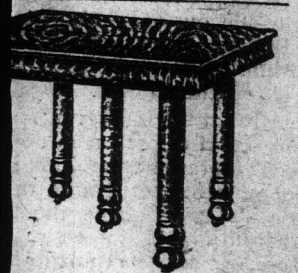


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VOL. L. NO. 385.

INVESTIGATING FISHERIES HERE

Sir George Doughty of Grimsby,
England, Looking Into the
Possibilities of the In-
dustry

ACTS ON REQUEST OF EARL GREY

Considers Feasibility of Plant-
ing Colonies of British
Fishermen on This
Coast

At the request of Earl Grey, governor general of the Dominion, Sir George Doughty, who arrived here with the Grand Trunk Pacific party, is now making a thorough investigation of fishery conditions as they exist in British Columbia. It seems probable that the outcome of his mission will be the establishment of a white race of fishermen on this coast, the exploiting of one of the province's greatest industries on a very large scale, and the provision of material from which the Canadian navy to be can man its ships.

In the course of an exceedingly interesting talk with the Colonist on fishery conditions as he has found them in the province Sir George, who for many years represented British fishermen in the House of Commons, a member for Grimsby, said that he was satisfied that the reports of the fisheries which he had heard before coming out here were quite correct. "British Columbia," he says, "has in her fisheries an enormous source of wealth. Although she has established on the coast a few small colonies of fishermen, she has not absolutely neglected it. It is pitiable to see these fisheries in the condition they are in. Yellow jackets seem to dominate the situation. The only development I can see is in salmon-fishing, and even in this branch unless steps are taken for the white race of fishermen thoroughly organized and provided a market can be found for the fish, the people of the province will lose control of this source of wealth. For they must remember that the money earned by the Japanese and Chinese fishermen means impoverishment for the white race, and addition to the wealth of countries with whom one day be among the potential enemies with whom Canada may have to contend.

Should Legislate

"The same classes of fish which have made the fishery industry in England so potential are to be found in much greater abundance on this coast. The fishery question is one which the legislature of the province should turn its attention to. Colonies of white fishermen should be established on the coast who should not only carry on the industry but obtain control of it. From such a source as these colonies a naval reserve for the Dominion navy could be created, so that not alone would this industry be developed but hand in hand with it would be created a nucleus for the protection of your coasts against any possible enemy.

"As your wealth increases and the sources of it become more widely known other nations will covet what you possess. Together with Britain maintaining her dominance of the sea, as exemplified in the two power standard, it is necessary that one or more units should be stationed on the Pacific Coast of this country, not for war but for the peace and security of the nation. If you develop this source of wealth of which I have been speaking this wonderful province will have an asset, perhaps the greatest of any which it possesses, and I have told you how your scheme of defence can be materially aided by the exploitation of your fishery resources by a white race.

"It is not easy to establish a fishery industry, but it can be accomplished and I can assure you that to stone will be left unturned to bring about this end. Efforts will be made to secure races of fishermen living in British Columbia, who will work for the advantage of Canada along the lines of material wealth and national security. When the Grand Trunk Pacific gets its line through to the coast it will offer the means of transportation for your products to every market in the world. The C. P. R. at Vancouver can in large measure be of service in aiding the development of your fisheries. In concluding my little talk to you on this subject I would suggest to the gentlemen of your province whom I see here already done so much for your development by the good government they have given you, that they should take good heed of the great future that is before for your fishery industries. But above all let it be preserved to the white race."

On his return east and to England Sir George Doughty will report the result of his investigation to Earl Grey and also to the board of directors of

the Consolidated Fish and Ice company of Grimsby of which he is president. He will do his best to influence those interested to carry out the ideas which he will suggest as a result of his visit to this province. But at the same time he points out that the enterprise will require all the encouragement possible from the government of British Columbia and all other public spirited men interested in the future prosperity of the province.

FRESHMAN'S ADVENTURES

Stanford Student Kidnapped, Robbed and Branded, Then Released.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 3.—Kidnapped from Palo Alto last Tuesday night by four men in an auto, who kept him captive for more than three days, robbed him of \$75, and finally liberated him a few miles from this city this evening after branding the figures "10" on his arm with hot-wires, Paul Foote, a freshman, told his story to the police court here tonight. Foote believes his captors to have been students, but says their voices seemed to be those of grown men. They were masked and also moustached. The freshman was captured when he went to mail a letter at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. The men covered his head with a sack and rode away with him. He was left in a cabin for two days and then brought in the auto to Brighton, a few miles from Sacramento. He begged for his watch and it was returned.

Foote, who is twenty-three years old, arrived at Stanford two weeks ago. He returned to work his way through college and had \$85 with which to pay his initial expenses.

MORE ATTENTION TO AGRICULTURE

Commission on Technical Education Finds Canada Backward in This Respect—Eastern Fisheries Negotiated

TORONTO, Sept. 3.—Dr. Bryce, of Winnipeg, one of the members of the commission, has given out what may be considered an advance report of the Dominion commission on technical education. Speaking from two months' investigation in the maritime provinces, Dr. Bryce said, after stating that the Dominion commission on conservation; of which Hon. Clifford Sifton is chairman, was a separate body with the one with which he was connected: "We have come to the conclusion that in our rural schools not as much attention should be being paid to the preparation of our people for development in the lines of farming and fruit growing, for agriculture is our basic industry. Very little attention has been paid to the development of scientific methods of agriculture."

The commissioners had come to the conclusion that Canada was ready for a movement towards developing her industrial life.

"The whole country is alive with the feeling that this is Canada's day and if we utilize what we have we will do great things. We were surprised to see that our great fisheries in the maritime provinces were being neglected. It is for our commission to say how these and other industries are to be utilized intelligently."

Dr. Bryce believed that in some of the highest lines of industry the maritime provinces were outstripping Ontario. Goods such as were manufactured in this province were being shipped from Fredericton and Sydney, Cape Breton.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE

Public Hospital at Chase Brought Under Operation of Hospital Act.

A short emergency meeting of the Provincial Executive was held yesterday when an order-in-council was passed bringing the general public hospital at Chase under the provisions of the Hospital Act. Mr. MacD. Andrews was appointed official administrator for the Cariboo electoral district, and Geo. W. Gunn of Creston added to the force of provincial police constables. Two other appointments of the day were those of Daniel C. Wilson and Perry Wright to be clerks in the Land Registry office for the city of Nelson. The resignations were formally accepted of Mr. E. A. Maclean, K.C., as Deputy Attorney General and Mr. W. J. Stone of Tofino as one of His Majesty's justices of the peace. Arrangements were made for the sub-division of the West Kootenay Farmer's Institute work by the withdrawal of the district contiguous to Burton City and the creation of a new institute to be known as the Burton City Farmers' Institute.

ROME, Sept. 3.—During the past 24 hours twenty new cases of cholera and seventeen deaths from the disease were reported.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 3.—The report of the collector of internal revenue for Alabama and Mississippi for the past year shows that collections in those States have almost doubled in the last year notwithstanding the state prohibition laws.

AVIATORS IN FAST FLIGHTS

Graham White Makes Sensational Showing But Weather Against Success of Opening Session of Aero Meet

DEFECTIVE MACHINE IMPERILLED MAN BIRD

Crack Aviators of Two Continents Meeting in Trials of Skill at Atlantic, Mass.

ATLANTIC, Mass., Sept. 3.—Daring aviators of two continents met at the New Harvard aviation field at Atlantic today on the opening of the Harvard-Boston Aero Meet, which will be continued throughout the next ten days.

In a three-mile breeze Wright's new model bi-plane, with the front control removed and placed at the rear, was taken out by Ralph Johnstone, Wheeler Hopkins, in the standard Wright machine followed, and then Charles F. Willard in a Curtiss bi-plane. Graham White, in his Farman bi-plane, and Clifford B. Harmon also flew.

One of the wheels of Harmon's bi-plane sank into soft dirt on the getaway, making the machine wobble, and from a height of forty feet it fell into a marsh and was wrecked. Harmon escaped injury, but the machine was a drizzle rain fell during all the afternoon flights and the crowds were leaving when Graham White came out a second time in his Bleriot, for which proved to be a sensational flight. In a three-mile flight Mr. White did the five-quarter mile in six minutes and five seconds, the best speed of the day.

CONSERVATION CONGRESS

Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Represent Canada at Gathering in St. Paul

SAINT PAUL, Minn., Sept. 3.—Foreign governments are to be represented in the second National Conservation Congress in St. Paul, September 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. The question of conservation in European countries, in Canada, in Mexico and in South America will be discussed by some of these representatives.

The Rt. Hon. James Bryce, ambassador from Great Britain to the United States has written to Executive Secretary Thomas J. Shipp that his government will send a representative direct from that country. Rosalvo Escobar, commissioner of agriculture of Mexico, is coming from that country and Norway will be represented by Skjvbak, secretary of the Norwegian legislation in Washington. Who the representatives from Germany and France will be has not yet been made known to Secretary Shipp. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, will represent the Dominion.

The federation of women's clubs is to be represented by Mrs. Edmonds Crocker, chairman of the federation's conservation department.

"I think when it is all over, everybody will agree that the programme of this congress was as near complete as it could possibly be made," states Secretary Thomas J. Shipp. "We start off the first day with President Taft. On the second day we have the former president of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt. From that time onward men of distinction in the professional, commercial and political side of the country are to take part and as I have said before, I know of no subject that could bring such a representative body of men together in a convention. I am not forgetting the women by any means. The Federation of Women's Clubs, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Red Cross Society and the Women's National Rivers and Harbors Congress are to be represented by women who have done as much in their field of endeavor as most of the men."

Charles Evans Wins.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Charles Evans, Jr., of the Edgewater Golf Club of Chicago, achieved the honor today of being the first amateur to win an open tournament in this country. In the 36 hole final for the Western championship open at the Beverly Country Club he defeated George Simpson, a professional, and former amateur champion of Scotland of the Lagrange Country Club of Chicago, six up and five to play. Evans' victory netted him the championship medal and \$200 which he will have to receive in prize.

He also won \$25 in prize for low score in the qualifying round. Simpson received \$100 in the semi-final and R. W. Christie of Rochester and D. E. Sawyer, the Wheaton amateur, each got \$50.

Evans followed by the biggest gallery that has ever witnessed a Western open final.

James Barrie of Spokane, defeated Jack Morton of Peoria, Ill. 1 up in the 36 hole final in the consolation.

MR. MACKENZIE HERE

Mr. William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian North-western, arrived in Victoria yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Mackenzie and family and Mr. Holt, the company's financial agent for British Columbia.

Mr. Mackenzie has not yet met Premier McBride to take up the important matter of the company's plans for Vancouver Island construction, but has arranged an interview for the first of the week upon his return from his collecting, in view of which he is leaving Victoria this morning. It is expected that Mr. Mackenzie will remain here for the greater part of the week.

DENIES THE REPORT

No Order for General Retrenchment on Harriman Lines Has Gone Forth

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 3.—Returning to Salt Lake directly from a conference in Chicago, with Julius Kruttschnitt, director of maintenance and operation, and W. H. Bancroft, general manager of W. H. Bancroft, of the Oregon Short Line, arrived today with a specific denial of the report that rigid retrenchments had been ordered on the Southern Pacific short line, and that all improvements would be discontinued.

Mr. Bancroft said that he had just returned from a conference with Kruttschnitt and heard nothing relative to retrenchment plans.

United States Ship Building

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—One hundred and twenty-seven sail and steam vessels of a total gross tonnage of 14,020 were built in the United States during the month of August, according to a report by the bureau of navigation.

Celebrant Drowns in Pool

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., Sept. 3.—The celebration of J. A. Riffner, aged 50, over his release from jail, where he had been confined for twenty-five years, resulted in death. He was found drowned in a pool of water, caused by a tiny stream from a steam jet at the side of a marble plant factory. The stream of water from the steam was originally no wider than a ribbon, but his fall and his body jammed in the valve, and the water accumulated and covered him.

WITHDRAWS IN FAVOR OF JUDGE BURKE

Former Senator Wilson Withdraws From Race for Nomination in Republican Interest in Seattle

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 3.—The formal announcement of former Senator Wilson's withdrawal from the race is contained in the following: "The political situation in the state in relation to the U. S. senatorship so far as the candidates of Judge Thomas Burke and former United States Senator John L. Wilson were concerned, having been ascertained by friends of both candidates appealed to the highest republican authority to attempt to bring about the nomination of both of them in the face of both stayed in the race.

Both candidates were asked to get a glimpse of the traveler as he passed to and from the park. From some of the smaller towns, where no stops by the special train was scheduled, telegrams were sent ahead, telling Col. Roosevelt that the people were waiting at the station and he stopped for a few minutes to talk and shake hands. The people who had one or more babies, brought them all along and the Colonel never failed to speak about them and urged the duty of attention to "the crop of children."

LEMARS, Iowa, Sept. 3.—Stopping here for a few minutes today, Colonel Roosevelt addressed a large crowd of men and women who had come to the station to meet him.

"I believe in the future of our country," he said, "because I believe that the crowds like those I have seen today are essentially representative. I believe in the future of America because I believe in the character of every man and woman.

"It is with us in citizenship as it was in the civil war. You need a good order and good generals but with out the soldiers of the right kind you cannot do anything worth while. Unless a soldier would stay you could not do anything with him. What is needed is the workday humdrum qualities that make a man a good husband, a good father and a good neighbor, a man whom you are glad to deal with and work alongside of. If a man is right in these respects he has laid the foundation for good citizenship."

Prince Rupert will be electrically lighted within the month.

COMMENTS PHASE OF ADMINISTRATION

Colonel Roosevelt Expresses Approval of Work Done in Regulating the Tariff by Commission

ALSO FOR NEGOTIATING OF FOREIGN TREATIES

Believes in Measure of Protection Which Will Equalize the Labor Cost in the Interest of the Laboring Man

STOULX FALLS, Sept. 3.—Ex-President Roosevelt today broke his silence in regard to the Tariff administration. He heartily commended one phase of it, although he said nothing that could be construed as a reference to the administration as a whole. He confined himself to a work which President Roosevelt had done to regulate the tariff through commission, and to the protection of the laboring man.

Colonel Roosevelt also outlined clearly his position in regard to the tariff. He reiterated his belief in the need of regulation of duties by means of a commission and declared that the tariff should be in the interests of the working man and not for the benefit of a comparatively few wealthy men.

"I believe in such a measure of protection as will equalize the cost of production here and abroad. That is, it will equalize the labor cost and," said he, "I believe in such supervision of the workings of the law as will make certain that the protected industries make that difference to the men that we are most anxious to protect, the working man, and if I find it is not giving it, I would take off the tariff duty from that particular thing."

Col. Roosevelt made two speeches on the tariff today. The first one, delivered at Stoulox Falls, Iowa, contained his reference to the Tariff administration. In the second speech, made here today, he amplified his views on the tariff and the protection of the laboring man.

It was in the presence of Senator DeLoach of Iowa and at one time Martin of South Dakota, that the former president made the first statement concerning Tariff administration that has passed since his return from Africa, eleven weeks ago.

