couple of ladies. "My word! that animal doesn't look frisky, does he?" "No; somehow he doesn't. I rather expected something a bit thick, judging by the articles I've read. Perhaps we shall see something directly."

Within five minutes the dashing young rider in the bewhiskered pants had been frapped, fricasseed and served on a platter in a heap of sand by the finest exhibition of fancy peg-legged weaving and straight fore-and-aft bucking seen in Victoria in many a day. Not satisfied with this, the broncho took to the trail and proceeded to evince his ability to buck the centre-fire saddle from his back. In the course of his travels he almost ran the Camera Man down. He was finally caught and led away, and when the dust settled, a female voice behind me gasped:

"My word!"

The Ragged School

By W. T. Cranfield ("Denis")

During a short stay in Victoria visiting at the house of a friend, a lot of Canadian children, as compared with many little ones in the Ragged School, were borne in upon me with considerable interest. We were discussing over the work of the Ragged School, the waifs and strays of London, and a girl of eight or nine asked me to go to the work of the Ragged School. Neither of these gutter-children. Neither other junior member of the party, born, had ever seen a ragged, shoeless child. We are so familiar with London and other large English cities that we could hardly realize that I was not of a job.

Then the questions arose: How are there so many poor children? How does the Ragged School help them? As the same queries will arise in other minds when an appeal for Sir John Kirk's Christmas Fresh Air Funds, I will endeavor to answer them, though owing to the scope of the work and the limits of space, my reply will be brief.

The causes of destitution in England are, roughly, three classes: economic, moral, and physical. Foremost among economic causes is the increasing employment of boys and girls called "cul de sac" or "blind alleys"; i.e., occupations which return good wages until they reach a point when, being too big and demanding money, they are discharged in favor of cheaper labor. The young ones then obtain odd jobs of various kinds, uncertain duration, sandwiched between periods of idleness, during which they are demoralized and unfitted for continuing work. Ultimately they drop into the ranks of the unemployed, and ere long become playboys.

In London, upwards of fifty per cent of boys leaving elementary schools are other of these blind-alley callings. About eight or ten per cent enter the most promising field of clerical life, or "office boys." Of the rest, one-third trades in which employment is more or less continuous. Once thrown out of work, aside by illness or an accident, they are in imminent peril of drifting to destitution.

Other economic causes there are the "too-old-at-forty" principle, the principle which married workers move from to place at the demands of the labor market, the replacement of hand labor by machinery, overpopulation, but of these I can speak. The gravest cause is that which is called "social causes, early marriage, frequent concomitant, a large family, holds first place. These unions, cemented character is formed, before the responsibilities of married life are even understood, and, above all, before the acquired a reasonable prospect of pecuniary employment, open at the young couple's gulf into which the slightest hitch or misfortune is almost bound to precipitate them. The effect of such unions on the children is alone enough to bow down a capable heart. The weak or defect spring of immaturity, ill-nourished in womb, unwisely and inadequately fed in childhood, and reared under conditions which disease and vice are more freely than health or virtue, what wonder the children of rash improvidence grow up morbid, feeble-minded, and industrially incompetent?

All investigators into the moral causes of poverty agree in assigning a prominent place to the utility, nay, the priceless value, of the character of the parents. The character of the parents is also a consequence of the character of the parents. The character of the parents is also a consequence of the character of the parents. The character of the parents is also a consequence of the character of the parents.

There is yet another failing of the parents responsible for much of their poverty. Some sociological students and missionaries place it even before drinking. I regret to say, during times of comparative prosperity, against the certain return of poverty, in sheer waste on food and things that do not represent the best expenditure of the money concerned; and in the use of money, as in gambling and costly pleasure-seeking.

The recent establishment of Labor changes, and of increasing attention now given by legislators to social questions, the hope that in the not distant future of those subject to want through purely economic and industrial causes will be diminished.

As to the moral causes, these lie, after the very heart of the matter; and it is just that the utility, nay, the priceless value, of institutions as the Ragged School Union. In the long run it is character counts. But by character I mean, not mere sturdiness from recognized vice, and certainly coherence to any particular creed or religious society, but virtue and honesty of purpose, severity, thrift, and common sense. As the lack of these, far more than specific personal misconduct, that is responsible for the great mass of destitution due to moral causes.