Col. Roosevelt chose a state where the insurgent movement is strong, in which to make his first remarks at any length concerning the tariff and took the opportunity thus presented to declare himself in regard to a phase of the administration's work which met his approval.

The Colonel passed through parts of four states today and everywhere along the line of travel he was received by crowds. Starting from Omaha, Neb., early in the day, he crossed into Iowa and thence across a corner of Minnesota into South Dakota. The people turned out with hands to welcome him and he made speech after speech from the train, pointing out his views about his political and his views as to good citizenship.

At Sioux City he left his car to speak in a baseball park which was not large enough to hold the crowd. Those who could not squeeze their way through collected in the railway yards to catch a glimpse of the traveler as he passed to and from the park. From some of the smaller towns, where no stops by the special train was scheduled, telegrams were sent ahead, telling Col. Roosevelt that the people were waiting at the station and he stopped for a few minutes to talk and shake hands.

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RECORD FOR ALTITUDE

French Aviator Succeeds in Mounting Over Eight Thousand Feet

DEANVILLE, France, Sept. 3.—Leon Moran, the French aviator today broke the world's record for altitude, held by himself, reaching a height of 8,411 feet. The aviator had a narrow escape from death, the motor of his machine stopped suddenly when the highest point was reached.

TRIBUTE TO DEAD OFFICIAL

TOPEKA, Sept. 3.—For five minutes this afternoon not a wheel turned on the entire Santa Fe system, a silent tribute to the memory of the late J. E. Hurley, general manager, who died in Austria on August 16 and whose funeral was held here today. The services were simple, consisting of two hymns, a silent prayer, a song by a quartette and the Lord's prayer. Floral tributes came from Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Denver, Wichita, Col. Hurley had practically every other large town and division point on the Santa Fe system.

MURDERED TWO

Masked Highwaymen Killed Paymaster and Driver and Stole

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Masked men sprang out of the bushes along a lonely road late this evening, held up Hop Sing Tong man stepped from the darkness of Rome alley into Jackson street. A shot rang out and he sprawled on the sidewalk with a bullet in his back, while his assailants vanished.

His name was Yee Mee, one of the principal owners of the Sierra Club, the gambling institution which was recently raided by the police, and is now the basis of an investigation being conducted by the grand jury into the charges that the police have been receiving money for protecting the Chinese gamblers.

Twenty minutes later Haw Jeung, a member of the Siuey Sing Tong was shot down in his restaurant on Washington street, and Ah Foon, a Hop Sing Tong man, is now in the city prison, believed to be one of the men who attacked him. Detectives Mahan and Dinan, on their way to the scene of the first shooting, were passing the soup kitchen when the shots struck Haw Jeung and Ah Foon. The condition of Yee Mee is serious and the surgeons have been unable to locate the bullet in the region of Haw Jeung's left lung. All Hop Sing and Siuey Sing men have taken to hiding. Wong Tung Ng Jung and Hien Chee were taken into custody on suspicion of having been connected with the affair. "The men were walking about one time in the quarters after the shooting when a gun dropped from a satchel carried by one of them.

REVIAS FALLS TO REVOLUTIONISTS

New Minister of Finance for Nicaragua Appointed—Zelaya's Brother-in-Law Has Been Arrested

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 3.—Rivas, which has held out against the revolutionary party, has surrendered, with its government troops. Sickness has prevented Martin Bernard from serving as Minister of Finance, and his father-in-law, Manuel Leonzo, a capitalist of Granada, has been appointed to the office in his stead.

Manuel Bono, brother-in-law of former President Zelaya and at one time his Minister of War, has been put in jail.

SANITARIUM OPENING

Arrangements Now Under Way for Ceremony Inaugurating New Structure.

Arrangements are going forward rapidly for the formal opening of the new institution at Tranquille for the care and treatment of tuberculous patients, on the 14th instant, and the directors of the association are extending a general invitation to the public to attend and witness this much-needed institution for the alleviation of human suffering. Visitors to Tranquille for the opening will be treated to a most enjoyable trip on Kamloops lake, and it is expected that special train accommodation will be arranged for. The directors of the society, among other matters, considered these arrangements at their quarterly meeting just held, at which financial matters were chiefly in review. The association is unfortunately behind in funds both for building and maintenance.

TIME WORKS FOR US

German View of General Encroachment on Britain's Supremacy on the Sea

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Col. Gadke, in an article on the limitation of armaments which appears in the Tageblatt, says: "So long as England's forces for home defence are as unsatisfactory as at present no one can deny that the national independence can only be secured by the supremacy of her fleet over all others. This is a condition of her existence, quite apart from that of her colonial possessions, which, without an overwhelming sea power, would be lost. That long England would cease to be a great power."

"Every new dreadought laid down by Brazil, Argentina, and even Japan, to say nothing of Austria and Italy, demands the freedom of the sea. In a few years China, and perhaps Turkey, will enter the ranks of the sea powers. As at present no one can deny that the supremacy of the British fleet, and her claim to an unconditional supremacy of the sea is reduced. Time works for us!"

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 3.—If chance offers the premier, Sir Joseph Ward, will give parliament an opportunity of discussing imperial unity, which in his opinion will be the most important question at the next imperial conference.

Fort George is now erecting a city hall and public library.

SERIOUS CRIMES IN CHINATOWN

Proprietor of San Francisco Gambling House Shot Down in Street by Unknown Assailant

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN A RESTAURANT

Detectives on Trail of Criminal Capture Suspect in Second Shooting Affair of the Same Night

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—While the streets of the Chinese quarter were filled with parties of tourists tonight, a Hop Sing Tong man stepped from the darkness of Rome alley into Jackson street. A shot rang out and he sprawled on the sidewalk with a bullet in his back, while his assailants vanished.

The condition of Yee Mee is serious and the surgeons have been unable to locate the bullet in the region of Haw Jeung's left lung. All Hop Sing and Siuey Sing men have taken to hiding. Wong Tung Ng Jung and Hien Chee were taken into custody on suspicion of having been connected with the affair. "The men were walking about one time in the quarters after the shooting when a gun dropped from a satchel carried by one of them.

To Wind Up Company.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—At an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Le River and Company the resolution passed on August 15th to wind up the company was unanimously confirmed.

A "Blackhand" Crime

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 3.—The body of Antonio Gonsalves, stabbed in sixty places, was found beneath a bridge that spans Ohio River near here today. All marks of identification had been removed from the clothing, and it was hours before friends claimed the body at the morgue. Blackhand agents are suspected of the murder.

Revenge on Editor.

KEYSTONVILLE, Mo., Sept. 3.—Charles F. Vandiver, for twenty-eight years editor of the Charlton Courier here, is dead as a result of a injuries he sustained in a fight with John Cunningham here on August 5. Mr. Vandiver had been a candidate for county recorder, and Cunningham and his father opposed him. The editor criticized them in his paper and the fight followed. There has been no arrest.

Dr. Jameson's Seat

CAPTOWN, Sept. 3.—Dr. Jameson has resolved to contest the harbor division of Cape Town in addition to Grahamstown for the new union parliament. This decision has caused a great sensation in South Africa.

Sir Peter Bain, who was originally selected as Unionist candidate is at present in England, but he proposed to contest the seat although absent. This decision caused indignation in the party, as it was feared the seat might thus be lost. Hence, Dr. Jameson's decision.

It is not known whether Sir Peter Bain will persist in standing. Dr. Jameson's candidature is certain to prove very popular as Capetown is nervous regarding the position it will occupy under the union, and desires to have the strongest representatives.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Danish East Asiatic company is projecting a steamship line between British Columbia and South America, carrying British Columbia timber, returning Quebec and Quebec railway.

The B. C. E. R. company has established a milk storage house at Vancouver, where the product of the dairies may be kept properly chilled while awaiting city delivery.

The Colonist.

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Three Months50
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

IMPERIAL UNITY

We are not of those who believe any good results are likely to come from an attempt to force a situation. Hence we have held aloof from the attempt being made in some quarters to bring the question of Imperial Unity to a climax. The formative stage in this movement has not yet passed. Chemists will tell you that the more perfect the solution the more perfect will the crystallization be when the time comes to precipitate it. The solution of the imperial problem is not yet perfect. Hence it would be a mistake to attempt to hasten the process of crystallization. We think, however, that some things are becoming very clear. One of them is that, if the Empire is to be continued, there must of necessity be some representative governing body charged with the decision of all questions of an imperial nature. We have already said that we only use the word "imperial" for lack of a better one. What we all mean by it is the British Commonwealth. The term "empire" seems to imply a dominant as well as subordinate parts, but the very essence of the British Empire must be perfect equality between all portions of it. To attempt the further consolidation of the British realms on any other principle is to invite disaster. Let our friends in the United Kingdom, who labor to promote imperial unity never lose sight of this fact.

Just in what way this central governing body is to be constituted we do not think any one, having any sense of responsibility, will undertake to say definitely. We can easily understand the ideal body, something in the nature of what Mr. J. Norton Griffiths has called an Imperial Senate; but how this body shall be constituted and what shall be its powers are subjects upon which it is well for the present to reserve judgment until after there has been a good deal more discussion than has yet been given to it. Upon the principle involved in the establishment of such a body there can hardly be any difference of opinion, and in order that the proposal may be taken out of the realm of theoretical politics, we propose to deal with it in some detail.

The first question arising, when one endeavors to state his views on this subject in concrete form, is as to the nature of the subjects to be dealt with. The second question is as to how they shall be dealt with, and the third is as to the composition of the body that shall be charged with the task of dealing with them. The obvious answer as to the nature of the subjects is that they shall be "imperial," but this expression calls for definition. What constitutes any question an imperial one? A general answer might be that a question should be regarded as imperial when it is related to all parts of the Empire alike, that is to say, when it is of such a nature that each Dominion as well as each part of the United Kingdom is concerned, similarly in kind although not necessarily in degree, in the manner in which it may be disposed of. For example all questions involving the prosecution of a war or the negotiation of a peace, while they might affect one part of the Empire more than another, would be equally important to all parts of it as matters of principle. So also might be classed the degree of interest which Canadians, for example, might take in the adjustment of the frontiers of South Africa would as a matter of course be very much less than what would be taken in it by the people of South Africa. It would be equally important to all parts of the Empire that its frontiers should be maintained inviolate by the combined power of the whole. So also international relations as far as they affect the rights of British citizens in foreign countries and the right of aliens in British countries might very properly be regarded as imperial. The general regulation of trade and commerce, the registration of shipping, the formulation of plans for defence, and the control of the Imperial army and navy might come within the scope of the authority of such a body. We do not think that tariff matters ought to, for one reason if for no other, namely, that no such body could be expected to understand the diversity of interests involved in such a question. It is difficult enough for the parliament of Canada to frame a tariff acceptable to all parts of the Dominion, and for any legislative body to try to frame one

that would be acceptable to all parts of the Empire would be to attempt the impossible.

We pass on to refer briefly to the manner in which the subjects assigned to the central body should be dealt with. Should the Imperial Senate, or whatever else it might be called, have the right to initiate, enact and enforce legislation. Would its decisions have the force of law in all parts of the Empire, or would it be thought necessary to require that they should be confirmed by the various parliaments? This is a question of extreme importance and of great difficulty. Would the right of taxation be conferred upon it? When we sit down to frame a constitution for the Empire, this is one of the chief stumbling blocks in the way. It is not by any means an insurmountable obstacle, but it must be taken into account.

As to the manner in which the imperial body should be chosen we think we may say that no plan would be acceptable to the over-seas Dominions that was not representative and that did not carry with it the principle of perfect equality between all parts of the Empire. It seems premature to discuss whether the body should be elective or appointive, and, if elective, whether the election should be a popular one or be vested in the hands of the several parliaments. It would be necessary, in order that the members of this central body might not be confined solely to men of wealth, to provide very liberal remuneration for its members. These men would constitute a governing body of the Empire and their sessions would not necessarily be held annually or always in London.

Just at present the people of the United Kingdom are too deeply engrossed with their own affairs to render it timely to present any definite project of this nature for their consideration. What seems to be needed at this time is to impress upon the people of the Empire everywhere the need of some central governing body and concentrate their minds upon what the powers of that body might be. In what has been said above the difficulties of the problem have been presented; but these difficulties are not to be regarded as objections. In the over-seas Dominions we think the need of such a body is generally appreciated, and the only thing now to be done is to consider such questions as those that have been above outlined. We are much farther along the road to imperial unity than are our friends in the United Kingdom. The very great majority of the latter have yet to be impressed with the necessity or desirability of doing anything at all. But if they could be persuaded to reflect a little upon the facts of the Empire as they are developing from day to day, they would see that the time for taking another step forward cannot be very long delayed. In less than a quarter of a century Canada will have a population in excess of twenty millions, and she cannot be expected to entrust to another country, to a government in which she has no direct representation, the decision of matters that may make or mar her future. There must be closer union in the sense spoken of above, or a drifting apart will be inevitable. We repeat that we do not desire to be understood as seeking to force the situation. To our way of thinking the trend of public opinion, both at home and in the colonies is in the right direction. Our object at present is only to stimulate interest in imperial union not simply as a general proposition, for on that matter there is hardly any divergence of opinion, but as a concrete, practical proposition. We want to start people thinking about it, not as something purely theoretical but as something that must take concrete shape before long. We do not expect any plan to spring, Minerva-like, from the head of any statesman, but rather that the Imperial Council, Senate, Parliament or whatever it may be called, will be the result of evolution although the process is likely to be very much more rapid than that which produced the Empire as it exists today.

A QUESTION FOR MERCHANTS

In the course of another year we look for the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific to Tete Jaune Cache. When that takes place the whole trade of the country along the Fraser from Soda Creek to its source, and along the Nechaco and the neighboring part of the province, will be served from Edmonton. All freight at present destined from that region goes in from Ashcroft and the cost of delivering it at Soda Creek is \$30 a ton. To this must be added the cost of river transportation, which will vary as the distance varies. Tete Jaune Cache will be nearer Edmonton by rail than Soda Creek is to Ashcroft, and of course the freight on goods by rail to the Cache will be very much less than on freight delivered at Soda Creek by wagons. It will cost less to deliver goods at Fort George or any other place on the Fraser above Fort George Canyon from the Cache than it will to deliver them from Soda Creek. In other words Victoria and Vancouver merchants will be so handicapped in competition for the business of this new district that we do not see how they can hope to do any considerable share of it. What is true of the region immediately along the Fraser and its tributaries is also true of the vast region north of the Fraser. Edmonton will have the coast cities at a disadvantage.

The remedy lies in what the Colonist has long advocated, namely the construction of a diagonal line of railway across British Columbia from Victoria by way of Bute Inlet and from Vancouver by way of Squamish to Peace River. Whether such a railway is built by the Canadian Northern, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk Pacific or by some independent company matters comparatively little to the general public, but that it ought to be taken in hand at the very earliest possible day seems to us to be beyond all question. Its early construction directly concerns the merchants of the coast cities.

The person who set fire to a scow load of refuse and permitted it to drift about the shore, is very culpable.

Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann have just bought 4,000 acres of iron lands in northern Ontario. Not having heard within a week that these gentlemen had been buying something new, we had become alarmed as to the state of their health.

Speaking at a luncheon in Ottawa, Sir Frederick Borden said that six of the provinces have accepted the plan of military training in schools and he hoped that all the provinces would soon be in line.

That story about the King wounding a member of a hunting party, if true, only indicates that accidents will happen in the best regulated families. His Majesty is said to be one of the three best shots in the kingdom.

President indications are that the building permits for the year will considerably exceed the two million dollar mark for the first time in the history of Victoria. There is no doubt at all about the fact that the city has got a pretty lively move on. There is no place on the American continent today where real estate is a sounder investment than it is in the capital of British Columbia.

The Toronto News referring to the reception of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the West, said: "Moreover, whatever may be thought of the policy of the Ottawa government and its methods of administration, will deny that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is an attractive figure, that he has great personal distinction and that through long public service and long tenure of office he holds a position in the country very like that which was held by Sir John Macdonald. Under all circumstances it was inevitable that the Prime Minister would get a cordial reception in the west and we cannot but think that the mass of Canadians of every party would not have it otherwise."

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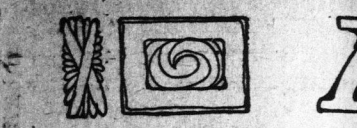
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ENGLISH SOVEREIGN

In the reign of Anne Marlborough long period practically king. George I. the role was played. The reign of George II. was a resplendent period the reign of George III. was unfortunate in all times a strong man to lead the tally he was never very sagacious. He very unwillingly submitted constitutional restrictions, which people had placed about their necks. He tried his best to follow his father when she said: "George, be a man was not the stuff of which absolute made, and during his long reign more than a tool in the hands of joyed his confidence, or who demonstrate that they possessed the House of Commons gave way five times during his crown. In his personal life he was exceedingly narrow and peevish resentment upon the heads of defended him. His personal influence development of the prestige actions of the nation, when it was purely negative, his intellect and the very narrow scope of his ting the evolution of constitutional ment. He came to the throne of his grandfather at a time when was at the height of its glory. He quered most of India; Wolfe had been to the Empire. Unfortunately the men who were entrusted with of affairs proved unequal to the erving so vast and diversified a mistake was made that cost Britain Colonies.

The breach, which led to the Colonies, arose out of the attempt King's advisers to impose taxes a great deal has been written on and very much of it has been wrong. The people of the Colonies their obligation to pay their duties cost of wars waged largely for their. Their protest was against the taxes by a body in which they were sent. Stripped of all details, the root of the whole difficulty. There were many people in the Colonies ing of the mental weakness of believed that he was merely a tool of the Tory party, and their sympathy not with the Tories; but the weapon with any idea of setting up a government. The issue between government and the Colonies, stated: "The government sought to enforce the regulation of to provide for a standing military force on the newly-acquired territories."

To impose taxes upon the Colonies. The only serious objection the last of these three policies, an acute form when the Stamp Act in 1765. Immediately upon news being received in America, a committee of the several colonies named. All the colonies did not a majority of them did, and res passed setting forth their objections measure. These were forwarded and the result was the repeal of tax. Meanwhile, however, in the great deal of excitement was instances of mob violence were Stamp Act was repealed in 1766 content might have been allayed King sought to impose his personal the nation, and these were substituted the right of the British Parliament the affairs of the Colonies was found ministers willing to further and several statutes were passed of asserting that right. For nine was constant friction, the people ies being irritated by repeated control them, fresh laws being the place of others that were response to colonial protests. In was passed intended to discipline sets, which colony had been in its opposition to the new tax cleared the port of Boston closed provided for the quartering of citizens, and altered the whole government. This led to the sum new congress, and all the Colonies ed. Strong protests were made, ential party in England made a effort to bring about a policy of co the King and his ministers we upon asserting the right to alter the Colonial governments, imposition they saw fit and regulate their views without respect to onies might desire. Owing to u on both sides, an armed collision between the Colonial and the Bri 1775, and military operations b As yet no thought of independent the minds of the majority of the Colonies. They knew that th many armed uprisings in Eng what were thought to be acts and they saw no reason why, after sserted their protests by force, th return to their allegiance. The Independence was not signed 1776, but even this step would final, if the famous ministers of not employed foreign troops t Colonists, a step which was a proclamation declaring that all thized with the demands of the Congress were rebels. Indeed, ev

AN HOUR with the Editor

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

In the reign of Anne Marlborough was for a long period practically king. In the reign of George I. the role was played by Walpole. The reign of George II. was during its most resplendent period the reign of Chatham. George III. was unfortunate in not having at all times a strong man to lead the nation. Mentally he was never very sagacious, but he possessed the stubbornness so common to weak minds. He very unwillingly submitted to the constitutional restrictions, which the English people had placed about their sovereign, and tried his best to follow his mother's advice when she said: "George, be a king." But he was not the stuff of which absolute kings are made, and during his long reign he was little more than a tool in the hands of those who enjoyed his confidence, or who were able to demonstrate that they possessed the confidence of the House of Commons. His mind gave way five times during his tenure of the crown. In his personal life he was moral, but exceedingly narrow and peevish, visiting his resentment upon the heads of those who offended him. His personal influence upon the development of the prestige and the institutions of the nation, when it was not hurtful, was purely negative, his intellectual weakness and the very narrow scope of his ideas permitting the evolution of constitutional government. He came to the throne on the death of his grandfather at a time when Great Britain was at the height of its glory. Clive had conquered most of India; Wolfe had added Quebec to the Empire. Unfortunately, however, the men who were entrusted with the guidance of affairs proved unequal to the task of governing so vast and diversified a realm, and a mistake was made that cost Britain her Thirteen Colonies.

The breach, which led to the war with the Colonies, arose out of the attempt by the King's advisers to impose taxes upon them. A great deal has been written on this subject, and very much of it has been wholly misleading. The people of the Colonies did not deny their obligation to pay their due share of the cost of wars waged largely for their advantage. Their protest was against the imposition of taxes by a body in which they were not represented. Stripped of all details, this was the root of the whole difficulty. Doubtless there were many people in the Colonies, who, knowing of the mental weakness of the King, believed that he was merely a tool in the hands of the Tory party, and their sympathies were not with the Tories; but the war was not begun with any idea of setting up an independent government. The issue between the Home government and the Colonies may be thus stated: The government sought:

To enforce the regulation of colonial trade; To provide for a standing military force to occupy the newly-acquired territories in America;

To impose taxes upon the Colonies. The only serious objection taken was to the last of these three policies, and it took an acute form when the Stamp Act was passed in 1765. Immediately upon news of its passage being received in America, a congress of representatives of the several colonies was summoned. All the colonies did not respond, but a majority of them did, and resolutions were passed setting forth their objections to the new measure. These were forwarded to London, and the result was the repeal of the obnoxious tax. Meanwhile, however, in the Colonies a great deal of excitement was created and instances of mob violence were not few. The Stamp Act was repealed in 1766, and all discontent might have been allayed, had not the King sought to impose his personal ideas upon the nation, and these were substantially that the right of the British Parliament to regulate the affairs of the Colonies was absolute. He found ministers willing to further his views, and several statutes were passed with the view of asserting that right. For nine years there was constant friction, the people of the Colonies being irritated by repeated attempts to control them, fresh laws being passed to take the place of others that were repealed in response to colonial protests. In 1774 an Act was passed intended to discipline Massachusetts, which colony had been most persistent in its opposition to the new taxation. It declared the port of Boston closed to commerce, provided for the quartering of troops upon the citizens, and altered the whole Colonial government. This led to the summoning of a new congress; all the Colonies being represented. Strong protests were made, and an influential party in England made a very active effort to bring about a policy of conciliation. But the King and his ministers were determined upon asserting the right to alter the status of the Colonial governments, impose what taxation they saw fit and regulate trade as suited their views without respect to what the Colonies might desire. "Owing to unwise conduct on both sides, an armed collision occurred between the Colonial and the British troops in 1775, and military operations became active. As yet no thought of independence had entered the minds of the majority of the people of the Colonies. They knew that there had been many armed uprisings in England against what were thought to be acts of oppression, and they saw no reason why, after they had asserted their protests by force, they might not return to their allegiance. The declaration of Independence was not signed until July 4, 1776, but even this step would not have been final, if the famous ministers of the King had not employed foreign troops to subdue the Colonists, a step which was marked by a proclamation declaring that all who sympathized with the demands of the Continental Congress were rebels. Indeed, even after these

acts, it would not have been impossible to reunite the people under British rule, but the British government refused to respond to every offer of conciliation, and the feeling of the Colonies was growing more bitter as the years passed. A large element was opposed to the action of the majority, and its members identified themselves more or less openly with the policy of the British government. They were called Tories, simply because of this sympathy, which, however, did not extend to a justification of the claims of the ministry. The men who afterwards formed the Tory ministers, the Loyalists did not hold with the United Empire, that the British Parliament ought to exercise the right to control the Colonies. They were, indeed, for the most part in sympathy with the English Whigs, who sought to restrain the King and his ministers in their mad course. The Loyalists believed a remedy for the existing evils was to be sought within the Empire. There is interesting evidence of this in the Journals of the New Brunswick Legislature, made up almost wholly of United Empire Loyalists, wherein will be found a series of resolutions passed during the latter part of the Eighteenth Century, in which Whig principles as to representation and taxation are set forth in great detail. The irremediable breach arose in part from the employment by the British government of Hessian troops to subdue the Colonies, and in part from the fact that the Colonies in the hour of their peril invoked the aid of France, which was accorded. We all know the result. After an inglorious war, the British government found itself constrained to concede the independence of the Colonies. Thus ended the first chapter of the history of the reign of George III., and this was the result of his mad attempt to "be a king."

THREE SCORE AND TEN

In what is called "A Prayer of Moses, the Man of God," occurs this expression: "The days of our years are three score and ten; and if by reason of strength they be four score years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow, for it is soon cut off and we fly away." Moses himself is said to have lived one hundred and twenty years, and to have been in the full vigor of manhood immediately before his decease. If he actually wrote the Psalm from which the above quotation is taken, he was certainly not describing his own condition. It is quite possible that he may have been stating in general terms the facts as they existed among the Israelites in his day. In other words, the average extreme of age was seventy years, and as a general proposition persons, who lived longer were feeble. With that singular literalness with which the Bible is understood by many people, the quotation has been understood as a sort of authoritative declaration that seventy years is the full length of man's life. Hence we hear it often said that a man of seventy has "lived out his allotted span," and those who are above that age are often said to be living on "borrowed time." Undoubtedly this idea has had much to do with producing premature old age. Speaking generally and without reference to the effects of accidental circumstances, it is the mind that keeps the body fit for life. The old saying that "a man is as old as he feels" is absolutely true. It is a duty that every person owes to himself and those around him to feel young.

We are sometimes told that the pace at which we live nowadays is not conducive to longevity; but this is a mistake, unless the pace is that of one who takes liberties with his physical nature. Of course, if one sees fit to handicap himself with bad habits, he will grow old no matter what his years may be; but he who takes reasonably good care of himself ought to be just as fit for a part in the activities of life when he is seventy as when he is thirty-five. Mere strenuousness of life does not hasten age. It is quite true that we live faster in the present day than our ancestors did, by which is meant that we accomplish more things. On the other hand, the conditions of life are as a rule more conducive to longevity. We understand the laws of hygiene better. We have far greater conveniences than they had. We are less exposed to influences that are likely to undermine our physical constitutions. These things more than offset the greater activity of life which the average man experiences. A recent writer has pointed out that in Jane Austen's novels men of thirty-five are spoken of as middle-aged. The chances are that most persons, who read this and can recall what their grandfathers looked like, remember them as old men, whereas in point of fact they were on the sunny side of sixty. Two generations ago men and women drew a sharp distinction between youth and age. The mothers of some of us and the grandmothers of all of us began to put on the emblems of maturity before they had got out of their girlhood. Today it is said that the age of grandmother has passed. Now and then some cub reporter will write about an old man of fifty; but while there are some men who are old at fifty, the great majority of them are just coming into their prime. If there is anything at all worth while in a man, the time when he ought to be able to show it is after he has passed a half century of life. This is being very generally recognized. When we speak of the younger generation of public men nowadays we mean those who are under fifty. Not very long ago the term was confined to men under thirty. Let us take a few illustrations, and first from Canadian public life. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is just concluding an extremely strenuous tour of the Dominion, will be sixty-nine in November next. The leader of the Opposition, Mr. R. L. Borden, is in his fifty-seventh year, and his friends look upon him as "a coming man." Mr. Fielding is a young man of sixty-two,

Mr. G. E. Foster is sixty-three. Sir Richard Gartwright is seventy-five, and he refuses to be considered old. Senator Scott is eighty-five and Sir Mackenzie Bowell is two years his senior. Sir John Macdonald died at seventy-six, and he was sixty-three before he attained his unquestioned supremacy in the public life of Canada. Let us turn to the United Kingdom. Mr. Asquith is a young man as British statesmen go; for he is only fifty-eight. His chief opponent, Mr. Balfour, is sixty-two. Mr. Chamberlain is seventy-four, and he was upwards of sixty before he was specially conspicuous in British politics. Lord Salisbury was seventy-two when he resigned office. Mr. Gladstone was eighty-five when he went out, and eighty-nine when he died. Most of us think of Lord Rosebery as one of the younger men, but he is sixty-three. Lord Palmerston was active in public life when past his eightieth year, and the Duke of Wellington when he died had eighty-three years to his credit, and was by no means unfit for responsibilities. To step outside of the domain of politics, we find Lord Strathcona as busy as a nailer at ninety. Here is a more conspicuous example before us, had died at sixty he would have been absolutely unknown to fame." He only achieved Imperial renown after he had passed seventy-five. Lord Roberts was sent out to take command in South Africa when he was sixty-eight; Kitchener, one of the younger men, will be fifty-nine this month. Sir Hiram Maxim has lived seventy years, but he insists that he is "not old at all." Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace is still doing great work with his pen, although he is in his eighty-eighth year. Holman Hunt is turning out pictures at eighty-one. Sir Frederick Young is ninety-three and yet he writes letters to the papers on Imperial unity. Professor Mayor at eighty-five has begun a Latin grammar. General Booth is eighty-one, a year younger than Count Tolstoi. Victor Hugo was working on a tragedy when he died suddenly at eighty-three, and Herbert Spencer only completed his writings at eighty-four.

CONCERNING NUMBERS

There is something about numbers that the arithmeticians have not explained. There is a well known accountant, who is able immediately to give the factors of any number; lightning calculators as they are called, are from being uncommon. To most people numbers are simply convenient devices for use in calculations, but they really have an inherent interest that is not unworthy of consideration.

Almost every one knows some of the facts about the number 9. The simplest is that the digits of every multiple of nine added together make nine. Thus 18, 27, 36, 45 are all multiples of nine; and 1 and 8, 2 and 7, 3 and 6, 4 and 5 added together make nine. The same thing holds good no matter how large the multiple of nine may be. Take 4572; add the digits together and we get 18; add the 1 and 8 together and we get 9. Note also that every multiple of 9 remains a multiple of 9 no matter in what way the digits are arranged. For example, 81, 72, 63, 45 and 2,754 are multiples of 9. This rule holds good in every possible case. Possibly no very great value attaches to this fact, but if school children were told such things it might serve to lend a new interest to arithmetic.