The Ragged School Union

By W. T. Cranfield ("Denis Crane")

During a short stay in Victoria, and while visiting at the house of a friend, the happy lot of Canadian children, as compared with that of many little ones in the Old Country, was borne in upon me with considerable force. We were discussing over the supper-table the work of the Ragged School Union among the waifs and strays of London, when a bright girl of eight or nine asked me to describe one of these gutter-children. Neither she, nor any other junior member of the party, all Canadian born, had ever seen a ragged, shoeless, outcast child. We are so familiar with the sight in London and other large English cities that I could hardly realize that I was not the victim of a joke.

Then the questions arose: How is it that there are so many poor children in London? and How does the Ragged School Union help them? As the same queries will doubtless arise in other minds when an appeal is made on behalf of Sir John Kirk's Christmas Dinner and Fresh Air Funds, I will endeavor to answer them, though owing to the scope of the questions and the limits of space, my words must be few.

The causes of destitution in England comprise, roughly, three classes: economic, social, and moral. Foremost among economic causes is the increasing employment of boys in what are called "cul-de-sac" or blind alley occupations; i.e., occupations which retain lads at good wages until they reach adolescence, when, being too big and demanding more money, they are discharged in favor of younger and cheaper labor. The young out-of-works then obtain odd jobs of various kinds and of uncertain duration, sandwiched between longer periods of idleness, during which they become demoralized and unfitted for continuous work. Ultimately they drop into the ranks of the regular unemployed, and ere long become unemployable.

In London, upwards of fifty per cent of the boys leaving elementary schools adopt one or other of these blind-alley callings. An additional eight or ten per cent enter the barely more promising field of clerical life as juniors or office boys. Of the rest, one-half enter trades in which employment is more or less discontinuous. Once thrown out of work, or laid aside by illness or an accident, they too, are in imminent peril of drifting to destitution.

Other economic causes there are, such as the "too-old-at-forty" principle, the difficulty with which married workers move from place to place at the demands of the labor market, the replacing of hand labor by machinery, and overpopulation; but of these I cannot now speak. The gravest cause is that which I have indicated.

Of social causes, early marriage and its frequent concomitant, a large family, easily holds first place. These unions, cemented ere character is formed, before the complicated responsibilities of married life are even partly understood, and, above all, before the man has acquired a reasonable prospect of permanent employment, open at the young couple's feet a gulf into which the slightest hitch or indiscretion is almost bound to precipitate them.

The effect of such unions on the fruit of them is alone enough to bow down any susceptible heart. The weak or defective offspring of immaturity, ill-nourished from the womb, unwisely and inadequately fed during childhood, and reared under conditions which disease and vice are more freely imbibed than health or virtue, what wonder that these children of rash improvidence grow up sickly, morbid, feeble-minded, and industrially incompetent?

All investigators into the moral causes of poverty agree in assigning a prominent place to drink. Many put it first. Perhaps more than any other cause, it is also a consequence. Almost every case in which drinking habits make serious inroads on the family exchequer can be matched with another in which the depleted state of the exchequer leads to the formation of drinking habits. The craving for stimulants is bound to assert itself where the whole conditions of life are monotonous, depressing and unwholesome, and finds an easy victim in those who are grappling with despair.

There is yet another failing of the poor that is responsible for much of their suffering. Some sociological students and mission workers place it even before drinking. I refer to general improvidence, manifesting itself in a failure to save, during times of comparative prosperity, against the certain return of unemployment; in sheer waste on food and other things that do not represent the best expenditure of the money concerned; and in the misuse of money, as in gambling and costly forms of pleasure-seeking.

The recent establishment of Labor Exchanges, and of increasing attention now being given by legislators to social questions, raise the hope that in the not distant future the lot of those subject to want through purely economic and industrial causes will be distinctly improved.

As to the moral causes, these lie, after all, at the very heart of the matter, and it is just here that the utility may, the priceless value, of such institutions as the Ragged School Union appears. In the long run it is character that counts. But by character I mean, not mere abstinence from recognized vice, and certainly not coherence to any particular creed or religious society, but virtue and honesty of purpose, combined with courage, self-control, diligence, perseverance, honesty, and common sense. And it is the lack of these, far more than specific acts of personal misconduct, that is responsible for the great mass of destitution due to moral causes.