The number 3 is also noteworthy in a somewhat similar way. No matter how you may arrange the digits of a number divisible by 3, without a remainder, the new number will also be divisible by three without a remainder. Take 8376162 for example. This is divisible by three without a remainder, and no matter in what way these digits are re-arranged, the result is also divisible by three without a remainder. For example, take 324668. From this we deduce the rule that any number whose digits added together form a multiple of 3 is divisible by 3 without a remainder. Now take the case of numbers, whose digits added together make 6. If the last digit is even, the number is divisible by 6 without any remainder; if it is odd, the remainder will be 3. Thus 15 makes 6 when we add the digits, and divided by 6 leaves a remainder of 3; so also does 31. If we take a larger number we get the same result. Thus 15846 divided by 6 has no remainder, and if we add the digits together they will be found to make 24, and 2 and 4 added together make 6. If we take the 1 in this number and place it at the last end of the digits, thus 58461, we have a number that, divided by 6, has a remainder of 3. This is a rule that is of some practical use. Now let us take 5186, which is the same as the above only with a 3 in the place of the 4. These digits added together give us 23, and although the last digit is even, we know that the number is not a multiple of six, and also that divided by 6 it will not have 3 for a remainder. If we wish to alter this number so as to make it a multiple of 6, we may do so by adding 1 to any of the digits except the last. If we add it to the last we will have a number that divided by 6 will have a remainder of 3.

There are other things of the same nature about numbers. Indeed, so great are the peculiarities of some numbers that they seem almost to explain. Unfortunately it is not possible to explain them without the help of somewhat in-

involved calculations; but it may be added that there is not a little pleasure and very considerable profit in studying out such things. They will be found great aids to mental calculations.

Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master-Pieces

HENRIK HERTZ

The early part of the Nineteenth Century has been termed the Golden Age of Danish Literature, for it was during this period that the country's greatest poets and novelists exercised their influence upon a reading public. One man especially among them has left an ineffaceable impression, not only on his own country, but upon the whole world, particularly the world of children, and this is Hans Christian Anderson, the writer of inimitable fairy stories. Contemporary with him was Henrik Hertz, a poet of great talent and a dramatist of recognized ability, though the world outside of Denmark remembers him chiefly as the author of a play which has in recent years been set to music, but which long before that time had won deserved popularity, "King Rene's Daughter."

Hertz from the beginning of his early youth felt an incentive to write. He was surrounded by a literary atmosphere, having been brought up in an editor's household. His parents dying while he was still an infant, he never knew the tenderness and care which are the fortunate lot of most children, but the relatives in whose charge he was left did all in their power to make up for what he must miss, and that they succeeded is evidenced in his works; the happiness of his early years leaves its echo in them wherever he speaks of children or of parental love.

In spite of the fact that his every desire was for a literary career, upon the advice of his friends he took up the study of law, and was called to the bar in 1825. His inclination to write was too strong, however, to be overcome, and 1827 saw the production of three or four dramas. These works were only fairly successful, and the young author did not meet with the recognition until three years later, when he published a very clever satirical bit of work entitled "Letters of a Ghost," in which the great poet Baggensen was supposed to convey a message from beyond the grave. They were in the nature of an ironical literary criticism, and aroused much controversy and admiring comment, for the author's keen wit, broad sympathy and understanding and clever insight were plainly evident. One of those whom Baggensen's ghost was supposed to attack was Hans Christian Anderson, who up to that time had not cultivated the happy faculty for fairy-story-telling, but had engaged in literary work of another character. The rebuff which he received at the hands of Hertz proved the incentive which directed him to the right goal.

Hertz's drama, "The Saving's Bank," was a distinct success and is still in every repertoire in Denmark. The subject for his next play he took from the folk-lore of his own country, and treated the pretty, simple theme with all the charm of which his master-mind was capable. The little story which the drama portrays is a pretty one, involving no elaboration of plot or detail, and is in the nature of a fairy story. The heroine, Regisse, a beautiful young girl, has a stepmother who cruelly ill-treats her and her little brothers and sisters. Regisse has a lover whom the stepmother endeavors to persuade, through arts and wiles, to marry her own daughter. But to offset the evil influence of the living woman, is the loving influence of the dead mother, who comes to her little girls and boys after they have gone to bed at night, smooths their aches and pains away, kisses little longing lips, and gives tenderly wise counsel. So after many trials the lovers are happily united, and the stepmother's power is at an end. This play is delightfully written, the verse is full of music, and beauty of imagery, and the characters delineated with most skillful simplicity.

"King Rene's Daughter" is also simple in plot, a pretty fairy tale, set to the most exquisite music of poetry, abounding in delightful situations, its heroes chivalrous and brave, its ladies lovely and gentle. Princess Iolanthe is a beautiful young girl, who has been blind from infancy, but to spare her sorrow she has been kept in ignorance of this defect, and when at last a lover comes, he all unwittingly brings to her her first grief. Tristan is the lover's name, and he and Iolanthe have met one another for the first time in Iolanthe's garden retreat. There are flowers everywhere, but none so rich in grace and sweetness and beauty as the fair girl with whom the count, after the first glance at her, has fallen in love.

Tristan asks her for a rose, "a red rose that is as fair as thou," and Iolanthe demands, "What meanest thou?—a red one?" Tristan (pointing)—"One of these." Iolanthe—"Take it thyself." Tristan—"No, let me keep the rose which thou hast chosen, which thy fair hand gathered. For in good sooth I do applaud thy choice. For the white rose, within whose calyx sleeps a faint and trembling redness, betrays the dreamlike beauty of this garden rare. Give me another rose, a white one, too; then with the twin flowers will I deck my cap, and wear them as thy colors evermore."

Iolanthe (plucks and gives him a red rose)—"Here is a rose; meanest thou one like this?"

Tristan starts—"I asked thee for a white rose."

Iolanthe—"ell, and this WWPcmfwWP. Iolanthe—"Well, and this?" A suspicion of the truth comes over Tristan; he questions her eagerly and feebly. Her answers only too fully confirm his misgivings. He is overcome with pity, and yet when he understands how little Iolanthe realizes what is her loss, he asks her forgiveness for presuming to feel sorrow for her—"For in thee is such an inward radiance of soul,

Thou hast no need of that which by the light We through the eye discern. Say, shall I deem

'That thou of some unheard-of race art sprung Richly endowed with other powers than we? Thou livest lonely here; this valley, too, Seems conjured forth by magic 'mongst the hills.

Hast thou come hither from the golden East, With Peris in thy train? Or art thou one Of Brahma's daughters, and from Ind hast been

Transported hither by a sorcerer? O beautiful unknown, if thou be'st sprung Of mortal men who call the earth their mother, Be thou to life's so transitory joys Susceptible as I and feign to look With favor on a knight's devoted love.

Hear thou this vow: No woman shall efface (Stand she in birth and beauty ne'er so high) The image thou hast stamped upon my soul." Iolanthe (after a pause)—

"Thy words are laden with a wondrous power,

Say, from what master did'st thou learn this art

To charm by words which yet are mysteries? Meseemed as though I trod some path alone, Which I had never trod before; and yet All seems to me—all, all that thou hast said—So godlike, so enchanting. Oh speak on! Yet, no—speak not; rather let me in thought Linger along the words which thou hast spoken,

That mingled pain and rapture in my soul."

The charming little love tale ends happily. Iolanthe's sight is restored through the powers of a Moorish physician, and after their troubles are over, she and Tristan are married.

TO MISTRESS MARGARET HUSSEY

The author of the following lines occupies a niche in the gallery of Great Britain's forgotten laureates. The often-used phrase, "Odd genius," fits him singularly well. He took orders, but, according to a contemporary, was because of his gift for buffoonery, "fitter for the stage than for pew or pulpit." Seldom during his active years was he at peace with the world, and he died in 1529, a refugee from the wrath of Cardinal Wolsey, in the sanctuary Westminster offered.

Merry Margaret,
As midsummer flower,
Gentle as falcon,
Or hawk of the tower;
With solace and gladness,
Much mirth and no madness,
All good and no badness;
So joyously,
So maidenly,
So womanly
Her demeaning.
In everything
Far, far surpassing
That I can indite,
Or suffice to write
Of merry Margaret,
As midsummer flower,
Gentle as falcon,
Or hawk of the tower;
As patient and as still,
And as full of good-will,
As fair Isiphill,
Collander,
Sweet Pomander,
Good Cassander;
Steadfast of thought,
Well made, well wrought;
Far may be sought,
Ere you can find
So courteous, so kind,
As merry Margaret,
This midsummer flower,
Gentle as falcon,
Or hawk of the tower.

—John Skelton (1460-1529).

WOMAN

When lovely woman stoops to folly,
And finds too late that men betray,
What charm can soothe her melancholy?
What art can wash her tears away?
The only art her guilt to cover,
To hide her shame from every eye,
To give repentance to her lover,
And wring his bosom, is—*to die.*

—Oliver Goldsmith (1728-1774).

The more quietly and peaceably we all get on, the better—the better for ourselves—the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten the wisest policy is, if a man cheats you, quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; if he slanders you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him; no matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is generally to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the wrong we meet with. Peace is the proper result of the Christian temper. It is the great kindness which our religion doth us, that it brings us to a settledness of mind, and a consistency within ourselves.—Bishop Patrick.

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PROTECTION FOR FOREST AREAS

Province Appeals to Railway Commission to Force Railway Companies to Adopt Better Protective Methods

CITY CLAIMS COME BEFORE THE BOARD

Long Argument Over Alleged Delay in Swinging E. & N. Bridge—Old Esquimalt Road Ordered Opened

That the railway commission should put into force regulations whereunder the railway companies now operating within the area known as the forest belt in British Columbia would be compelled to patrol their respective lines more closely, that the mesh of the locomotive funnels be of a smaller size to prevent sparks escaping and setting fire to the dry grass and inflammable material along rights-of-way and that other steps should be taken to prevent the vast loss incurred during the dry summer months through forest fires was the plea made by the chief commissioner of provincial lands before the Railway Commission of Canada which held a session here yesterday afternoon.

The commissioners, Hon. Mr. Mayne, chairman and Dr. Mills, and Acting Secretary Richardson arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. The session which was scheduled to commence at 10 o'clock did not start until 4 o'clock at the Law Courts.

The above application by the chief commissioner of lands and one by the same official for permission to construct a level grade crossing over the E. & N. railway at a point one mile north of Kootenai, two matters in which the city and the E. & N. railway company are interested, the opening of the Old Esquimalt road and the delay in swinging the company's bridge over the inner harbor, constituted the business transacted.

The city was represented by City Barrister Taylor and City Solicitor McDiarmid, Mr. R. Marpole, general executive agent for the western division of the C. P. R.; Mr. R. J. McMullen, solicitor of the company; Mr. F. W. Peters, and Mr. H. E. Beesley, representing the C. P. R. and the other companies; Mr. C. H. McNeil, of Vancouver, solicitor for the Great Northern; and Mr. H. A. Maclean, C. C. Gamble, for the chief commissioner of provincial lands, the provincial government.

Will Give City Time
The matter of the opening of the roadway on Old Esquimalt road across the line of the E. & N. railway was the first matter for consideration. City Barrister Taylor explained that the commission had seven months ago ruled that if the city should appropriate certain property and remove the trees so that an unobstructed view may be had along the line of track an order would issue that the crossing which had been closed some time ago should be opened, the company to do the necessary grading and planking, and thereafter maintain the crossing. The city, owing to the fact that there had been a change in solicitors, had done nothing until recently. Now, however, the necessary lands have been expropriated, or will be immediately, and the necessary bylaw is underway. Expropriation proceedings could be completed, the city solicitor stated, within sixty or ninety days.

There was some discussion as to the necessity of removing a house now standing near the intersection of the roadway and railway. Mr. Mayne believed that if the city secured the land on the west side of the railway tracks, on both sides of the roadway, and the trees were cut down it would be sufficient as on the other side of the track the ground is low and a good view of the right-of-way can be secured.

way are veritable tinder beds and this year, a particularly dry one, many fires which have originated on the rights-of-way have swept into the forests doing incalculable damage. It is what the province believes is its greatest asset, its timber resources.

Mr. Maclean referred to the recent report made by Chief Fire Warden Gladwin whose allegations, it was pointed out, indicated the necessity of instant action. Mr. Gladwin had reported that the C. P. R. is not patrolling its lines adequately, and there are not enough men in that company and the Great Northern had taken charge of all fires which originated upon their respective rights-of-way, the government would have taken charge of the fire elsewhere. The reports referred to a number of forest fires some of which had plainly started from sparks from locomotive 1213 which had subsequently been transferred to another section of the C. P. R. line and again started fires. Mr. Gladwin reported that in fact the C. P. R. had been starting fires every day on its section in the Kootenay country.

Province's Force
To a query by the chairman of the board, Mr. Maclean stated that the provincial government has in summer the chief fire warden and permanent sub-inspectors, while the warden is appointed for the dry season. This force is increased as occasion requires. Men are fire warden and are employed during the year round.

It is conclusively shown in the report of the forestry commission that these fires are due to the railway companies, asked Hon. Mr. Mayne. Prosecutors and campers are often responsible though it is a common thing to blame the railway.

Would Assist Province
Chairman Mayne declared that the board was just as much alive to the necessity of forest protection as the province. The board has been fully investigating the whole matter but has had difficulty in arriving at a measure which will prove fair to all parties. Under jurisdiction of the board there are at present in Manitoba and a part of Saskatchewan two inspectors, another covers the balance of the latter province, and Alberta and British Columbia. These men are experts on railway equipment. The board has also been in close touch with the Dominion Forestry commission at Ottawa and arrangements have been made whereby the above inspectors visit each member of the Dominion and report to the art of locomotive inspection. By means of the railway rangers can see that the regulations respecting locomotives so far as the danger of fire is concerned, are enforced and to that extent the work of supervision by the railway commission has been greatly extended. If British Columbia will furnish a list of its permanent fire wardens the board would be only too glad to follow in the same course. Instruction as is done in the east. The board has had reports that the railway companies are making every effort to adopt proper equipment though of course there are some engineers who are careless. The board has recently instructed the railway companies to take immediate steps to clean their rights-of-way of all dead grass and inflammable matter which might occasion fire.

Maclean stated that the provincial government would doubtless be very pleased to co-operate with the board, but there was something more required. It would not be practicable to absolutely clean the rights-of-way, and there will always be danger from sparks from locomotives falling on inflammable material. What was most imperative was a better system of patrol by the railway companies.

Seek Definition
Both Mr. Mayne and Dr. Mills wanted to know what the province would consider "forest areas." Such should be defined for the information of the board. As to inflammable material on the rights-of-way, why should not the province enforce the Dominion regulations as it does the criminal law? There was no reason why the board should go about the country in the guise of common informers.

It will erect a new bridge within two years, and as the present arrangement relative to the temporary foot-passenger right of way has been extended until that time there would be no dispute on that point. But it was the delay in swinging the bridge when boats are entering or leaving the harbor above the bridge that the city strongly objects to. Practically all the shipping, with the exception of the C.P.R. and G.T.P. ferries originates above the bridge, whence the volume of shipping is daily increasing. The Dominion Government is spending some \$180,000 in dredging operations at that part of the harbor and the company had made a rule that the bridge should not be swung within half an hour of the time a train is due. This is too slow, and some mechanical means should be instituted to hurry the proceeding. As soon as a boat whistles the bridge should be opened. At present the bridge is primarily used for the convenience of the railway company, and shipping interests are of merely a secondary consideration.

Mr. McMullen denied that the company is operating the bridge other than to the best interests of the public. P. Carrol, for nineteen years bridge tender, sworn, stated that he remembered the evening on which the bridge, laden with lumber, was sought to leave the upper harbor. The signal was blown at five minutes to 7 o'clock and the train was due at 7 o'clock. The bridge was a little late but had arrived at the depot and backed out over the bridge again. The train was a long one, and rear coaches stood on the span.

most serious objection," commented the chairman. Mr. McMullen put in a statement showing that the average time taken for swinging the bridge was about twenty minutes. It took about fourteen minutes to clear the bridge. The company is seeking to secure terminal facilities on the Songhees Reserve, application having been made at Wellington must be moved and placed in Victoria. When this question is disposed of the company would certainly erect a new bridge here. In fact the present structure cannot stand the weight of the new engines secured.

Mr. Taylor believed that under the law ships have right of way over trains. He quoted sections to prove this and to show that the railway board has the right to make regulations in the case of forest fires. "Does that mean," laughed the chairman, "if a train were on the bridge, you would open the span and let it through into the water to meet the law?" On the night of the accident, through the train, I understand, carried a large number of passengers. Would you delay them for the ship?" Mr. Taylor said on that particular occasion it meant much to the boat, as a question of getting the high tide side, and the train was late. The delay had been greater.

Would Not Occur Often
Those were a combination of circumstances which might not arise once a year," answered Mr. Mayne. Mr. Carrol explained that the rule was in regard to swinging the bridge when the former management had been instructed to keep the bridge closed for the twenty minutes immediately preceding the schedule time for a train arrival. When the C.P.R. took control, he had been instructed to carry out any regulations in force before that time, but nothing was said as to what the time should be. He did not think the officials of the company regard to passenger trains. Boats were given right of way over freight trains.

Mr. Taylor believed the whole question simply resolved itself into the fixing of a minimum time, consistent with the least amount of inconvenience by the C.P.R. He suggested that if a signal from a boat be received five minutes before the scheduled time for a train arrival the bridge should remain closed until that scheduled time, and then if the train is on time the bridge be opened, the train being thus penalized in favor of the boat.

Commissioner Mills favored Mr. Taylor's suggestion. Passengers on the train would doubtless suffer if the train were late, but then that would be the fault of the company. Mr. Mayne pointed out that boats of the character of the one mentioned do not run on schedule time, and a few minutes one way or the other would not matter. Mr. Taylor then raised his time limit to ten minutes, and after further discussion Mr. Mayne signified the intention of the board to give the matter more consideration before a decision would be rendered.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO LATE DR. POTTS

One of Most Striking Speeches During Life of the Present Session of Methodist General Conference

One of the most striking speeches I have ever heard during the present Methodist General Conference was that of Rev. Dr. James Allen, general secretary of home missions, with reference to late Dr. John Potts.

His speech followed: Dr. Potts was Irish by birth, Canadian by adoption, and in every fibre his warm Celtic heart loyal to the British empire.

The Anglican church was the child of his childhood and youth. The Methodist church was associated in his thought with narrowness, fanaticism and mental weakness; yet it was in the Methodist church that the greatest work of his soul was met.

I saw him first in the early sixties and heard him in the present Methodist General Conference. On a Sunday evening in the gallery of the old McNaughton church, he told me that he had heard the Rev. Chas. Lavell, the spirit of God revealed to him the nature of sin, and he saw with horror its guilt and deformity.

In the prayer meeting at the close of the public service he signified his desire to be saved from sin with an overwhelming anxiety and earnestness of the church, among whom was I.

Dr. Potts was a man of a noble and generous nature, and through all his life his sanity was never more conspicuous than in his overwhelming anxiety and earnestness of the church, among whom was I.

A few months after his conversion when barely twenty years of age he thrust into the ministry. His qualifications for this work was a vivid realization of the great facts of Christianity; he hated sin and he hated sin and he hated sin and he hated sin.

Jesus Christ was to him God manifest in the flesh for the express purpose of saving these men, not in the flesh but from them, not at some distant time, but now. This strong conviction of the evil and danger of sin and of power and purpose of God to save sinners, led him to tender solitudes to love an ambassador of Jesus Christ.

His chief work was inspiring people to take an interest in their education. For this he was eminently qualified. His fine presence, powerful voice, natural grace of address, quick wit and ready sympathy, made him easily first in our connection as a popular preacher. On the other hand, he had a high ideal of what a universal should be. It is 27 years since I was introduced to him by one of the Regents of Victoria University.

You had many conversations and sometimes disputes as to educational policy. I think that I can sum up in a few words his ideal of what the final product of a university should be. His aim was to equip our institutions with a student availing himself of the opportunity of education, and to add his Alma Mater in such words as "You have given me a lively sense of my own ignorance and a purpose somewhat to lessen it. You have taught me how to study, and how to speak truth with rigid care, and to score any advantage that may be won by the sacrifice of gentleness, courtesy and honor. You have trained me to clear, steady patient work, to work with invincible patience, though granted almost insupportable slowness of success. You have taught me that it does not matter how well I build if I choose materials to build with, nor how soundly I reason if the ideas with which I begin are soiled and false. You have taught me to form conceptions, to gather names and grasp and proper dexterity and worthiness to think not in mathematics only, nor of chemist nor of surgeon, nor of law, nor of the glory only, but of all things right. And as the crowning blessing you have taught me that the glory of this culture, learning, refinement, strength, and possession but in transmission. You have taught me that the glory of my life as the glory of the life of a Lord lies not in receiving, but in giving. I have been true to the least taught me by my Alma Mater. When I have received I have given. According to the measure of my power I have given to the world. This was his ideal of what a university should be. I say some of us learned 40 years ago that this is the ideal of our great universities, and for whose presence is still with us and for whose presence and work we thank God.

As a citizen, Dr. Potts was a man of broad views and generous purposes. His lofty ideals. His voice was often heard on public questions, and always with wisdom and courage. He loved the Methodist church and was loyal to it, but was not governed by denominational prejudices, nor selfish motives. He sought for the best, he strove for the best, he was not satisfied with the second best. His generous, kindheartedness, wisdom in council, ability in execution, Evangelical fervor, all

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His speech follows: Dr. Potts was Irish by birth, Canadian by adoption, and a very able of his warm Celtic heart loyal to the British empire.

The Anglican church was the church of his childhood and youth. The name of Methodism was associated in his thought with narrowness, fanaticism and mental weakness; yet it was in this despised church that the greatest need of his soul was met.

I saw him first in the early sixties, and heard him tell the story of his conversion. On a Sunday evening in the gallery of the old McNabb church, Hamilton, it was in that church that I heard him tell it. While listening to the Rev. Chas. Leavelle, the spirit of God revealed to him the nature of sin, and he saw with horror its guilt and deformity.

In the prayer-meeting at the close of the public service he signified his desire to be saved from sin, with such demonstrative fervor that the officials of the church, among whom was Edward Jackson, thought he was being deceived. His own words would describe the scene. He said: "I literally roared in disquietude of mind, and with such overwhelming anguish at the sight of sin, for what can be more rational than to tremble at the displeasure of the mighty God. Not less clear and vivid than his sense of sin was the revelation of the nature of sin, not as his righteousness, peace and hope of glory. From his own experience he was made absolutely certain that the Son of Man has power on earth to forgive sins."

A few months after his conversion when barely twenty years of age he was thrust into the ministry. His chief qualifications for this work was his lively realization of the great facts of Christianity. He believed that God hates sin and will cast it into perdition. He believed that the man to whom he ministered were separated from it they would have to share its fate.

Jesus Christ was to him God manifest in the flesh for the express purpose of saving these men, not in their disquietude of mind, but now. This strong conviction of the evil and danger of sin and of the power and purpose of God to save his sinners, this intense earnestness that was meted out to tender solicitude by love, as an ambassador of Christ, ministering with authority, with love and with power, meeting the sarcasm and laughter of scepticism, with a loving and learning, nor yet with abuse, but with the good old answer, "Why herein is a marvelous thing, that ye know not from when He is and yet He hath opened mine eyes."

His chief work was inspiring our people to take an interest in Christian education. For this he was eminently qualified. His mind was a storehouse of musical voice, natural grace of delivery, quick wit and ready sympathy, made him easily first in any connection, a popular preacher. On the other hand he had a high ideal of what a university should be. It is my conviction that the first associated with him on the Board of Regents of Victoria University. We had many conversations and sometimes disputes as to educational policy, but I think that I can sum up in a few words his ideal of what the ideal product of a university should be. His aim was to equip our institutions so that the student availing himself of their advantages might be able to address his Alma Mater in such words as these: "I have given you my powers, my own ignorance and a purpose to do somewhat to lessen it. You have taught me the straight path, and clear thought, to love the good, to choose the right and to delight in the beautiful. You have taught me to practice kindness to the lower animals, and finished courtesy to men and women of whatever rank. You have taught me to speak truth with rigid care and to scorn any advantage that may be won by the sacrifice of truth and courtesy and honor. You have trained me to clear, steady patient work, to work with invincible patience, though granted almost invisible slowness of success. You have taught me that it does not matter how well I build if I choose had material to build with, nor how soundly I reason if the ideas with which I build are foul and false. You have taught me to form conceptions of proper range and grasp and proper dignity and worthiness to think not of mathematics only, nor of chemistry, nor of surgery, nor of law, nor of theology only, but of all things rightly; and as the crowning blessing you have taught me that the glory of this culture, learning, refinement, strength, lies not in possession, but in transmission. You have taught me that the glory of my life as the glory of the glory of our Lord lies in receiving, but in giving. I have been true to the lessons taught me by my Alma Mater. What I have received I have given. According to the measure of my power I can say as our great Master said: 'The truth which Thou hast given me I have given to the world.' This was his ideal of what a university should be and may I say that some of us, indeed, years ago that this is the ideal of our greatly revered and much loved Chancellor, who is still with us and for whose presence and work we thank God.

As a citizen, Dr. Potts was a man of broad views, and a very able of his warm Celtic heart loyal to the British empire. He was often heard on public questions, and always with an inspiring note. This was his ideal of what a university should be and may I say that some of us, indeed, years ago that this is the ideal of our greatly revered and much loved Chancellor, who is still with us and for whose presence and work we thank God.

BUDGET OF NEWS FROM GAY CAPITAL

How it is Proposed to Prevent a Recurrence of Floods Which Damaged French Capital

PARIS, Sept. 7.—M. Alfred Picard, editor of the gigantic report in seven hundred odd quarto pages on the floods of last winter, which has been written and published in record time for works of the kind, has outlined before the Academy of Sciences the measures proposed by the commission, of which he is president, for protecting Paris and the suburbs in the event of a recurrence of the same disaster.

The radical remedy suggested is that of dividing the Seine in two branches by digging a canal with locks passing beneath the loop of the river in Paris. The canal is of a circle, and running in a straight line from a point above another below the center of the loop. This method seems now to have been abandoned. Instead, a series of comparatively smaller works is proposed, which include the rebuilding of four bridges, the construction or alteration of three main drains and the blocking of many of the all of the air holes opening on the river bank below the level of the quays from the railway line running along the Seine to the Invalides. A series of more important measures also recommended include the afforestation of certain valleys in the Seine watershed, the deepening of the river below Paris from the bridge at Boulogny, and the digging of a canal to carry off a portion of the waters of the Marne above Paris. The cost of these measures proposed by the commission is estimated by M. Picard at \$3,000,000. "The result," he adds, "will be well worth the money."

The "Price of 'Tug.'" Cigar, cigarette and pipe smokers have been annoyed in the past in the duties on tobacco here, the great cheques backs are up. A member of parliament, whether because he chews himself or because his constituents in the Yuletide country are great chewers, writes indignantly to the Ministry of Finance. He does not complain of the heavy duty on Egyptian cigarettes being put up in the past, but of the increase of the duty on increased taxation of the domestic pipe. The government department concerned has replied to the effect that such a measure is not only unpractical, but also unwise. The honorable member, it points out, seems unaware that there exist three kinds of pipe tobacco, the first being the French-made, the second the middle-class and the aristocratic, called respectively by the names of "Champion," "Rover" and "The Honorable Member." The first is generally favored by chewers in every clime, and is the most popular. It is a fact that the fine-cut pipe goes up in price. This is the pipe of the wealthy, and is not the pipe of the poor and the middle class. The "carrots" and "ordinary" are as cheap as ever. Those who can only chew the pipe-tobacco class do not pay for their satisfactions.

Beautifying Paris. Paris, as we know, is divided into 20 arrondissements, and each arrondissement has its mayor, which makes 20 mayors for one city. One of them, M. Ernest Lavallee, has made it his business to beautify his arrondissement. He has conceived a plan of making the streets more attractive, and for beautifying the city by the use of squares in an original way. His idea, if it is carried out, will certainly be highly appreciated by everybody. He proposes to decorate the open space around the National Library and all other public buildings are to be similarly decorated. All the public structures which now number many of the public buildings, are to be removed, the distribution of handbills is to be abolished, and the streets are to be kept scrupulously clean. The most original idea of all is to set aside certain rights for "at home" in the different streets. On such nights all the shops in that particular street are to be kept open till midnight and to be brilliantly lighted. This, he supposes, would draw crowds of promenaders to that particular street, and would become quite an attraction. Thus, Avenue d'Opera, Tuesday the night for the Rue du 4 Septembre, Wednesday the night for the Rue Rivoli, Thursday for the Rue Saint-Honore and Saturday for some other well-known street. A good deal of business might be done by the shops on these particular nights, which would make the idea a very acceptable one to the shopkeepers, and the feature would no doubt be quite an attraction to strangers who have seen enough of the boulevards and the cafes to wish for a change.

Missing Father's Wife. An amusing incident took place late at night in a house in Montmartre, where two women applied the contents of a pot of white paint to a dress, when they accused of flirting with their husbands. The colored woman was living in the house for some time, and seemed to take a pleasure in saying nice things to the men when they returned home from their work in the evening. The wife of one of the men became desperately jealous, and frequently had words with their dusky "master." She did not take their reproaches seriously, and perhaps because she was a French woman, she was not so much concerned as the other woman. The two women were working in the house, and left a pot of white paint and their brushes in the yard. The two women saw their chance and waited for an opportunity to do so. As she was standing by the door they caught hold of her, and she was hustled her into the house and her face was painted white. The aggressor, nor even the police, took any notice of her complaint.