I doubt, however, whether an open-minded student can much blame the poor for lacking qualities which their upbringing and the whole conditions of their life tend to make as exotic as roses in Iceland. It is so hard for the comfortable person, who knows poverty only from books; to realize what little aid or incentive to industry and self-respect and conventional virtue there is in the life of slum-land. He has his home, his chances of a competence and a leisurely old age, his friends, his books, his social position, to keep him at his task and out of the way of sinners.

But in thousands of cases the poor have not even one of these. What amazes those who know them first-hand is their patience and docility under conditions that might well provoke a revolution. I am not a sentimental man, but when I have gone into homes such as I know—block after block of them, street after

awaits the willing and the eternal grind of poverty is unknown. These facts but faintly adumbrate the extensive nature of Sir John Kirk's great institution, but further particulars will be gladly supplied on application to Sir John himself, at John St., Clerkenwell, London, England; to Mr. J. T. Deaville, 718 Fort St., Victoria, B. C., or to Mr. A. J. Brace, at the headquarters of the Y. M. C. A., by whom also contributions will be gratefully received.

FLOWERS SERVE AS WEATHER PROPHETS

It is said that not only the coming weather may be foretold by an acquaintance with flowers, but also the time of the day and the time of the year; and, in fact, Linnaeus possessed such a knowledge of them that he needed neither watch, nor calendar, nor weather-glass. Lord Bacon observed that when the flower of the chickweed expanded fully and boldly no rain will succeed for some hours or days. If the flowers of the Siberian sow-thistle keep open during the night, rain, it is said, is certain to fall the next day. The leaves of the trefoil are always contracted at the approach

Marriage Laws of Europe

Only too often do English girls in their ignorance contract marriages with foreigners with whom they have fallen in love, and live to find that in the eyes of their husband's countrymen they have, after all, not been wives at all.

It would be a difficult and a lengthy task to arm the public, and particularly the ignorant parent and the unsuspecting girl, against the dangers of these mixed marriages, says a correspondent of the London Express, but in the space I have at my disposal I should like to point out the salient facts to be ascertained before such mixed marriages can be at all reasonably safe. And first I may say that generally all foreigners who marry English girls in England can only do so legally by the laws of their country when they have first complied with all the requirements of their own country in the matter of intending marriage. And the chief of

daughter twenty-four years of age; and if either is an orphan, the consent of the legal guardian is needed. The publication of an intended marriage of a person abroad must be made in the place where he last dwelt in Germany two weeks before the marriage; and it must also be made by advertisement in the domicile of a foreigner, though in this case a declaration from foreign legal authorities that no impediment exists is accepted as an alternative. Any person wishing to marry a second time must show that a legal settlement has been made on the children, if any, of the first marriage.

By Italian law, an Italian who marries a foreigner abroad in compliance with the laws of the foreign country is legally married, but here again it is conditional on his also complying with the requirements of the Italian law. To marry without parental consent a man must exceed twenty-five and a woman twenty-one years of age, and they must publish the usual notices of the marriage, where the Italian party was last domiciled.

In the Netherlands, persons under twenty-one must not marry without the consent of the parents, and between twenty-one and twenty-five they must perform the "acte respectueux" to which I have referred. Over twenty-five years of age neither consent nor "acte respectueux" is required. In Spain for civil marriage consent is required until the man is twenty-three and the woman twenty-five; in Sweden and Norway consent is not necessary after twenty-one; but widowers must not remarry until six months after the deaths of their widows.

In Russian law the marriage, if between a male Russian and a female foreigner, must be celebrated in a Russian church or by a Russian priest, and an undertaking must be given that the children will be brought up in the Russo-Greek faith; while in Greece the law is so unfriendly to mixed marriages that I would advise any young woman contemplating marriage with a Greek to make him become a naturalized Englishman first.

This, briefly, sums up the preliminaries which the Continental nations desiderate before recognizing a mixed marriage. There are, in addition, important considerations affecting the remarriage of divorced persons, widowers and widows, and there are many minor points which would need attention.

RESIGNATION

There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there!
There is no fireside, howsoever defended,
But has one vacant chair!

The air is full of farewells to the dying,
And mournings for the dead;
The heart of Rachel, for her children crying,
Will not be comforted!

Let us be patient! These severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise,
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume this dark disguise.

We see but dimly through the mists and vapors;
Amid these earthly damps
What seem to us but sad, funeral tapers
May be Heaven's distant lamps.

There is no Death! What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death.

She is not dead—the child of our affection—
But gone into that school
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ Himself doth rule.

In that great cloister's stillness and seclusion,
By guardian angels led,
Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution,
She lives, whom we call dead.

Day after day we think what she is doing
In those bright realms of air;
Year after year, her tender steps pursuing,
Behold her grown more fair.

Thus do we talk with her, and keep unbroken
The bond which nature gives,
Thinking that our remembrance, though unspoken,
May reach her where she lives.

Not as a child shall we again behold her;
For when with raptures wild
In our embraces we again enfold her,
She will not be a child!

But a fair maiden, in her Father's mansion,
Clothed with celestial grace;
And beautiful with all the soul's expansion
Shall we behold her face.

And though at times impetuous with emotion
And anguish long suppressed,
The swelling heart heaves moaning like the ocean,
That cannot be at rest!

We will be patient, and assuage the feeling
We may not wholly stay;
By silence sanctifying, not concealing,
The grief that must have way.

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.



Group at Osborne Cottage, August 18

Standing, left to right—Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Patricia of Connaught, Prince Maurice of Battenberg, Princess Henry of Battenberg, Mrs. Hay Newton, Mr. V. Corkran.

Sitting, left to right—Prince Leopold of Battenberg, The Queen of Spain, The King of Spain, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.

street—and seen the tragic evidences of struggle and pain, with no prospect of alleviation, no, not even to the grave, I have come away too sick to work or eat.

Now, I may be wrong, but I attribute this patience and docility in the vast majority of cases to a kind of elemental religion which the poor possess (using the term in the broadest sense) and which such endeavors as those of Sir John Kirk and his helpers widely propagate. It has been fashionable to scoff at "Little Bethels," to despise the obscure men and women who go down into the courts and alleys of the city with a certain ancient message; and to talk a little shyly even of the larger churches at work among the poor.

But can it be denied that, with all their faults, they have done at least one invaluable service, namely, opened the mind of the poor to idealism, and encouraged the contemplation of abstract realities—such as virtue, honor, courage, heroism—and particularly I hope of an inheritance better than that to which they were born.

The Ragged School Union has, not in London alone, but all over England, dozens of busy centres, right amid the very homes of the poor, where practical Christianity is both lived and taught. Its workers become the personal friends of those among whom they live, helping them, with counsel, guidance, and even physical labor, to face the hardness of their lot with fortitude and to cultivate in difficult soil the rarest flowers of the human spirit.

The children, however, are its special care. These look to the mission premises as to a second—and often a far superior—home. There they receive instruction in handicrafts, in general usefulness, in smartness of bearing, in personal cleanliness, in obedience and, of course, in the Christianity of Christ; they share in the Dinner Fund and the Fresh Air Fund when need arises; they are helped to situations suited to their capacities. And many a bright lad, who, but for the Union's help, would have drifted into the ranks of the unemployables and been a menace and a curse to his country, has been watched over and cared for until he has come to man's estate and then, amid the good wishes of his friends, has sailed for Canada or some other fair land across the sea where work

of a storm. If the African marigold does not open its flowers by seven o'clock in the morning, rain may be expected with certainty on that day. An uncommon quantity of seeds is produced by white thorns and dog-rose bushes in wet summers, and this is considered as a sign of a severe winter. Many plants with compound flowers direct them toward the east in the morning, carefully following the direction of the sun, and appearing toward the west in the evening; but before rain they are punctually closed, as with the tulip.

AS SLOW OUR SHIP

As slow our ship her foamy track
Against the wind was cleaving,
Her trembling pennant still looked black
To that dear Isle 'twas leaving.
So loath we part from all we love,
From all the links that bind us;
So turn our hearts as on we rove
To those we've left behind us.

When, round the gowl, of vanished years
We talk with joyous seeming—
With smiles that might as well be tears,
So faint, so sad their beaming;
While memory brings us back again
Each early tie that twined us,
Oh, sweet's the cup that circles then
To those we've left behind us!

And when in other climes we meet
Some Isle, or vale enchanting,
Where all looks flowery, wild, and sweet,
And naught but love is wanting,
We think how great had been our bliss,
If Heaven had but assigned us
To live and die in scenes like this,
With those we've left behind us.