Frank Bar's Anniversary. On December 24 next the French bar will celebrate its hundredth birthday, and it owns its existence as a modern institution to a decree of Napoleon I. This century is to be celebrated on that date with great pomp. The Order of Barristers will give a splendid banquet in the immense hall of the law courts, to which the leading members of the British bar and prominent lawyers in other countries will be asked.

Customs Returns. A record was reached by the customs returns for the month just closed, when the sum of \$278,542.25 was collected at the Victoria customs house. Of this the amount paid in duties totaled \$18,716.66, while the amount taken in Chinese revenue was \$149,811. The arrivals of newcomers liable for duty tax being larger than in any previous month. The total collections for August of last year totalled \$181,813.92, of which \$98,707.92 was paid in duties.

Will Await Investigation. HAMILTON, Ont., Sept. 7.—The garment workers held another meeting last evening and decided not to go on strike against the alleged efforts of Copley, Noyes and Randall to introduce a ten-hour day until after government inspectors have been sent to this city to investigate the report that the company is importing aliens from the States. The company admits that it has secured outside labor to avoid the necessity of sending garments to Toronto and Montreal to be finished.

CHARGED WITH PIRACY OF SCHOONER VIDA

Treasure Hunting Vessel Had Been Labeled and Was Held by Marshal When Captain Took Her

Piracy on the high seas—no less in the charge on which Capt. Hugh J. Fitzroy, of the coast-guard cutter schooner Vida, his wife, sister-in-law and five members of his crew were arrested Sunday by the U. S. revenue cutter Arcata in the Gulf of Georgia, when making seaward with the schooner which had been labeled by the U. S. marshal. The marshal had stolen away with the schooner, the manner of the notorious Capt. Jimmy Jones of bygone years in Victoria with the Jenny Jones, telegraphed to the sheriff at Port Townsend to intercept the vessel away from the straits, and other members of the Vida's company with piracy and other crimes in stealing the vessel away from the straits.

Capt. W. E. Hall, commanding the Arcata, picked up the fugitives off Fairbridge point, Whidby island, shortly before dark Sunday night. The cutter was put to her best speed to overhail the vessel, and the schooner was seen to be changing her course. "Vida" to read "Vilva." It was only when confronted with the revenue cutter in a race from that carried on in New York throughout the winter. Mr. Kurzman, the New York justice, fought a case for the schooner, the manager of whose dress department told an Express representative yesterday that he was aware his great firm had for some time been keeping an eye on this coast and its fishing possibilities, and the announcement of a decision having been arrived at would be an encouragement and an incentive to our people.

It may go as far as to say that I am much impressed with the situation of the establishment of a large fishing industry here, was his reply, and upon excellent reports I have received, verified from my own observations, I shall report favorably to my partner.

It is not the slightest harm can be done by the publication of the general report of Sir George upon the fishery possibilities of this northern coast, coming from such an eminent authority as that of a decision having been arrived at would be an encouragement and an incentive to our people.

War Against the King-Emperor. Forty-two Hindus on Trial Are Charged With Widespread Conspiracy to Subvert British Rule in India

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.—Forty-two Hindus, many of them of mature years and of recognized position, are on trial at Dacca, charged with conspiracy to subvert British rule in India, with sedition, and with waging war against the King-Emperor. The prisoners were arrested last night in Calcutta, the police officers' documents revealing a conspiracy affecting every province in India, and extending even to Burma; jewelry belonging to the conspirators was also seized. The trial is expected to be a long one, and the defendants are expected to make a strong case for themselves.

Preliminary Davis Cup Tennis Games. LONDON, Sept. 7.—The lawn tennis association the other day cabled to the United States Lawn Tennis association, and to President Hays, asking that the Davis Cup be sent to Australia for the year 1911. The Australian tennis association, asking that the cup be sent to Australia for the year 1911. The Australian tennis association, asking that the cup be sent to Australia for the year 1911.

Student Disappears. PALO ALTO, Sept. 7.—Myrtle Falo, a student of Leland Stanford University, who has been missing for some time, was found dead in a room at the Hotel Hamilton, Mont. He had been in the city for some time, and his disappearance had been a mystery.

Alleged Embezzlement. WINNIPEG, Sept. 7.—Mr. Gerald H. Crowe, alleged to have embezzled \$2,450 from the Bank of Hamilton, was committed for trial by Magistrate McKicken.

TYRANT FASHION AND HER DECREES

Women Divided in Opinion as to Wisdom of Abolishing "Hobble" Skirt—Other Proposed Changes

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Fashion circles in Europe and America are now divided into two camps—those who regard the "hobble" skirt as impeding a grace to womanhood, and those who regard it as a fashion which has ever yet devised and those who look on it with horror as rendering womanhood ridiculous and the slave of a mad which may even lead to physical injury.

Mr. Duff-Gordon has decreed in the Daily Express the abolition of the "hobble" and she is a power in the fashion world. She is a power in the fashion world. She is a power in the fashion world. She is a power in the fashion world.

Women who formerly were compelled to wear their hair quite flat, now find that their locks are greatly improved by the stylish coiffures which hair pads retain, dress among many women.

It is a secret, then! It is a secret, then! It is a secret, then! It is a secret, then! It is a secret, then!

SEIZED CHURCH FOR LODGINGS

One Hundred Unemployed Took Possession of Disused Structure and Held Meeting—Evicted Next Day

MANCHESTER, Eng., Sept. 7.—Over one hundred unemployed men were this week evicted from a disused church which they had seized. The church, known as St. Martin's, stands in German street. It has been closed for two or three years, and there has been some talk of demolishing it. The unemployed had held a meeting in the centre of the town, and during the night the police were used to prevent the men entering the building.

British Land Owners Struggling With Multiplicity of Forms. LONDON, Sept. 7.—Three million owners of land in the United Kingdom are now struggling to understand the "instructions" for each of three million landowners.

Property owners are being provided with a separate form to fill up for each estate, and about 12,000,000 forms are being sent out to the owners. The forms are being sent out to the owners. The forms are being sent out to the owners.

Red Jacket

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HOT RETENTION TO RETURNED MEMBERS

Forty Persons Injured at Bantry When Partisans of Mr. Redmond Attempted to Hold Meeting

DUBLIN, Sept. 7.—Forty persons, including the chief officer of police, have been injured in wild fighting which took place between the followers of Mr. O'Steen and Mr. Redmond, when some of the partisans of the latter, in the house of commons attempted to hold a meeting in Bantry, Co. Cork. The police were in turn stoned by the people when they had grown tired of fighting each other.

RECORD VIEW OF PLANET SATURN

World Astronomers Gathered at Mount Wilson Make Interesting Observations in Course of Solar Researches

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 7.—The astronomers from all parts of the world, who since Tuesday have been attending the sessions of the International Union for co-operation in Solar Researches, closed their formal conference tonight at the Carnegie Observatory on Mount Wilson. They were entertained at a banquet tomorrow by Dr. Geo. E. Hale, director of the observatory.

RIOT FOLLOWED

Women's Chance Remark Leads to Trouble Between Strikers and Non-Unionists. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 7.—A woman's remark, "It's a pity three or four seats were not killed," started a riot today between union strikers and non-union iron workers on the Alexandria hotel annex, after Lewis Jeffries had been killed by a falling derrick. The body of Jeffries, who was a nephew to the former ring champion, was being carried out when the woman, standing in the forefront of a crowd that had quickly gathered, asked one of the bearers how many had been killed.

"Only one, madam," was the reply. "Then came her comment and a fight was started between the non-unionists and the strikers. The riot call was turned in and the detail which came in response rounded two alleged pickets and took them to jail. Several non-union men were treated at the hospital for cuts and bruises. WINNIPEG, Sept. 7.—Four hundred striking bricklayers and masons laid for twelve days decided to go back to work on Tuesday, having lost

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BOR SHORTAGE CAUSES DELAY

Ident of Grand Trunk Pacific Not Satisfied With Progress Made Upon Road—Conditions Good

VANCOUVER, Sept. 1.—"No, can't say I am not satisfied with the progress made on the British Columbia section of the G.T.P. When I visited Prince Rupert a year ago, the contractors told me that on my next visit I would be able to travel to Kitimat by rail. Upon my visit here, however, I found that the road was only built to about fifty miles from the canyon. The trouble is that the contractors cannot get enough lumber."

The statement made by Mr. M. Hays, president of the G.T.P., interviewed on the arrival of the steamer George here. He was accompanied by Mr. Alfred Smithers, chairman of the board of directors, and other officials. After their visit to the canyon and the provincial capital they return here on Sunday or Monday. Mr. Hays' private car awaits which will then go east over the road you approve of the employment of Asiatics on the road?" Mr. Hays was asked.

In question rests with the people of British Columbia. The people of the province know whether they want to employ on railroad construction or not," was his non-committal answer.

As to whether conditions of construction camps were such as to appeal to white labor, Mr. Hays said: "They are paid thirty cents a day for a ten hour day, and on the orange plant being erected there, the rate of pay is thirty cents an hour, and all contractors are given excellent food and shelter. Mr. Smithers, although apparently not at the strident made at Prince Rupert, shared Mr. Hays' opinion."

ROADS AT GOLDEN GATE ARE CRITICIZED

Paper Tells of Protic Construction Manner in Which Tonnage Is Increased at Frisco

Methods adopted by the U. S. authorities in the matter of increasing tonnage dues from foreign ships are causing a great deal of concern among the shipping interests of the United States. It is stated that the tonnage of the vessels entering the Golden Gate is being increased by the American authorities in a manner which is being criticized by the shipping interests of the United States. It is stated that the tonnage of the vessels entering the Golden Gate is being increased by the American authorities in a manner which is being criticized by the shipping interests of the United States.

Defeats English Boxer

Sept. 1.—Battling Jim Johnson, heavyweight pugilist of Texas, tonight knocked out an Englishman, in the third round of a glove contest.

Expels All Castros

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The entire family, apparently has been expelled from the Department of the Interior. The Department of the Interior has expelled from the United States all persons known as former President Castro's family. The Department of the Interior has expelled from the United States all persons known as former President Castro's family.

SOME SUMMER FLOWERING SHRUBS

One of the most beautiful nursery gardens in the world is that of Messrs. James Veitch & Sons at Coombe Wood, Kingston Hill, England. This is only one of their many horticultural establishments, and it is difficult to describe one as more interesting than the other. We went there a few days ago for the purpose of choosing a few shrubs that flower at this sort of between-seasons, as a guide to those who are not wishful for mere collections, but who require a few beautiful kinds to group or plant as fancy dictates. It is only by recording the shrubs or any other plants that bloom at certain seasons of the year that one knows which to select when late autumn and winter once again comes round to remind us of the preparations for another year. The Mock Oranges (*Philadelphus*) are often represented as unruly shrubs that fling their shoots hither and thither and bear flowers that, through their overpowering fragrance, are unpleasant. But the great hybrid, *Lemoine*, has raised a delightful race which may be called "dwarf," that is, shrubs for grouping to give beauty and a soft scent in the early summer. The writer saw two kinds of infinite charm. One is called *Gerbe de Neige*. This grows about 3 feet high, has spreading leafy shoots, which at this season are wreathed with semi-double white odoriferous flowers, and happily, not only is the shrub as hardy as an Oak, but it enjoys ordinary garden soil. A mass of this shrub in the woodland or the house itself is a pleasant flower-picture in early June. Another hybrid of great distinctness is *Conquette*, which has larger flowers, white, faintly perfumed, and borne with that freedom characteristic of the Mock Orange.

Olearia stellata.—This is less familiar than *O. Haastii*, but it is quite as worthy of consideration. It is a good garden shrub, dark in leaf coloring and smothered with starry white flowers for many days in June. The growth does not reach more than a foot at the utmost, and its denseness, hardness and, if one may so express it, "all-round usefulness" should win it greater favor in the English garden. The plants at Coombe Wood are in ordinary garden soil, and have triumphed against the severest winters.

Escallonia philippiana and *E. langleyensis*.—There is an impression that the *Escallonia* are not hardy, but this is erroneous. *E. philippiana* at Coombe Wood has weathered many winters, and those who know this nursery garden cannot describe it as sheltered. It is on a hill sloping to a valley, then rising again in a fair view of flowering trees and shrubs in the distance which reaches quite 6 feet high when its full development has been reached; the deep green leaves are thick on the shoots, and at this time almost hidden with a cloud of white flowers. But the *Escallonia* is a shrub which, strongly to the writer is *S. langleyensis*, which was raised in the Langley nurseries of Messrs. Veitch. There is a superb plant at Coombe Wood; it is trained to rough stakes, is 10 feet high and 12 feet wide, and the slender shoots are wreathed with rose pink flowers—ropes of them, one may say—3 feet to 4 feet high. We hope to shortly illustrate this glorious shrub, which may be grown also as a bush. It is perfectly hardy and has charming attributes—strength, gracefulness, deep, shining green leaves and brilliant rosy flowers.

Cistus are shrubs for warm, dry soils, and they are many in number; but of this beautiful race one of the most accommodating is *C. florentinus*, which is a perfect success in ordinary garden soil, and flowers abundantly over a long season. In writing these notes we have an object in view—a selection of a few of the most beautiful in early days ago, a mound of white, yellow-centred flowers, and it is quite a bush, seldom more than 2½ feet high. It is one of those shrubs that show to the greatest advantage in a mass, such as may be seen in the Royal Gardens, Kew.

The Canadian Crab Apple (*Pyrus comarica* fl.-pl.) is still rare, but the time of its flowering and beauty show it as a bush. It is much interested as its many relatives, of which *P. floribunda* is the most distinguished. Messrs. Veitch write of it as follows: "A very beautiful double-flowered variety of the Crab Apple of Canada and the Atlantic States, which is usually a small tree of 25 feet to 30 feet high, producing its fragrant red and white blossoms late in the spring. The variety far surpasses the original type in the beauty of its flowers. These are more than 1½ inches in diameter, and emit a delicious odor of violets."

Ceanothus thyrsoides was covered with flowers. The color is refined, a pale lavender shade that is not assertive in the garden; but there is a freedom of growth, profusion of bloom and hardness that make this *Ceanothus*, little known as it is, one of the most desirable of shrubs for the early summer. The *Ceanothus* have the reputation of tenderness, that is, unable to withstand a severe winter, but the flower-burdened shrub we saw at Coombe Wood had borne the brunt of several winters, on one occasion the thermometer registering below zero. The delicate-colored flowers are in quiet relief to the glossy leaves.

Rhododendron govanianum.—Among the many *Rhododendrons* in flower during the past few weeks at Coombe Wood, one has stood out, so to say, for its beauty and usefulness, and this is called *govanianum*. It is a bushy shrub, 4 feet to 6 feet high, but those we saw were even less. It is a leafy, spreading, dense and cheerful kind, cheerful because of the bright green shade on the leaves, but the flowers in thick clusters, reminding one of those of a hardy *Azalea*, are exquisite in color—a soft lilac—and still in the warm summer air a fragrance of violet. It is an excellent shrub for grouping.

Genista sagittalis.—A mass of this dwarf Broom thick with yellow flowers suggests that more should be made of this delightful little sheet of gold at a season when color is desired, and, happily, an ordinary soil will suffice.