As travelers oft look back at eve,
When eastward darkly going,
To gaze upon that light they leave
Still faint behind them glowing—
So, when the close of pleasure's day
To gloom hath near consigned us,
We turn to catch one fading ray
Of joy that's left behind us.



FALL 1910

Every Wanted Style Is Here in the Women's Wearing Apparel Section. Some More Novelties Arrived Yesterday, Black Velvet Suits and Many Dresses and Jackets

A Very Unusual Bargain in This Dept. for Friday.

On Friday, we will place on sale a Sample Collection of Coats, the usual selling values of which are \$10.00 to \$27.50. Friday, at \$8.75

A Great Many Varieties Will Be Seen in This Collection, Some Silk Coats and Capes.

Some Good Bargains in the House Furnishing Department, for Friday

- Tapestry Carpet Squares—
- Size 2 1/4 x 3 \$5.90
- Size 3 x 3 \$6.75
- Pictures—Gilt frames, 12 different subjects. A special bargain at \$1.50
- Writing Desks, in golden surfaced oak, quarter cut grain. Has large writing board, well equipped with stationery fittings. Cupboard beneath and mirror fitted at the top. Only a limited number in stock. See Broad St. window for this special bargain Friday \$9.75
- Book Cases, in solid wood, finished in golden oak, fitted with adjustable shelves, with brass rod at the top for curtains. This is a piece of furniture that is needed in every home, and is a great bargain. Special Friday \$3.00
- Surfaced Oak Sideboard, in golden finish. This is a very useful design, with commodious drawers and cupboards. Front panels finished with raised carvings. The mirror measures 14 x 24, and is heavy British bevelled plate. Special \$12.75
- See Broad St. Window
- Extension Dining Table, round top with easily running slides, which gives the table a length of 6 feet, has five massive legs. Finished surfaced quarter cut grain, golden oak. Special \$10.75
- Suites Dining Chairs, comprising 5 side and 1 arm chair. Finished surfaced golden oak, quarter cut grain. The chairs have the same appearance as those at much more, and strongly built. Special Friday \$9.75
- See Broad St. Window

Silk Dept. Offers Exceptional Dollar Values

This we consider extra value. There are 12 different grades of silk in this lot, to be had in all shades and black, consisting of Cheney's Dressings' Chiffon Taffetas, Floral Dressings, Paillettes, Shot Mervs, Paisleys, Shot Taffetas, Chantiers, Armurs, French Mervs, Brocades, Peaches, etc. all at \$1.00

Friday Will Be a Big Dollar Value in Our Dress Department

This is the largest range of goods ever seen in Victoria for \$1.00 per yard. 46in. Wool Poplin, 44in. Armur Suiting, 44in. French Whipcord, 46in. Diagonal Chevrot, 44in. Hopsack Suiting, 46in. Plain Venetian Cloth, 44in. Satin Cloth, 52in. Panama Suiting, 48in. Chevrot Suiting, 44in. Heather Mixture Suitings, in colors of grey, brown, myrtle, garnet, taupe, Persian, moss, king's blue, electric, rose, navy, reseda, tan, wisteria, marine, black. Per yard \$1.00

Staple Department

- 200 dozen Bleached Damask Napkins, assorted patterns. Per dozen, \$1.50
- 12 pieces Colored Elderdowns, for kimono, in blue, cardinal, grey, reseda, cream, with colors, floral and stripe. Friday, per yard 35¢
- 10 pieces English Shirting, in fawn, grey and blue ground with neat stripes. Fast colors. Friday 25¢
- 12 pieces Ceylon Flannel, in light ground with colored stripes. Friday, 25¢
- 25 pieces Figured Japanese Cotton Crepe, in rich colors and designs. Friday, per yard 15¢

- Tapestry Cushion Taps. Friday 25¢
- Fine White Wool Underwear for Women. Friday \$1.00
- English Wool Underwear for Men. Very good value at \$1.50. All sizes. Friday at \$1.25

Stationery Department

- Young Artists' Drawing Sets, including T square, Set square, drawing pins, pencil and ruler, for the low price of, per set 20¢
- Just Arrived—A Good Line of Cash Boxes, from, each, \$1.50 to \$3.50
- Children's Pencil Boxes, three compartments, with key 25¢
- Books by Joseph Hocking: "Follow the Green," "The Man Who Rose Again," "David Baring," "Trampled Cross." Special, 35¢; 3 for \$1.00

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED



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