The Chinese Gelder Rose (*Viburnum plicatum*) is perhaps almost too well known for these notes, but one cannot pass such a shrub, now flowering, without comment. It has been a picture of color in the Royal Gardens, Kew, and at Coombe Wood presented the same alluring beauty. It is a shrub for large beds by the side of woods and walk of the principal drive, as it differs considerably from the familiar Snowball Tree in being more spreading in growth, with dark green crinkled leaves, which in early June are almost hidden beneath the ivory white clusters of flowers.

Magnolia parviflora was beginning to flower freely. This and *M. Watsonii* are two kinds in this glorious family that should be planted where they do not already exist. *M. parviflora* is not tender, and the sweetly scented flowers, creamy white in color with a warm, red center, remind one of some exquisite Water Lily.

Weigela or *Diervilla* *Eva Rathke* may seem too common to notice, but the bushes in this nursery glow with the profusion of deep crimson flowers. It is a shrub for all gardens, whether in the town or the country, flowering until October, strong, free, showy and striking in color.—The Garden.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT AND ITS CULTURE

The Forget-me-nots present a striking instance of the value to which some of our native woodland plants attain under cultivation. As spring bedding flowers they have become indispensable to amateur and professional alike by reason of their adaptability for massing to obtain large breadths of one color, as edging plants, and, not the least, as carpet plants, accompanied by bulbous and other spring flowering subjects of various colors. And, again, they make splendid pot plants for conservatory decoration, calling for only a minimum of attention to secure a good winter display of bloom. Although the range of color is not great—two shades of blue, blue and yellow in *Myosotis dissitiflora*, pink and white—in *M. sylvatica* for pleasing contrasts when associated with such tulips as *Keizerskroon* and *Duchesse de Parma*, the *Arabis*, *Abutilons*, *Wallflowers*, and the *Munstead Primroses*, other things suitable suggesting themselves to the enthusiastic gardener's fertile brain.

Treated as hardy annuals, the culture of Forget-me-nots is of the easiest. Given a sheltered situation and a fine seed bed, the seed may be sown towards the end of June to provide plants large enough to appeal most to the eye in the ensuing autumn. Dry weather is against free germination of the *Myosotis*, and it behoves the cultivator to make free use of the water-pot until he is assured that germination is well established. The plants should be pricked out into nursery beds as soon as they can be handled, the beds to be made rich by the addition of some well rotted manure and old potting soil, to which the plants need particularly partial. The latter the plants need particularly partial. The plants need plenty of moisture during the summer months, and must be kept free from weeds by hand-weeding, and the soil stirred up occasionally with a handfork or small border fork. In warm soils and quick-growing localities the seed-sowing need not take place until July, as the plants in a normal season make good growth under the above treatment. Sowings made a late as August may remain in the nursery beds during the winter months, and then be planted out in the following spring for an early summer display of bloom.

Occasionally purchased seed fails to germinate well, and the consequent stock at disposal becomes limited. A useful method to adopt to counteract such a contingency is to lift a few of the old plants annually, taking care to preserve as much rootfibre and soil to them as possible, and plant them towards the back of the shrubbery borders, or some part of the garden where they will not prove an eyesore or be disturbed. They will then ripen and shed their seeds on these spots, and, as is often the case with self-propagated plants, large quantities of healthy seedling are obtained; these prove extremely useful in case such an emergency arises as that just mentioned.

For pot culture, seed-sowing may begin as early as March, and be continued at intervals until September, as the demands require it. Sowing in boxes or pans in a warm situation—under glass for the earlier sowings with gentle heat, and a cold frame for the later ones—is the best plan to adopt for this work. The seedlings will require pricking off into other pans or boxes, and finally they are potted up into 5 or 6 inch pots, in which they are to bloom. A compost of two parts loam, one each of leaf mould, old mushroom bed and sand forms a capital mixture for them when potted up. Cold frame culture is the best possible treatment during the summer and autumn months, and they may be taken into the houses in batches for successional blooming, as required.

SAXIFRAGA MILESII

When first raised from imported seed, this Himalayan Saxifrage, of the section *Megaseca*, finished blooming at the end of June, thus proving the of all the species and varieties of the group to bloom. Since then it would seem to have become more acclimated to our seasons, and finishes flowering four to six weeks earlier. With me the flowers were pure white and quite conspicuous by March 25th of the

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

present year, and the last of the flowers faded about the middle of May. The plant is most nearly allied to *S. Stracheyi*, but the leaves are not heart-shaped at the base, but taper downwards from the broad top, and are very handsome when full grown, and 9 to 10 inches long. The plant is perfectly hardy, having stood the last two winters without protection of any sort. It delights in a sunny position, which induces it to develop flowers more freely and should be planted where its large leaves will not be exposed to cutting winds in winter and spring. Positions of this sort can easily be found in most gardens, either in the herbaceous border or on prominent parts of the rock garden, where its beautiful evergreen foliage will be seen to advantage. The seed was originally gathered at an elevation of 11,000 feet in the north-western Himalayas, and imported by Mr. Frank Miles of Chelsea, after whom it is named.—J. F., in The Garden.

THE HOME GARDEN

Hints for Beginners

The Polyanthus has been cultivated in gardens for years. Formerly they were largely increased by division; at the present time, however, raising the plants from seeds is the method largely adopted. Named varieties are not so popular as they were a few years ago. They are made fairly true to color from seeds. The following five colors are those usually found in nursery catalogues, of which seeds are offered in separate packets: White, yellow, purple, crimson and gold-laced.

Raising Seedlings

The seeds may be sown in July as soon as ripe or kept till the following spring, sowing in the open air and in boxes or pans under glass, the latter is naturally the safer method to pursue. Some growers allow the seedlings to remain in the boxes until large enough to prick straight out in the open ground. The results, however, are not so satisfactory as when they are pricked off and kept in frames for a few weeks before planting them out in the open ground. Select a shady border for them during the summer. If the weather is dry they should be given copious supplies of water. In autumn transfer them to their flowering quarters. Groups along the front of the herbaceous or spring borders are to be recommended. Beds of them, with tulips planted between, are very pretty when in flower. The old plants when lifted to make room for the summer bedding can be planted in odd corners. If the situation is a moist one, so much the better; also plant them along the margins of shrubbery borders.

Growing in Pots

Those who have no garden can gain a great deal of pleasure by growing a few in pots on the window-sill. Lovers of their garden who are fortunate enough to possess a small greenhouse might do worse than grow a few plants in pots or lift a few and pot them up to January.

Gold-Laced Varieties

These have the centre of the flower and the edges tipped with gold, the ground color being rich crimson. Forty or fifty years ago the beautiful gold-laced varieties were much more popular than at the present time, named by amateurs, and especially in the north of England and Scotland. They come fairly true from seeds, but of course, very few are equal to named varieties from the florists' point of view, although they may be better for beautifying the garden.

Single-Flowered Primroses

These have been obtained from the common primrose of our hedges and woods. From a packet of mixed seeds one may expect to obtain plants having white, yellow, lilac, purple, mauve and crimson flowers. It is interesting, as showing how nearly related are polyanthus and primroses, that no matter how carefully the seeds are saved from true primroses the probability is that a few polyanthus will occur among them. A few named varieties are catalogued, but they are more generally grown from seed. A strain known as Wilson's Blue Primroses come fairly true to color from seeds. Masses of crimson, yellow eye, Harbinger, Primrose, blue and Clow of Gold, yellow. These are propagated by division after flowering. Any especially good colors or large flowered sorts among the seedlings can be propagated in a similar way. The soil and position recommended for polyanthus also suit primroses.

Thinning Annuals

Annual flowers, when well grown, are very beautiful; when badly grown they are weak and spindling and are a source of keen disappointment. Strong, sturdy plants that have always had room enough in which to grow make good specimens, and not only produce an abundance of flowers but continue in bloom for a long period. They are most commonly sown in the border where they are to flower, and where this method was carried out the tiny seedlings ought now to be thinned out. It is best to look over them several times and not to do the thinning all at once. When the seedlings are about half an inch or so high some of the crowded patches should be thinned out. Then, in the course of a week, or less, still more should be pulled up. Afterwards, as the plants progress, it will easily be seen which need to be removed. A good plan while the plants are growing is to have them so far removed from each other that every plant is just clear of its neighbor. When the flower buds begin to show, they may be left alone and al-

lowed to look after themselves. Personally, if one has the time, I think it is better to sow the seed in a frame, making up a bed in the latter about 3 inches deep of very light sifted soil—soil, that is to say, consisting of half loam or ordinary soil and half leaf soil. Then, when the seedlings are about 1 inch high, they can be transferred into the bed or border where they are to flower. This method saves any bother of thinning, for the tiny plants are put out at proper distances apart. If the soil in which the seeds are sown is light and passed through a fine sieve, the seedlings can very easily be taken up with the roots intact, and if ordinary care is taken they transplant most successfully, scarcely any of them suffering through the removal.

Double Primroses

According to writers in old garden books these plants have been cultivated in this country for close on two centuries. In the north of England, Scotland and Ireland they thrive much better than in the south. A slightly shaded, moist position should if possible be given them. Double primroses being weaker in growth, generally speaking require more attention. The stock is increased by dividing the roots immediately after flowering ceases. If, however, no more plants are needed they should be left undisturbed for several years. They are not so satisfactorily grown for spring bedding as the single varieties, lifting in spring and autumn not suiting them. Most of the sorts are named according to the color of the flower, as double white, double sulphur, double mauve, double crimson, etc. Other named varieties worthy of mention are Arthur Dumoulin, double violet; and Paddy, double red.

Aquilegia or Columbine

This is one of the most beautiful of early summer flowers, and those who wish to grow their own plants should sow seeds now. Raising aquilegias from seed is a simple matter, as, indeed, it is with many ordinary hardy flowers. There are now many very beautiful varieties, and a packet of mixed seed will give great variety. The seed may be sown in boxes, or it may be sown on a border in the garden. It is preferable, we think, to sow in boxes filled with light soil, for then the seedlings can be better looked after while they are small. When an inch or so high, they may be transferred to a border that is partially shaded and that has been well dug. If the seedling plants are put out about 6 inches or 8 inches apart, they may remain there for some months, until, in fact, they are transferred to the positions in beds or borders where they are to flower next year. No hardy flower is more welcome in June than the aquilegia, and plants raised from seed in one's own garden give excellent results.

The Culture of Evergreens

About all there is to tree culture is to plant the tree. Everybody ought to know how to do that, for a man isn't really a man until he has planted some trees. And the culture of evergreens differ from that of ordinary trees in only four important respects:

1. Evergreens ought to be planted a month before summer drought or winter cold is due. This is because the roots of an evergreen have to supply the leaves with moisture every day in the year, and they have the best chance when the soil is warm and the conditions for growth favorable. But if you move an evergreen in winter the sunshine during the warm spells and the wind at any time are likely to dry out the leaves faster than the frozen roots can supply the sap. Consequently they turn yellow and die.

2. It is much more important to preserve a ball of roots with evergreens than with deciduous trees.

You can drag up a deciduous tree with scant ceremony, cut back some of the branches to restore a fair proportion between root and top, and the thing may grow for you, although you don't deserve it. But you don't want to cut back an evergreen. You can't cut it back enough to restore a decent balance without ruining its beauty. About all you can do is to cut out the leader, not the branches.

3. Evergreens are far more sensitive than deciduous trees to trying out of the roots.

This is because they have so much resinous sap in the roots, which quickly hardens on exposure to the air. Therefore, the ball of roots ought to be carefully wrapped in a bag until the moment of planting. Nurserymen always pack evergreens in bags with sphagnum moss to supply moisture to the roots. Even if you are transplanting evergreens from the woods, or from a short distance on the home grounds, it will pay to "puddle" the roots or to put them in a wet canvas bag. Don't let the roots be exposed a second longer than is absolutely necessary. It is a crime to let a young evergreen lie around in the sun.

4. The roots of evergreens must be trimmed with more care than those of a deciduous tree.

Every good-sized root that is broken or ragged root is dangerous as a ragged wound on your hand. It is bound to get full of dirt and germs.

Always mulch a conifer. Put six or eight inches of straw or other litter at the root of the tree, so as to keep all the moisture in the ground. Sun and wind evaporate it.

Never prune an evergreen. There ought to be a law against the barbaric practice of trimming off the lower branches of evergreens so that they stand up like so many half-grown roosters. It is just as cruel to the tree to do this as to dock a horse's tail—and just as beautiful. Some nice people have horses with docked tails; only vulgar and ignorant people trim up trees. Besides, you lose the best part of the tree's value as a windbreak.—Thos. McAdam.

SOME RARE FLOWERING SHRUBS

Xanthorrhiza Apifolia

This is a somewhat inconspicuous yet most interesting low-growing shrub. It is commonly known as the parsley-leaved yellow-root, and is most appropriately named, as the creeping rootstalks soon form a little colony and throw up a number of suckers. The flowers, which appear in early summer, are dark purple, and borne in large panicles in comparison with the other dimensions of the plant. A somewhat shady, damp spot near a running stream seems to suit it admirably. A native of the United States, the plant has been introduced upwards of a century.

Prunus Padus (Bird Cherry) Alberti

Few trees are more effective at the time of writing (late May) than the above. Such a decided improvement on the old form, and such an acquisition has tempted me to pen a few lines in its favor. The long racemes of flowers were recently wreathing the trees, and the most casual observer notices the improvement on the common bird cherry. The growth is vigorous and, trained to standard shape, forms a symmetrical and elegant tree.

Cytisus Purgans

This low-growing Broom is now passing out of flower, but has been a grand sight. As it is quite hardy, it may be included in every collection. For the fore part of the shrubbery, or even the rock garden, it would be difficult to surpass, as the pure yellow flowers are borne with wonderful profusion. It is quite the earliest we have to flower, coming considerably in advance of *C. praecox*, but to which in growth it bears no resemblance.

Veronica Canterburyana

For neatness of habit this low-growing evergreen shrub, with its miniature foliage would indeed be difficult to surpass. It makes a perfect little gem for a front position on a sunny border. In cold localities, however, it is none too hardy, and should be protected slightly during the winter months as a precaution. The plant is now producing its pure white starry flowers in abundance from the terminal points of last year's growths.

Cytisus Kevenensis

Of garden origin, the result of a cross between *Arduini* and *Albus*, this hybrid is now a beautiful object, and for freedom of flowering could not be outclassed. Of spreading growth, it quickly forms a neat bush, and is now producing its creamy white flowers from every portion of its growth, which it practically hides.—E. Beckett in The Garden.

THE WAY TO GROW TURNIPS

Throughout the summer, and especially during hot dry seasons, this particular crop to be produced in anything like a satisfactory manner, requires considerable attention to cultural details. To ensure the greatest success, turnips require a quick, uninterupted growth, and, in consequence, a wet summer suits them admirably, as then the roots are quickly grown and the growth above ground is clean and healthy and free from that obnoxious pest so devastating to this subject, the turnip flea or fly. To provide for a succession, frequent sowings must be made in the shadiest part of the garden. A position exposed to the full sun during the hottest parts of the day should, if possible, be avoided, as under such conditions the foliage becomes much wilted, and the roots in consequence receive a check and become pithy and dry.

For preference, then choose a sheltered narrow border, and once that has been well worked, but free from recent manuring. Rake the bed well, down and mark out and draw shallow drills at a distance of from 10 to 12 ins. apart. Give a sprinkling of soot and wood-ashes, the latter in a finely sifted condition, and then cover the seed with a rake. Where birds are troublesome, means should be taken to protect the seed by using fish-netting or black cotton over the rows. An excellent plan, and one which I adopt, especially in dry weather, is to mulch the newly sown bed with short grass movings. If this is applied before the ground is allowed to become dry, it will be found to keep the moisture in the ground and aid germination to a great extent, as well as being much more effective than frequent waterings on soil unprotected from evaporation. Begin thinning the plants as soon as these are large enough to handle, merely preventing them from becoming over-crowded at first, and single out later to about nine inches apart. If the seedlings are allowed to remain excessively crowded over a prolonged period, considerable damage of an irreparable nature will be done and the importance of early thinning can scarcely be overrated. Throughout the growing season keep the plants free from weeds and the surface soil sweetened by the constant use of the Dutch hoe. During showery weather, dust the foliage over occasionally with soot, and apply dressings of artificial manure to the roots. The former is an excellent preventative against the ravages of the fly, as is also dusting the plants with fine road scrapings. Varieties, too, should be suited to the season, many oftentimes being sown that are not adapted to the season in which they are grown. The following varieties are excellent for summer culture: Jersey Lily, Snowball and Model. Veitch's Red Globe is another good variety that has been well tried and proved to be a valuable acquisition for a dry summer. Golden Ball, so highly prized for exhibition, is by far the best yellow-fleshed turnip, and one that is produced much better North of the Tweed, a fact due, I suppose, to the locality.—E. Beckett, in Garden.

New Fall Goods Are Arriving Daily in the Costume, Millinery and Silk Sections. Look Through These Depts.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

Our Chocolates Are Made on the Premises Daily, and Are Pure, Wholesome and Delicious. Try Them.

Every Day We Are Opening Up New Shipments of Fall Goods

Especially noteworthy among the new arrivals are the New Suits, Coats and Millinery. These were all carefully selected by our buyers, who are continually visiting the leading style centres of the world, and rushed on to us. These purchases are now beginning to arrive. Every day new wearables are being opened up and priced as quickly as possible. The same thing applies to all other departments of the store. A visit will prove interesting.

The New Dress Goods Are Here in Endless Variety

Our Dress Goods and Silk Section are full to overflowing with choice fabrics. All the new weaves are included—fabrics that tempt one by their very beauty. The prices are not high—the exclusiveness pronounced. Satisfaction is doubly assured.

Here are a few of the many lines:

- 42in. Wool Poplin, in navy, brown, garnet, red, myrtle, tan, grey and black **\$1.50**
- 44in. All Henrietta, cardinal, navy, brown, myrtle, grey, rose, reseda, pink, sky, cream and black **\$1.50**
- 42in. Shepherd Check, in three sizes. Price **35¢**
- 44in. All-wool Tartan, plain **50¢**
- 44in. Gloria Silk and Wool Mixture, make up swell street dress, wears good silky appearance, in all shades **\$1.00**
- 44in. Reseda Silk and Wool Mixture, crepe effect, in wisteria, reseda, navy, grey, greens, rose, helio, cream and black **\$1.00**
- 52in. Chiffon Panama Suiting, a nice clean, even weave, wears good. Navy and black only **\$1.00**
- 52in. French Serge Suiting, make up swell tailored suits, reseda, navy, wisteria, taupe, grey, brown, navy, garnet and black **\$1.50**
- 52in. New Hopsack, grey, taupe, wisteria, tan, brown, rose, myrtle, moss, electric, navy garnet **\$1.75**
- 54in. Pastile Shade in French Broadcloth. Extra fine satin finish, pink, pale blue, gold, helio, Nile, fawn, cream and white **\$1.75**
Makes swell opera cloaks

- EXCLUSIVE DRESS PATTERNS IN ENDLESS VARIETY**
- The New Pheasant-eye Effect, mixed shades, 8 yards length. Per suit length **\$15.00**
- EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS**
- Invisible Stripe, Satin Finish, makes swell tailored suits, 8 yards length, in good combination of shades. Per suit length **\$20.00**
- Exclusive Patterns, in silk and wool mixture, crepe effect. The very latest shade, 8 yards length. Per suit length **\$25.00**

Fall Exhibit of Women's High Grade Footwear

Shoemaking has become a fine art—the touch of distinction and refined elegance showing the expert craftsman is apparent in the best footwear models of today. America leads the world in the manufacture of fine shoes, and at our store can be seen the best that America produces.

This season's fashions prove the master's skill—his deft hand shows such graceful lines that one would hardly think it possible for shoes to look so small: short vamps, high heels and arch all tend to deceive the eye into the most pleasing shoe illusion yet conceived. Better come in and yet us show you them.

- Gun Metal Calfskin Boots, in button or lace styles. Some with cloth tops. \$6.00, \$5.00, \$4.00 and **\$3.50**
- Gleazed Kid Button and Lace Boots, in endless variety, and including many unique and exclusive designs. \$6.00, \$5.00, \$4.00 and **\$3.50**
- Suede Button Boots, new lasts and patterns, in black and grey **\$6.00**



Hats That Suggest Paris ..

A handsome lot of Hats are now being shown, importations by us direct from the most noted milliners of Europe. Striking styles, which are clever adaptations of our own milliners, developed under the guidance of Paris modes, but far lower in price, are now to be seen here in endless array.

Girlish Hats for Young Heads

Many a young girl will be delighted with the pretty, fashionable hats which have just been taken out of their shipping boxes. These are made by experts who know how to please young girls. The very fashionable Persian, Turkish and cashmere effects predominate in both tailored and semi-dress hats. Prices most moderate.



New Waists That Have Just Been Unpacked

Waist of Fine Irish Linen, front tucked and embroidered, in pretty designs. Shirt waist sleeves, finished with stiff link cuffs. Detachable linen collar. Prices \$2.50 to **\$3.50**

Tailored Waist of fancy mercerized vestings, front trimmed with narrow pin tucks and pearl buttons, inverted box pleat in back, bishop sleeves, finished with soft link cuffs, detachable linen collars. Price \$1.50 and **\$1.75**

Lingerie Waist, of fine mercerized mull, fancy embroidered front, trimmed with clusters of fine tucking, sleeves trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and tucks. Fancy Dutch collars. Price **\$1.75**

Ladies' Underwear for Fall and Winter

- Ladies' Combinations, in fine wool, white and grey, long sleeves, ankle length, \$1.75 to **\$3.00**
- Also a mixture of wool and cotton **\$1.25**
- Ladies' Vests, in fine wool and silk and wool, \$2.00 and **\$3.00**
- A light weight of Woolen Vests and Drawers, in grey and white, at \$1.00, \$1.25 and **\$1.35**
- Ladies' Vests and Drawers, in a mixture of wool and cotton, white and natural, 65c and **75¢**
- Children's Underwear in fine wool—White Vests, with long sleeves, drawers, ankle length. All sizes, from 6oc to **\$1.00**
- Children's Vests and Drawers, wool and cotton mixed, natural color, buttoned or closed fronts. All sizes, 45c to **60¢**
- Children's Fleece Cotton Underwear, all sizes, 20c to **40¢**

Special Prices Bedroom Furniture, Tues.

Our Furniture Department opens up on Tuesday with some excellent pieces of Bedroom Furniture, comprising Bureaux, Chiffoniers and Washstands, all finished in golden oak. A glance at our window display in Broad street will convince one of the many bargains that we offer from time to time.

- Chiffoniers, Tuesday, at \$12.90**
- Chiffoniers in solid oak, golden finish and highly polished, has 4 large drawers, 2 small ones at top, very fine oval mirror. Has a very pleasing style. See Broad street windows. Special Tuesday **\$12.90**
- Chiffoniers at \$14.75**
- Chiffoniers, built of solid oak, highly finished in golden, has 4 large drawers and 5 small trinket drawers. This is a very fine style of chiffoniers, and will add distinction to any bedroom. See our Broad street windows for these exceptional prices. Special Tuesday **\$14.75**

- Bureau, Tuesday, \$15.90**
- Bureau in solid oak, golden finish, highly polished and strongly made, with 2 large and 2 small drawers, brass fittings, oval bevelled plate mirror mounted on strong standards. Special Tuesday **\$15.90**
- Bureau and Stand, \$9.00**
- Bureau and Stand, surfaced quarter cut oak, contains 3 good and easy running drawers, bevelled plate mirror, 12 x 24, finished with neat carvings and brass drawer pulls. Two pieces complete. Special Tuesday **\$9.00**

- Bureau, Tues., \$16.75**
- Bureau in solid oak, finished golden, has 2 large drawers, 4 small top drawers, bow shaped top fitted with large oval bevelled plate mirror. This is a small looking piece of furniture, and a snap at the price marked special for Tuesday **\$16.75**. See Broad Street Windows
- Washstand, \$5.75**
- Washstand in solid golden oak, with handsome serpentine front, has large drawer and cupboard, with brass fittings. This is usually retailed at \$9.50. Special for Tuesday at **\$5.75**

- Staples**
- We have just received a large shipment of New Comforters, in all sizes—Bassinette, Crib, Child's Bed, Full Bed Sizes and Extra Large. They are made of "Maish" Laminated Cotton Down, extremely light in weight and exquisite designs and patterns—
- 50 Comforters, covered art Maisaline, plain on one side and floral the other **\$1.50**
 - 25 Comforters, covered art cambric, in good patterns **\$2.00**
 - 25 Comforters, covered art cambric, extra large **\$2.75**
 - 25 Comforters, covered Maisilk, brilliant fabric, French designs, in the daintiest pale colorings. Full size **\$4.00**
 - 25 Comforters, covered downproof sateen, in good patterns and colorings. Extra large size. Price **\$7.00**
 - 50 Comforters, Florentine silk, in exquisite designs, light ground **\$5.00**
 - 6 Only Comforters, Florentine Silk covering, with plain border, in mauve, sky, pink, yellow, resida and red, light floral centre, silk back. Price **\$15.00**
 - 2 Only Pure Down Comforters, covered in rich silk and brocade satin, pale blue and green. Price **\$32.50**
 - Comforters, Bassinette size, covered in Florentine silk, \$1.50 and **\$2.75**
 - Comforters, Crib size, covered art cambric, light ground **\$1.55**
 - Flannelette Blankets, in white, with pink and blue border, and grey.
 - 10 x 4, per pair **\$1.00**
 - 11 x 4, per pair **\$1.35**
 - 12 x 4, per pair **\$1.65**
 - All-Wool Blankets, full size, per pair, from \$2.75 to **\$12.50**
 - Grey Wool Blankets, from, per pair, \$2.75 to **\$6.50**
 - Red Wool Blankets, full size, from, per pair, \$5.00 to **\$8.75**
- Bureaux, Tuesday, at \$13.75**
- Bureau in solid oak, golden finish, with handsome serpentine front, 2 large and 2 small drawers, bevelled plate mirror. This is a splendid piece of bedroom furniture and a great bargain. Special Tuesday **\$13.75**
- Bureau, Golden Finish, Solid Oak, \$17.90**
- Two long drawers, 5 small drawers, has a very fine bevelled plate mirror, Colonial style, mounted on very strong standards, **\$17.90**

VOL. L. NO. 386.
DISCRIMINATION IN RAILWAY RATES

Judge Mabey Tells President White Pass and Yukon Road That Act Has Been Violated

CHARGES ON MINING SHIPMENTS EXCESSIVE

Interesting Evidence Related to Workings of Northern Road Submitted to Board Commissioners

VANCOUVER, Sept. 7.—The gripes of Alberta farmers in shipping over the C.P.R. to interior points, lumbia and coast points will be investigated at the same time as the question of shipments from the coast to points in the prairie provinces. This promise was given at today's session of the Railway Commission. It means that the cases will not be held for several weeks, as the C.P.R. has to prepare its defence. Judge Mabey asked Mr. Bowers, of Red Deer, Alberta, to submit on behalf of farmers of Alberta a statement specifying all their complaints as to a discriminatory rate.

The White Pass and Yukon Railway Commissioners during most of today's session. The railway has two complaints to defend, the complaint of the Board of Trade of Dawson City, Yukon, and of the White Horse Board of Trade, alleging exorbitant freight and passenger rates, and second to defend the complaint of Col. J. H. Conrad, alleging excessive freight rates charged on the cartage of ores from Carleton Place to Skagway and on mining machinery and other supplies from Skagway to Carleton Place.

Mr. Conrad, who is the president and general manager of a company, and the White Pass and Yukon Railway, during the course of the afternoon everything was legally shoddy, involving the presentation of a mass of figures which would require the services of an expert accountant to understand. During the course of a discussion relative to a preferred agreement between the White Pass and the Pueblo mine, Judge Mabey asked Mr. Graves if he had filed a copy of the tariff.

"No," said Mr. Graves.

"Then," said Judge Mabey, "are you aware that you have violated the Railway Act? You want to do what you please, and the law says you cannot. It is against these secret bargains and contracts that the law is striking. A man who ships a ton of hay for the maintenance of one cow is entitled to the same rate as the man who ships thousands of tons for the upkeep of thousands of cows. That principle has limitations, but a secret contract, the teeth of a printed tariff certainly does not come within those limitations. If it was in the hands of the railway companies to decide it would allow them to discriminate to the enrichment of one locality at the expense of another. Surely you, as president and manager of a railway are acquainted with the Railway Act. I would advise you to buy one as a study."

Rate on Mining Shipments

At the opening of the late afternoon session Mr. Graves, dealing with the Conrad complaint, continued his defence. He stated that last year the road carried 12,123 passengers and 27,000 tons of freight. Judge Mabey asked Mr. Conrad what he thought would be a fair rate and Mr. Conrad replied that the Pueblo mine had a rate of \$2 per ton, and he thought he was entitled to half that rate of transport. The tariff rate was \$3.50 per ton, whereas the Pueblo mine had a special rate of \$2.50 per ton. This, Mr. Graves stated, was due to the fact that the Pueblo mine had guaranteed a large daily tonnage, which enabled the railroad to carry the ore at this reduced rate, but he was more emphatic in stating that they could not carry sporadic shipments of less than carload lots at this special rate.

The Dawson City and White Horse complaints were then proceeded with. Owing to the failure of the application for a postponement of the two cities were unrepresented legally. Mr. Graves based his defence on the presentation of facts and figures relative to the maintenance of the railroad. During his presentation of costs, etc., an item of fifty thousand dollars for the upkeep of an office in London caught the eye of Judge Mabey, and he asked Mr. Graves what they did with this amount of money. Mr. Graves replied that all the books were kept at Skagway. Mr. Graves replied that the London branch had a fine suite of offices, when they also kept a set books and also attended to the transfers, as a large number of stocks and bonds of the company are held in there. The case was not concluded.

Mr. Graves argued that Dawson and White Horse exist under very different conditions. Dawson City is closed up for eight months in the year, while White Horse can receive supplies every day in the year. In consequence of this he had made a commodity rate